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DELTA UPSILON
ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1834-1934



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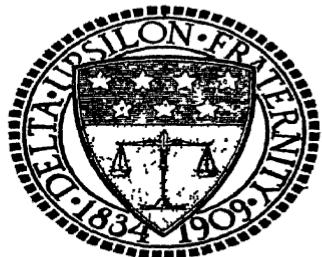
DELTA UPSILON

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1834-1934



PUBLISHED BY THE DELTA UPSILON FRATERNITY



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FOREWORD

THEN years ago, when the Board of Directors began to look forward to the approaching One Hundredth Anniversary of Delta Upsilon it seemed to them eminently fitting that there should be made available an authentic account of Delta Upsilon's interesting history. Such a history, it was plain, would involve a great deal of research and should be written by a man who has the bias for facts and the faculty of setting facts down clearly and interestingly. We were fortunate in enlisting the services of Dr. William Freeman Galpin, Northwestern '13, now of the School of Citizenship at Syracuse University.

It is with pleasure that we present to the Fraternity this able and painstaking work and recognize our very great indebtedness to Brother Galpin.

THOMAS C. MILLER, *Chairman*

CARROLL B. LARRABEE

JOHN W. MACE

HORACE G. NICHOL



Puck Book
WILLIAM FREEMAN GALPIN, NORTHWESTERN '13

PREFACE

IN 1884 Delta Upsilon celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and in commemoration of the event the Fraternity published the first *Quinquennial*. This volume, which was most ably edited by William S. Chase, Brown '81, presented the record and accomplishments of Delta Upsilon in a manner that has been of lasting value to all members of the Fraternity. Since then no serious attempt has been made to depict the subsequent history of Delta Upsilon. At various times the Executive Council and later the Board of Directors discussed the feasibility of a new volume and in one instance endeavored to issue a history under the direction of Wilson L. Fairbanks. Various difficulties, however, arose which blocked each effort. Finally as the Fraternity entered into its ninetieth year it was realized by those in control of Delta Upsilon that it would not be long before the Fraternity would be celebrating its centennial. For so significant an event some special features, so it was thought, ought to be arranged which would mark forever the Williams Convention of 1934. It was with this idea in mind that Thomas C. Miller approached the author while enroute to the Seattle Convention of 1925. Various conversations ensued with the result that by the fall of the following year the Board of Directors authorized the research and work incident to this study.

From then on considerable attention was given to the task of writing this history of Delta Upsilon. At the very first, John Patterson, Thomas C. Miller and others realized the necessity of preparing a volume which would present as precise a historical narrative as possible. In other words the Board of Directors pledged themselves to support no eulogistic effort. Not that Delta Upsilon had no reason to declare its accomplishments and contributions but rather that such a volume would be a living denial of the very ideas and ideals which prompted the inception of the Fraternity. True to these standards the Directors launched this endeavor with the determination to have a history and not a song of praise. Fortified by this decision and encouraged by a generous subsidy, an attempt has been made to examine manuscript and printed material preserved at the Fraternity Headquarters. Visits, moreover, have been made to Williams, Union, Hamilton, Amherst, Middlebury, Vermont, Rochester, Cornell, Syracuse, Lehigh and Rutgers where pertinent sources are to be found. Correspondence, moreover, with

certain chapters like Michigan, Colby and Western Reserve was productive of worthwhile information. Finally, a questionnaire was mailed to all of the chapters during 1932 asking for present-day practices. On the basis of these various sources and records the following narrative has largely been built.

No attempt has been made to describe in detail all the events incident to the Fraternity's history. In part this may be explained on the ground that neither the undergraduate nor the alumnus has the same interest for the unique fact as does the student of history. Again, it was decided to pay no great attention to the narrative story of each chapter. An attempt, however, has been made to trace in a careful manner the forces which led to the establishment of these chapters. And had some of these been more punctual and thoughtful in answering requests for information greater space would have been allotted to them. Finally, it may be noticed that little attention has been paid to those members whose public careers have gained national recognition. Here again, Delta Upsilon has many sons whom she may be justly proud to call her own. In this volume individuals have been referred to who have given of their time, effort and treasure for the advancement of the Fraternity. Few Americans indeed know of Wilson L. Fairbanks, Frederick M. Crossett, Henry R. Waite, John Patterson, Clifford M. Swan and Thomas C. Miller, but to these men and countless others every Delta U worthy of the name owes everlasting gratitude. Who's Who in Delta Upsilon and not what Delta U's are in *Who's Who* has been one of the objectives of this volume.

In gathering the material incident to this study the author is obligated to many individuals. To those chapters who most kindly put at my disposal their records and services I wish to express my thanks. Particularly am I under lasting obligation to Miss Luella Bovard, Office Manager, for her constant and generous services while working at the Fraternity Headquarters. Miss Bovard first entered into the Fraternity offices in November, 1911 and since that time has been a tower of strength in the development of Delta Upsilon. Those who have the pleasure of meeting and working with her know only too well how valuable her services have been and how untiring she has been in her loyalty to the Fraternity. Special mention should also be made of the aid furnished by Lynne J. Bevan, Samuel S. Hall, John Patterson, John D. Scott, Warren C. DuBois, Bruce S. Gramley and Marsh M. Corbitt. Finally, I should like to express my deep appreciation of the invaluable assistance and guidance given by Thomas C. Miller. Mr. Miller has most kindly supported me in every detail of

research and work. He has read the entire manuscript and has offered many a timely and helpful suggestion. Indeed, if this volume were to be dedicated to anyone it should be to Mr. Miller as a perpetual monument of one who has labored in and out of season for the growth and advancement of Delta Upsilon.

W. F. GALPIN, *Northwestern '13*

Syracuse, New York,
January, 1934.

DELTA UPSILON

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1834-1934

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

THE GENESIS OF DELTA UPSILON—CALVINISM VERSUS UNITARIANISM
—THE AMERICAN SYSTEM—HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS—EFFECTS ON
EDUCATION—LITERARY AND GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES—REACTIONS
BY NEUTRAL ELEMENT—ANTI-MASONIC MOVEMENT

IN REVIEWING the history of our Fraternity one is impressed at the very outset by the fact that Delta Upsilon did not come into being as the result of an accident, nor was it animated by a group of over idealistic college students. Unmistakable evidence points to deeper, richer and more lasting foundations.

Among the forces which should be considered in tracing the antecedents of Delta Upsilon none is more significant than that which relates to the spirit and thought of the age. Early nineteenth century New England, and America for that matter, witnessed the dawning of a new era and the twilight of a rapidly disappearing old order. The past was ably represented by those staunch followers of Jonathan Edwards who still dinned into the ears of man the religious ideas and political tenets of Calvinism. According to this school of thought man was not fit to be born and all that might be expected in life was an opportunity to mortify the flesh and humiliate the spirit so that at last one might, through the Master's atonement, gain everlasting life. In contradiction to this rather dismal philosophy there was a newer concept, rational in form and scientific in method. Man, the followers of the new order proclaimed, should seek a full and wholesome life, make the most of his opportunities, and endeavor to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge and achievement. To the Calvinists this was all so much heresy and its advocates sought with all their might to stem the ever mounting tide of humanism. Vested interests in state and church joined hands with these conservative forces in this titanic battle of ideas. Press and pulpit, school room and law court, political parties and religious groups echoed with the din of the contest. On the one hand Jehovah's anointed denounced the blasphemous errors of the reformers and poured into the receptive ears of the faithful the

time-worn stereotypes of an ancient creed. Man's most humble duty, according to these, was to protect and defend the established and honored customs on the ground that it constituted God's divine order and plan of life. In opposition to these concepts came the counter blasts of the opponents. English rationalists and French Revolutionary philosophers, though dubbed Unitarians and Jacobins, set forth the doctrine of man's natural rights and of the duties of government to society at large rather than to a favored few. Political and social equalitarianism was stressed, while prayers were raised to Christ, the Prince of Peace, and not to Jehovah, the God of Battle.

Manifestations of the new order were to be seen everywhere by the fourth decade of the nineteenth century. Nationally, it was shown by the westward migration of countless persons; by the "American System" of Henry Clay; in short by a virile nationalism that in time was to dominate the Americas. In the economic world, labor was demanding through newly formed associations that the industrialization of the country should not bind and fetter man as had been the case in Old England. Religious life was pulsating and quickening under the impetus of Tract, Bible, Temperance and other similar agencies. Political and party lines were being warped and broken by the insistent attack of the reforming advocates. An Ellery Channing, Samuel J. May and Noah Worcester were pleading most effectively from their pulpits the interests of the new humanism. The *Liberator*, *Friend of Man, Non-Resistant*, and numerous other radical newspapers, under the able leadership of men like William Lloyd Garrison, brought home these teachings in yet another manner. And there were the Brook Farm and Oneida experiments with their programs and standards of social reform. Reverberations, moreover, echoed through the class rooms of a number of colleges and universities; institutions that ultimately threw open wide their doors to the new learning. Practically every New England college had at least one of the many organizations or societies that stood for a freer and more liberal attitude towards the meaning and end of life. Peace societies, Temperance and Sunday School organizations were to be found on many a campus, attracting the attention of both the faculty and student body. And amid this liberal renaissance of thought and letters came the birth of Delta Upsilon, which in its aims and ideals typified so well the spirit of the new humanism.

Societal organizations, however, had existed for a number of years in the American college world, and out of these gatherings of students came the framework of the future Greek letter fraternities. Literary and debating clubs were common features of student life. At Williams,

for example, there had existed since 1794 the Adelbert Union, followed in time by the Philologian and Philotechnian societies. Rochester, Middlebury, Brown and other colleges had similar groups. The purpose behind these organizations was in part literary as the founding of libraries, the delivering of orations, holding debates on national and local matters all show. In addition they reflected the searching spirit of the new age. The simple fact that these aspects of student efforts continued for a long time as one of the most outstanding characteristics of early chapter life in the Fraternity, is proof of the significance of this factor as a source for fraternity development. These literary groups had also another objective which was moral or religious in nature. This is revealed by the contemporary opinion of that day which applauded the Christian utterances and actions of these students, many of whom rushed most enthusiastically into the ministry of God. An examination of the minutes of the meetings of our oldest chapters illustrates most effectively the influence of this moral side of the literary societies.

Other organizations also existed which stressed fraternal rather than literary life. The Flat Hat Club, the P. D. A. Society, both of William and Mary, had been formed as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. These groups were secret societies possessing a badge, and while boasting of their literary and social value they paid liberal lip service to the inevitable punch bowl of that century. Somewhat later, 1776, there appeared at the same college the well known Phi Beta Kappa, the first organization probably to adopt a Greek name. Furthermore, up to as late as 1832, this fraternity maintained a secret organization, had a grip, badge and mysterious ritual, though in other respects it was comparable to the literary clubs of that day. Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were placed at a number of New England colleges and were well known to those who later conceived and built Delta Upsilon. Other Greek letter societies followed, each one of which paid more and more attention to social and fraternal life.

By 1820 and 1830 a number of avowed social fraternities were to be found throughout New England and New York. Greek names, secret rituals, grips and badges were the outstanding features of these student organizations. Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Psi Upsilon may be mentioned as representatives of these societies. Each of these, moreover, existed at one or more of the colleges where the earliest chapters of Delta Upsilon were to be planted. The appearance of these strictly secret clubs caused some worry and anxiety to college authorities and students. The former looked with grave concern upon these fraternities

which had created unheard of distinctions, jealousies and hard feelings among the student body. Further, the rivalry that existed between these Greeks, and the heated scramble that followed for the possession of class honors and offices, which were often attended by political deals and arrangements, were viewed as being contrary to the aims and objectives of educational institutions. Often the candidate for office had little personal merit or ability. Fraternity reputation and prestige was frequently placed above the needs of the office or the standing of the school. Finally, the faculty questioned the expediency of these societies whose ambitions and policies took the student's attention away from the class room and centered it upon extra curricular activities. Non-fraternity students were also aroused over this innovation in campus life. To these students, the wearing of a badge, the mysterious gatherings behind closed doors and the steam rolling practices in class elections, seemed un-American and out of place in the free atmosphere of colleges and universities. Most certainly there were some scholars who would gladly have cast their lot in with these secret clubs had they been given the chance. This point is significant and should not be overlooked by those who would ascribe only the loftiest ideals and motives to the founders of Delta Upsilon. Constituted as he is, man seeks to enjoy public approval, and membership in a secret fraternity seemed to many the logical fruition of this desire. Unfortunately, these societies were highly selective and a large number of students found it impossible to become Greek letter men. Not being able to enter through the ritualistic portals of these societies, many a student turned his mind towards the task of creating other groups, which in most cases became only other secret fraternities. In one notable exception, however, those dissatisfied with the Greek letter ideals and aims chose to follow the path of non-secrecy. Most of the members of this new society evidently disliked and detested everything that smacked of secrecy. Snobbery, aristocracy and underhandedness in college life, cut deep into the quick of those who saw caprice and privilege robbing them of distinction among their fellow students. And yet it is to be observed, some of those who joined these anti-secret organizations did so because they had not been able to join one of the existing societies. The chapter rolls of Williams, Union, Middlebury and Amherst show a number of names who for one reason or another broke their vows of anti-secrecy and became members of one of the secret fraternities. Finally, it should be noted that even the foes of the secret societies had their badges and Greek letter names, revealing to that extent their desire to look like the accepted fraternity type.

The ideals of the anti-secret groups, however, were vastly different, which in turn illustrates the driving force in the genesis of Delta Upsilon.

One other source remains to be considered and that was the influence of the anti-masonic feeling which swept over the East during the 1830's. Masonry had existed in America since colonial days and many a college student joined this order before or after the close of his university life. Side by side with the growth of Free Masonry there had developed a distinct attitude of mind that was hostile to this ancient order. Masonry was viewed as being contrary to the ideals of the Republic and smacked too much of the European scheme of things to have any place in free America. No aggressive stand, however, was taken against Masonry until the abduction and later disappearance of William Morgan of Batavia, New York. Morgan, a Mason himself, had grown somewhat disgruntled with his fraternal connections and seems to have been on the point of publishing an exposé of his lodge when he was suddenly abducted. This in itself was bad enough, but when he failed to appear and when a body resembling Morgan was found in a creek near Lake Ontario, the opposition to Masonry knew no bounds. Opinion was hurried along to accept the yarns that were spun about Morgan's disappearance and a public funeral of some size was accorded the body that had been found. Even after it was clearly established that this was not Morgan's body, the strength of the anti-masonic feeling did not abate. By the close of 1827 this sentiment showed itself in political circles by the formation in New York of the Anti-Masonic party. Within the next few years the movement had become national, but by the election of 1832 it was evidently a dying factor. It continued to function for a number of years, chiefly in New York, but ultimately this group went the way of most third parties and totally disappeared.

The question naturally arises at this point, as it has arisen in the minds of many, as to the connection which may have existed between this movement and that which laid the foundations for Delta Upsilon. Some indeed have been bold enough to imply that it was as a result of this anti-masonic movement that Delta Upsilon came into existence. Now no one would seek to deny the fact that knowledge of the Morgan affair and its aftermath existed among university students and faculty; and those colleges which first had chapters of the Anti-Secret Confederation were no exceptions to this. Further, it is reasonable to assume that some of those who founded our earliest chapters not only knew of the Anti-Masonic party but were also actually influenced to

some extent in forming ideas as to anti-secrecy in college life. Not one bit of evidence, however, may be found in the annals of these chapters to warrant the conclusion that anti-masonry had anything to do with the founding of our Fraternity. Contemporary accounts of college life for this period are also silent as to Morgan and Masonry. Professor Albert Hopkins of Williams College in an article published in the *Journal of the American Education Society* for 1834 discusses the antecedents of anti-secrecy at Williams. Nowhere in this article does the author directly or indirectly refer to the anti-masonic movement, which, if it had been a factor of any size or importance could hardly have been ignored by the professor. The connection, therefore, between the anti-masonic movement and Delta Upsilon is one that does not exist. Had Delta Upsilon been built upon the shifting sands of anti-masonry, it would have long since disappeared. The fact that it not only survived but has grown into the position it now holds is ample proof that it owes its origins to other factors of greater and more lasting importance. These factors, as has been shown, were those dealing with the development of a nineteenth century renaissance in thought and letters, in the growth of the literary societies, in the appearance of fraternal organizations and finally in the inception of hostility to the practices and motives of the secret societies.

Chapter II

EARLY CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

THE BIRTH OF THE WILLIAMS CHAPTER—GROWTH AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—INTERNAL DISSENSION—WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CONFEDERATION—THE GENESIS OF THE UNION AND MIDDLEBURY CHAPTERS—INTERNAL STRIFE AND DEATH—THE RISE OF HAMILTON AND AMHERST

ORGANIZED anti-secret efforts first appeared at Williams College. Pronounced opposition to the monopolistic practices of the existing fraternities seems to have been the chief antecedent for the rise of the Social Fraternity. Other considerations, such as the desire on the part of some individuals to belong to a student organization, also existed, though it is likely that a determined revolt against secret societies was the most decisive factor. Contemporary evidence endorses this assumption and records that a group of students, described as the "moral . . . and religious members of College," took steps towards the foundation of a society pledged to combat the evils of secrecy. Continued conversation on the part of these men led to a gathering in the Freshmen Recitation room of Old West College on the evening of November 4, 1834.¹ Exactly what took place at this meeting is not known as the minutes of this gathering as well as those for the ensuing seven years appear to have been destroyed by fire. From other extant sources it is known that the thirty students present at this assembly organized themselves into a body bearing the name, Social Fraternity. On the basis of these known facts it is reasonable to assume that some form of a constitution was drafted, that certain officers were elected and that steps were taken for the advancement of the ideals and purposes that its members had so enthusiastically embraced. In all probability Dr. Anson L. Hobart, of the class of 1836, was chosen President of the local fraternity.

The following morning, November 5, the campus was agog with

¹ An earlier meeting seems to have taken place in the room of F. W. Tappan, at which the idea of an organization was first presented, see *Quinquennial* (1884), p. 144.

intense excitement. News of what had happened the night before seems to have become common knowledge. As a result the Greeks were on hand to give their rivals a warm welcome. Considerable ridicule was poured upon those who had joined the Social Fraternity. "Badges of every description of caricature were worn by them and classic epithets were given us." All of this, however, in the words of William Bross, "we bore patiently and fearlessly." The tactics adopted by the secret societies showed only too well the tenor of their own practices and at the same time displayed just those characteristics which were bound to further the interests of those they sought to destroy. Had the Greek letter men ignored these newcomers, they would have made the lot of the Social Fraternity more difficult. As it was, persecution only added to the growing strength of the new society, whose members consistently refused to resist evil by force. Rather were they content to proceed in a quiet and dignified manner. "In the recitation-rooms, and in the [literary] societies they did their whole duty as best they could in the full belief that hard work and sterling integrity in the end would win."² Doubtless, the defenders of anti-secrecy magnified the cold and hostile attitude of the Greeks and probably have left us accounts that are overcolored. It may be that an examination of the minutes of the secret societies would throw light on this matter. In any event, the fact remains that the Greek world was visibly agitated over the advent of the Social Fraternity.

The Williams Society successfully weathered the stress and storm of the winter of 1834 and 1835. Twenty-eight new members accepted the pledges of anti-secrecy in 1835, an achievement that clearly pointed to the permanency of the Social Fraternity. Further additions were made during the next three years with the result that by 1838 the Mother Chapter of Delta Upsilon had on its rolls the names of seventy-two students, which was about two-thirds of all the members of the college.³ By this time a badge, with the motto Οὐδὲν Αδηλον had been adopted, both being the work of Charles G. Hazeline, while Edward P. Hawkes submitted the draft of a new constitution which after some changes was accepted by the society. This organic law served for a number of years the needs of the Williams group and, as will be seen, became the model upon which kindred societies in other colleges fashioned their own conduct. In this latter capacity

² *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 4. An interesting note may be found in the *Quarterly*, XXII:195.

³ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 5, 133.

the Williams constitution acted as a most effective factor in nationalizing these allied organizations and furnished much that actually went into the making of the Articles of the Anti-Secret Confederation. A copy of this chapter's constitution was inserted in a catalogue published by the Williams group in 1836. The Preamble of this document deserves quotation not merely because it is the earliest known copy of a constitution the Fraternity had, but also because it reveals modesty as to purpose and simplicity as to organization. It is also of interest to note that the term "anti-secrecy" does not appear. The Preamble reads as follows:

We, members of Williams College, feeling a deep interest in the peace and prosperity of the Institution to which we belong, and believing that all combinations and societies not founded upon liberal principles are calculated to destroy the harmony of College; do hereby form ourselves into a society for the purpose of counteracting the evil tendency of associations of which we disapprove and for the purpose of literary, mutual and social improvement.

Two years later the constitution was revised while the Preamble was enlarged and ideas inserted that are more familiar to those who know the historical development of the Fraternity's Constitution. For this reason it seems expedient to quote the Preamble of 1838.

Believing that secret societies are calculated to destroy the harmony of College, to create distinctions not founded upon merit, to produce strife and animosity; we feel called upon to exert ourselves to counteract the evil tendency of such associations.

We believe that the evils resulting from them are such as can best be suppressed only by action combined with principle.

We would invest no class of our fellow students with factious advantage, but would place all upon an equal footing in running the race of honorable distinction.

The only superiority which we acknowledge is the superiority of merit.

We, therefore, members of Williams College, believing that voluntary associations, if properly conducted exert a mighty influence in the correction of evil, do agree to form themselves into a Society for the purpose of counteracting the evil tendency of secret associations, for maintaining and diffusing liberal principles, and for promoting the great objects of social and literary improvement.

In doing this we are confident that we have at heart the best interests of the institution to which we belong and that we are directed by the light of experience, the suggestion of reason, and the dictates of conscience.

No material change took place in the Preamble as it appeared in 1839. Late in the same year, however, the society became considerably

agitated over the defection of a number of its members. The glamour of the Greek letter organizations proved to be too alluring to some of the Social Fraternity. Consequently pledges were broken, a circumstance that caused the Williams Chapter to take the matter under most serious consideration. After some thought, it would appear that the Chapter "assaulted" Kappa Alpha, which evidently had been the worse offender. Little good came out of this type of action and in due time it was discontinued. Sober thought must have counseled other ways as we hear no more of this species of hostility.⁴ Again, Williams had other matters of far graver importance to tax their strength, namely the question of consolidating with the Equitable Union of Union College. Unfortunately these efforts failed, though in 1847 Williams was able to lead the societies at Union, Amherst and Hamilton into the Anti-Secret Confederation.⁵

Prior to this epoch-making event the Williams group seems to have been most enthusiastic about maintaining its literary and social aspects. Orations and debates, judging by the repeated entries of these topics in the records, must have played a predominant rôle in the chapter meetings and doubtless did much to further the life of the society. Certainly the Social Fraternity could not have traveled as far as it did had it not been highly selective in recruiting prospective members. No one, it appears, could join the society who had given pledges to or believed in secret societies. High moral and intellectual abilities were also insisted upon and if a candidate measured up to these requirements he might be admitted into the fraternity at any regular meeting, providing two-thirds of those present had given their assent. For example, on September 22, 1840, "an invitation was given to all present who wished to join the society." From this entry one may deduce, first, that the meetings were open to the general student body, and, second, that no discussion then took place as to the merits of any likely candidate. In adopting the former procedure the chapter was strictly adhering to its ideals and motives. On the other hand no chapter today would think of allowing strangers to attend a meeting which had as its prime purpose the election of new members; especially if some of these chanced to be in the fraternity house. In theory, of course, the chapter doors are never closed, though practice has dictated a contrary policy. A century ago, however, things were quite different. Collegiate administrative boards imposed no restrictions in such matters and there existed no inter-fraternity council to issue rules in respect to "rushing."

⁴ See Spring, L. W., *A History of Williams College*, (Boston, 1917), p. 287.

⁵ See below pp. 32-33 for a more detailed account of this movement.

Further, there was no overhead expense in maintaining a chapter house and consequently no need for pledging members early in the freshman year. Again, in view of the small number of students at Williams, favorable opportunities existed for ascertaining in general the attitudes of most undergraduates towards secrecy. The same factor, moreover, allowed every student to form an opinion as to the ideals and practices of the various clubs on the campus. Accordingly, one may safely conclude that the greater part, if not all, of those admitted to the meetings were well informed of the aims of the Social Fraternity, which in turn had a good understanding of all prospective members. This assumption is strengthened upon recalling that before an invitation was extended, the secretary read the constitution in full for the benefit of all present. In 1842, however, the practice of admitting candidates not previously proposed was dropped and for the future no one was accepted who had not been "first proposed by name."

In seeking to explain this change one is led to believe that it may be found in the following consideration. Public meetings, while in keeping with the ideals of the society, permitted those of the Greek world to be present. Although the Williams group frowned upon this practice and viewed it as "ungentlemanly" and intended "as an insult," no official action seems to have been taken to oust these trouble makers. Consequently, it was easy for the other societies to make contacts with those who already were members of the Social Fraternity or who contemplated joining. In this way pressure was placed upon the loyalties of the Williams men. Well directed gossip by the Greeks as to the merits of mysterious passwords, grips and badges, did much to deter some from joining the Williams Chapter. Further, these practices weaned away from the Social Fraternity some who otherwise might have been active and loyal members. Those who broke their pledges were of course expelled.⁶ It may be argued that the expulsion of these men had no connection with the adoption of the above mentioned amendment of 1842. On the other hand, it seems reasonable to assume that the pledging of men who later joined secret fraternities or who evidently were "misfits" cautioned the Social Fraternity to be more careful in the selection of its members. In any event, this change in policy must have strengthened the Williams group, although back-sliders continued to exist and expulsions had to be made. In spite of this the society prospered. Its reputation spread to other colleges where

⁶ The Williams records show that from March, 1842 to September, 1848, at least twenty-five men were expelled for having joined other groups and twenty-four others were dismissed for reasons that are not stated in the minutes of the chapter.

in time similar anti-secret groups were formed, in part as a result of the efforts made at Williams. Moreover, Williams played an important rôle at the Troy Convention of 1847 which witnessed the birth of the national Anti-Secret Confederation.

Continued efforts along national lines attracted the interest of the Williams men for the next fifteen years. From an internal point of view considerable progress was also made. Literary activities stimulated the interest of all and many a college honor was won by the chapter. The reports given by the Williams delegates at general conventions are replete with evidence on this matter. The attitude of the chapter is also revealed in the publication of a tract entitled *Opinions of Distinguished Men on Secret Societies*. At the same time the recognized value of social contacts was not lost sight of or ignored. In selecting candidates the chapter rigidly adhered to its constitution and refused to admit persons who belonged to secret societies whose life at Williams had ended. Even those who were affiliated with non-campus secret organizations were not elected to the Social Fraternity. On the other hand there is reason for believing that some were admitted too early in their college life to have had time to weigh properly the merits of secrecy and non-secrecy. As a result the chapter had on its rolls persons who were lukewarm in their devotion, a factor that added little to the strength of the society. This defect became so apparent that those interested in the welfare of the fraternity were called upon to advocate a change in policy. Accordingly, after much debate the chapter at a meeting held July 16, 1850 unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas there has not been the interest in the Social Fraternity during the past year which there should have been, owing to some of its members not believing & acting in accordance with its principles & believing that the strength & influence of the Society depended not so much upon the number as upon the principles of its members—Therefore

Resolved, That persons proposed for membership in this Society shall be admitted singly by ballot & no person shall be received into the Society until he has been a member of the College four weeks of term time

Resolved, That the interest of this Society would be promoted by having debates confined to the Senior and Junior Class

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each of the three upper classes be chosen whose duty it shall be to propose persons as members of the Society and no other members of the Society shall propose persons as members.

Doubtless the adoption of this report, particularly those parts that concerned the election of new members, gave greater solidarity to the society. This added strength was both well advised and well timed, as the secret organizations appear to have launched a determined attack against the chapter shortly thereafter. It was the belief of these fraternities that the Williams Chapter served no useful purpose and that in any event it was an inefficient society. Gossip of this type was circulated on the campus for some time. Finally in 1855, two of the Greek letter societies joined in a challenge to the Social Fraternity for a public disputation over the merits and demerits of secrecy. No time was lost by the Williams men in accepting this invitation. Joint committees of both groups worked out the details of the proposed debate and all seemed ready for the event when the Greek letter societies suddenly withdrew from the affair. Rather weakly they gave as their excuse that they had not had "time to give justice to the subject," that they were afraid of "incurring personal odium," that an uncalled for "excitement in college" would be promoted and that in any case a debate would be "doing no good." The Social Fraternity through James A. Garfield promptly expressed a willingness to go ahead as planned with these groups but they declined the opportunity. Although greatly disappointed over the outcome, particularly as the genesis of the affair lay with those Greeks who by their challenge had cast certain reflections on the Social Fraternity, the Williams Chapter attempted to revive the proposed debate. As late as January, 1858, overtures were made to the Greeks who, however, refused to have anything to do with it, "thus acknowledging," so the Williams' record runs, "the weakness of their position." At this time out of a total student body of two hundred and five, the secret societies had ninety-eight members while the Social Fraternity had thirty-six.⁷

A few years later, namely 1861, another attack was directed against the Williams Chapter; this time, however, it was by the neutral element in the college. For some time past the neutrals had been growing in numbers and strength. It was their hope to supplant the Social Fraternity, though it is difficult to see what they had to gain by this movement. Possibly, their leaders expected to enhance their own position and reputation, but of this there is no evidence at hand; nor are

⁷ John N. Leonard very kindly investigated the minutes of Chi Psi Fraternity at Williams but found no reference to the proposed debate. A more detailed statement of the affair appears in the *Quarterly*, II:156-159, in which Kappa Alpha and Alpha Delta Phi are listed as being the fraternities which had issued the challenge.

we informed as to the nature of the contest. In any event, the Williams Chapter was more than able to hold its own and within a short time organized neutral opposition gradually disappeared.⁸

In spite of the success won by the Social Fraternity in this conflict as well as in that with the secret societies, the fact remains that both encounters had taxed the organization to the utmost. In addition, the chapter was agitated by a decided internal drift towards a more liberal method in the selection of its members. Again there were some individuals who sought to gain class honors and offices in a spirit which ran counter to the ideals of the society. Some of the chapter, moreover, were firmly convinced that there was a lack of "active moral power" and that the fraternity had allowed its principles to speak for themselves without any endeavor being made to live up to the pledges of the society. In other words, there seems to have been a number of disintegrating forces at work, the effect of which was to be seen in a decline in membership. By the spring of 1862 the chapter had but twenty-four members, while the secret societies and the neutrals numbered ninety-four and eighty-nine respectively. Of these twenty-four, half were seniors with the remainder being divided equally between the junior and freshman classes.⁹ The record of the votes taken at chapter meetings reflects a decrease in numbers while the lack of interest is revealed in the quality of the meetings themselves. Whereas earlier minutes contain references to lively debates and stimulating discussions, now little attention seems to have been paid to these matters. Unfortunate as the situation was, the society might have weathered the storm but for a shift in the policies of the Fraternity. Among some of the chapters there was a sentiment against the existing qualifications for membership. Only a constitutional change would meet the demands of these groups and to this Williams was very definitely opposed. For a time, Williams sought to stem the rising tide, but on finding the opposition in control, asked for and obtained in May, 1862 an honorable dismissal from the Confederation.¹⁰

The opinion of the Williams men was that the cause of anti-secrecy could best be served on its own campus without membership in the national society. In less than a year and a half, however, organized anti-secrecy disappeared at Williams. During this interval of inde-

⁸ Williams to Rutgers, Nov. 26, 1861.

⁹ The *Catalogue of the Anti-Secret Confederation* for 1864 lists the Williams Chapter as having but eleven members in 1862. I have used the figures as given in the chapter records.

¹⁰ See below pp. 47-51 for a detailed statement of this matter.

pendent isolation, meetings appear to have been held under the title of the Anti-Secret Association of Williams College. Disintegrating forces, however, continued to operate and on October 6, 1863 the society formally voted to dissolve. In reviewing the factors that led to this unhappy event, one should note the hostility of both the Greeks and the neutrals, the steady decline in numbers and the change that took place in the program of the national fraternity. It may also be true, though of this there is no tangible evidence, that a few of the chapter entered the ranks of the Union armies. On the other hand, it should be remembered that Williams contemplated withdrawal from the Confederation in the spring of 1861 before the outbreak of the Civil War. In any event it would appear that the deciding factor in the withdrawal of the chapter and its ultimate dissolution was national and not local. Had the Fraternity continued to adhere to its older ways the Williams men in all probability would not have asked for a dismissal, and, what is more important, would not have voted for dissolution. As it was the severing of national connections must have weakened the interest of some of its members and have deterred others from joining. Why the alumni of the chapter did not attempt to smooth matters over is not known. None of them, as far as our records show, expressed any opinion over the differences that existed between the Williams group and the other chapters. It may well be that the alumni agreed with the active chapter in thinking the Fraternity was departing from time-honored and established principles. And yet when the chapter ultimately dissolved some of the graduate members expressed deep sorrow and offered to give financial assistance whenever the "Equitable Fraternity of Williams College" saw fit to resume its accustomed place on the campus. Among those who signed this offer was James A. Garfield who had been a most loyal member of the society. The fact that certain alumni were aroused to action over the disappearance of the Social Fraternity lends strength to the assumption that their silence over the question of withdrawal in 1862 indicated an agreement with the chapter in this matter. Of this, however, there is no definite evidence at hand. Unfortunate as was the withdrawal of the Mother Chapter, the day was to come in October, 1883, when Williams once again became an active member of Delta Upsilon.

The dissolution of the Williams group left the Union Chapter as the oldest member of the Confederation. Concerning the genesis and early history of this chapter much less is known than could be desired. No minute books exist and the local newspapers have no reference

to the activities of this organization. On the basis, however, of other material it may safely be assumed that anti-secrecy first appeared on that campus during the school year 1837 and 1838. The motives assigned for the founding of the Alpha Omicron Society seem to have been the same as existed at Williams, though there is no proof available that the Union society received any stimulus from, or even knew of, the Social Fraternity at the time it was founded. Doubtless the Union men adopted some form of a constitution and elected officers though of this there is no evidence at hand. It is, however, established that the society accepted a monogram badge made of the letters Alpha and Omicron and that it was also known as the Equitable Union. Approximately one hundred students joined the organization during its first year, an achievement that brilliantly demonstrated the need of a counter society to those then existing.¹¹ Meetings appear to have been held in the chapel of West College as well as the home of President Nott. Evidently the aims of the new fraternity met with the approval of the administration, a fact that must have gone far in aiding the growth of Alpha Omicron. At these gatherings, which were open to the public, the merits of secrecy were freely debated. On the other hand the secret fraternities girded themselves for a contest that lasted for all of three years.¹² During these trying days the Union group more than held its own. Its members increased in numbers and in July, 1840 it published under the editorship of Fabricus Videns a thirty-one page tract known as the *Spy-Glass*.

The author of this tract warmly recommends the same to all who might care to know the true nature of "those non-descripts yclept Secrets," and proceeds to delineate their short-comings with considerable skill and feeling. He predicts that in no short time the existing fraternities will have ceased to exist and that their remains will only be found in the crumbling ruins of some forgotten cemetery. Certain campus lights, whose names have been easily determined, are bitterly attacked for having broken their pledges to the anti-secret society, while their devotion to hard liquor and immoral practices are denounced in no uncertain terms. To cap the entire exposé, the title page carries a small cut which shows a group of drunken fraternity men staggering through the streets, while from an upper story window there gazes through a spy-glass a member of Alpha Omicron. While it

¹¹ The *Quarterly*, II:54-59 states that 103 students joined the society during its first year; the *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 184-187, lists 101. In either case this number amounted to about one-third of the entire student body.

¹² These societies were Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon.

must be admitted that the general tone of the tract is one that is not entirely complimentary to its author, the fact remains that the *Spy-Glass* illustrates rather well what the aims and objectives of the Union Chapter were at that time in respect to secrecy.¹⁸ Among the students at Union, the tract seems to have considerable influence as by 1841 the Greek world gave up the contest and admitted the right of others to share in class elections and honors. As a result of this victory the effectiveness of Alpha Omicron became less apparent. Only eleven members of the class of 1843 joined the society, ten of the class of 1844 and but one of 1845. All of which is in marked contrast to the one hundred fifty students who had been members during the first four years of the society's existence. To all intents and purposes, Alpha Omicron by 1845 had ceased to exist.

Hardly had the society ceased to function than the Greek letter fraternities drifted back to their old practices. Fortune smiled only upon those who were members of these secret organizations. Merit was forgotten and class distinctions went only to a favored few. Conditions, in other words, were as bad as they had been eight years before. Naturally, therefore, certain students who resented the tactics of the Greeks began, in 1845, to revive the idea of an opposition society. As a result Alpha Omicron was reestablished in the fall of that year, though it is not definitely known who were the leaders of this movement. An examination of the class rolls of 1846 and 1847 reveals the names of several students who doubtless were near relatives of some who had belonged to the earlier society and from whom guidance and instruction may have been secured. In any event, the cause of anti-secrecy had been reborn at Union.

The older societies demonstrated their attitude towards their rival by omitting any reference to Alpha Omicron in a college catalogue they published, although all other organizations on the campus were listed. To this the Union Chapter replied with a catalogue of its own in which the suggestion appears that students would do well to join a literary rather than a secret society. This was followed in 1850 by a tract entitled *Secret Societies in College* which was at once matched by a *Review* issued under the auspices of the Greek fraternities. Alpha Omicron answered this by a *Review of the Review* in which the claims of the secret fraternities were refuted. These various efforts illustrate quite well the growing power of anti-secrecy as well as the nature of the contest between the two types of fraternities. Further, it is interesting to note that within a few years Alpha Omicron was recognized

¹⁸ I am indebted to the Librarian of Union College Library for the use of this tract.

as holding a position equal to that of the other Greek societies on the Union Campus.

The establishment of Alpha Omicron, as well as its revival, was accomplished without any assistance from the Social Fraternity of Williams College. Indeed there is no evidence at hand to warrant the statement that the Union men were aware of the existence of the anti-secret group at Williams. As it is, therefore, the inception of the Union Chapter must be traced directly to local sources, all of which illustrates that the idea of anti-secrecy was present at more than one college.

In the meantime, however, contact had been established with the society at Williams. Early in November, 1845, the Williams group had received a letter from Union in which the desire was expressed that the latter might be "united as a Branch of the Social Fraternity." This was not the first time that Alpha Omicron had proposed the idea of consolidation. As early as 1840 a similar overture had been made but due to certain difficulties, discussed in the following chapter, had not been successful. The movement started in 1845, however, bore fruit in a convention held at Schenectady, July 10, 1847. Another meeting was also held at Troy in November of the same year. And while Union does not seem to have taken the leadership at this second meeting, as did Williams, the fact remains that Union deserves the credit for having issued the call for and having directed the steps which led towards the formation of the Anti-Secret Confederation. From then on until 1864 the Union Chapter maintained a lively interest in the life of the Confederation, acted as host to the Conventions of 1851 and 1862 and showed in more than one way a loyal devotion to the national organization and its ideals.

Of its internal life less is known. Attention has already been given to the various publications issued by the chapter in the interests of anti-secrecy. At the same time it appears that the society was rather sadly torn by internal dissensions. Some of the members deplored the absence of a chapter hall, a fact that doubtless did much to lessen the fraternal spirit of the group. Exactly why the society did not have a hall has not been established. It may be there were no funds for such a purpose, or again, it may be that some of the men were opposed to the idea altogether. By 1854 a definite cleavage had developed in the chapter over the question of a hall. Unable to gain their ends, the dissatisfied element openly talked about withdrawing. Added strength was given to this bloc by a misunderstanding which had grown up between the society and the college faculty. Although the

exact nature of this dispute has not been determined, it is possible that some of the faculty had doubts as to the wisdom of an anti-secret group existing at Union. Similar difficulties were encountered at other institutions and it seems that such might have been the case at Union. This misunderstanding, plus the ill-will that had been aroused over the question of a hall, resulted in the withdrawal in 1854 of all but seven members of the chapter.

In spite of this defection the society continued to grow. Its membership averaged thirteen a year, a figure that would have been almost twice as large were it not for the low enrollments of 1860, 1861 and 1862. At least four members of the classes of 1861, 1862 and 1863 saw service in the Civil War, a fact that might lead one to believe that military service did much to weaken the chapter and account for its disappearance in 1863. And while these enlistments added nothing to the strength of the chapter, they can not in themselves be advanced as explanations for the death at Union. Once again the cause is to be found within the internal structure of the chapter. During 1861 the society seems to have existed in name only. No representative was sent to the Colby Convention of that year and it looked for a time as though the society was about to die. Thanks, however, to the efforts of Anthony W. Atwood and James Yates renewed vigor was shown. A number of new members were gained, though it was most unfortunate that most of these were recruited from the upper classes. Those in the first two years soon found themselves ignored, possibly, so one of our sources hints, because of their low scholastic standing. In any event a cleavage grew up between the two groups which resulted in the chapter having but few meetings. On top of this came the Schenectady Convention of 1862 at which the Union Chapter had the opportunity of hearing Williams set forth its view on Fraternity policy. The effect of this Convention seems to have been unfortunate for Union. Instead of stimulating Fraternity spirit it actually created the exact opposite. The younger members became warmly attached to the idea of a separate organization, while the seniors, whose interest was none too strong, stood out for a continuation of the existing society. To Atwood this meant nothing more or less than a disruption of the chapter, and in order to save it, he proposed the creation of a radical anti-secret society. This of course meant a withdrawal from the Confederation and the founding of a new group upon the same principles that had prompted Williams to secede. Atwood's suggestion gained for a time the support of most of the chapter. So confident was he of the future success of his plan that he actually informed Rutgers that all

but three of the chapter had joined with him in severing all connections with the Confederation.¹⁴

Rutgers immediately wrote to Union asking for definite information. To this request, Warren Schoonover replied that Atwood's statement was quite misleading. That Atwood had tried to bring about the creation of a new society, Schoonover admitted, though, as he hastened to add, the movement itself never reached maturity. On the other hand, Schoonover frankly stated he was quite tired of having to assume the entire charge of fraternity work and in view of the apathy of the others he was convinced that the chapter might as well cease. The society, however, did not expire. In fact it managed to keep itself alive until the early summer of 1863. Schoonover's enthusiasm which had largely been responsible for the continuation of the chapter, seems either to have subsided or else to have lost its effects.¹⁵ The result was that by the fall of 1863 the Union Chapter of the Anti-Secret Confederation was dead. Internal difficulties plus the effect of Williams' withdrawal had been too much for the chapter to stand.

In the meantime the Middlebury Chapter was having troubles of its own. The inception of this organization has been clouded with much uncertainty. *The Manual of Delta Upsilon* for 1933 gives 1856 as the year when a chapter was planted at Middlebury which is also the date as given in the *Quinquennial*. A recent article in the *Quarterly*, however points to an earlier date.¹⁶ Turning to primary sources, one notes that the earliest extant record of a chapter meeting at Middlebury is for October, 1856. On the other hand the minutes of the Williams Chapter show that a letter had been received from a Social Fraternity which had been formed at Middlebury, March 22, 1845.¹⁷ Evidently Williams answered this communication as in July of the same year the Middlebury group is recorded in the Williams minute book as a branch society. Further, this same entry states that Middlebury had adopted a constitution, elected officers and had accepted a badge in the form of a harp. Williams also seems to have notified Middlebury of the Schenectady Convention of July 10, 1847, and while there is no evidence avail-

¹⁴ A. W. Atwood to Rutgers, Dec. 10, 1862.

¹⁵ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Jan. 21, 1863, Schoonover to Rutgers, Jan. 19, Feb. 15, June 19, 1863. Union ceased to exist as a chapter in 1863, though a few of its members were in college until 1865. No meetings, however, seem to have been held and no delegates were sent to the Convention of 1863. At this meeting Rutgers was asked to look into conditions at Union. Rutgers seems to have done something as in 1864 Hamilton was instructed to resound Union; nothing, however, was done; see Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1863, 1864.

¹⁶ *Quarterly*, XXXVIII:375-377.

¹⁷ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, April 8, 1845.

able which records what groups were present it is possible that Middlebury was in attendance. On the basis, therefore, of the Williams record there is proof that a Social Fraternity, anti-secret in nature, existed at Middlebury from March, 1845, through the year 1847. In addition to this evidence there are the facts furnished by Guy Coolidge in the *Quarterly*, which already has been cited above. Coolidge demonstrates rather convincingly that the inception of the Amherst Chapter may be attributed in part to the efforts of Robert D. Miller who, though of Amherst, had at one time been a student at Middlebury. Miller's interest, according to Coolidge, in anti-secrecy at Amherst may well have been the result of his experiences at Middlebury where in all probability he had been a member of the Social Fraternity. More convincing than this evidence is a record that exists in the personnel files of the Middlebury Chapter. Here may be noted a statement written and signed by Warren W. Winchester which reads as follows: "Joined what was styled 'Ouden Adelon,' Anti-Secret Society in Middlebury College about 1845 or 1846 & I believe was admitted a member of D. Ups. a few years ago." Here then is the name of one who was a member of the Middlebury group which was alive from 1845 to 1847 and who at a later date was made an honorary member of the Middlebury Chapter.

In the light of the above evidence it would seem that Middlebury should be listed as the third oldest chapter of Delta Upsilon. The fact that it died and later was reestablished can not argue against its ranking third, for if this contention is valid then Williams, Union and several others have no right to the rank they hold in the roll of the chapters. Exactly what caused the disappearance of the Middlebury group is not known; nor can any suppositions be advanced by way of possible explanation. The death of the local society left the field there entirely open to the secret fraternities which by the fall of 1856 dominated student affairs and took unto themselves existing honors. Opposition to these practices centered in the elections of the Philomathean Society, a literary organization that played an important role in college life. Leaders of this protesting element seem to have been strongly anti-secret in nature, though some of their followers may have joined the movement because of their not having been pledged to one of the Greek fraternities. One of the more prominent members of this group was Loyal D. Eldredge who, in the fall of 1856, met at Bellows Falls a member of the Amherst Chapter. As a result of this meeting, Eldredge was encouraged to go ahead and propose to a select number the need

of an anti-secret group at Middlebury. Those interested in these proposals met October 3, 1856, and agreed to organize a counter society. In the quaint but expressive words of an unknown secretary the event was described as follows: "A few members of Middlebury College who had long been ground under the oppression of the Secret Societies met to form an Anti-Secret Confederation." Rather dramatic speeches were delivered, temporary officers chosen, committees appointed to draft a constitution, procure badges and make plans for future meetings. Four days later a document, presented by a committee on a constitution, was adopted and signed by eight students. It was also voted that the society be known as "Zeta Phi Fraternity of Middlebury College, an Anti-Secret Confederation." Election of officers took place October 13, at which time a committee was appointed to visit the President of the College and show "him our constitution and the names of our members." Probably such a visit was made, though the minutes of the chapter fail to record any further reference to the affair.

In the meantime contact had been established with Amherst and Williams, both of whom expressed a willingness to accept Middlebury as a member of the Confederation. Amherst, in accordance with the existing provisions of the national constitution, acted as a committee of investigation, although it is likely that the inquiries were made solely by letter. On the basis of these findings, the Amherst Chapter sent a letter to Williams endorsing the society at Middlebury. Similar communications may have been forwarded to the other societies. In any event there seems to have been no recorded opposition to Zeta Phi as Daniel H. Rogan of Amherst visited Middlebury, November 13, 1856, and installed the new chapter. The procedure was extremely simple and devoid of any ritual. Rogan merely gave an account of the nature of the anti-secret society at his own college, after which several speeches seem to have been made. Following this, Zeta Phi voted that having "applied to the Anti-Secret Confederation to become a member of the same do cordially adopt the Preamble & Constitution of said corporation and will abide by the regulations as we understand them." Rogan then "cordially welcomed us a chapter of the A. S. C." At the general Convention of 1857 Middlebury was presented by Eldredge who was accepted by that body as an accredited member of the Confederation. No convention vote was taken on the admission of Middlebury as the constitution at that time did not demand such an action. Middlebury was represented at the next four national gatherings but not at the Convention of 1863. It was Middlebury, moreover, that pointed the

way in 1863 towards a more liberal attitude on the part of the Confederation in respect to its relation to the college fraternity world.¹⁸

From a local angle, Middlebury laid great stress upon literary activities. The By-Laws of the society are crowded with reference to this aspect of chapter life. These regulations also show that prior to her affiliation with the Confederation non-members were not allowed to attend meetings that concerned internal affairs. A door-keeper denied admission to all who were unable to give a selected password. It is also of interest to note that considerable care was taken in the election of new members. And yet, in spite of this caution, internal disorder seems to have developed. Although we are not informed as to the exact nature of this disorder, the difficulty seems to have been bridged so much that by the spring of 1863 Middlebury was able to inform Rutgers that conditions were better than they had been for some time past. Shortly thereafter the chapter dropped its old name, Zeta Phi, and accepted Delta Upsilon as its title.¹⁹

The Hamilton Chapter, fourth from point of view of origin, was established July 21, 1847. Conditions were ripe at this college for the founding of an anti-secret society, in so much as the existing fraternities conducted student affairs in a manner that was not entirely open and fair. Interestingly enough the first time the idea of an anti-secret society at Hamilton appears is not at that college, but rather at Williams, where the Social Fraternity voted to write "to some one in Hamilton College favoring the forming of such a society." It is possible of course that anti-secret ideas existed at Hamilton before Williams took this action. Indeed Hamilton's delegate to the Convention of 1854 asserted that opposition to the Greek letter fraternities had manifested itself at Clinton before 1847. On the other hand contemporary evidence fails to support this later statement so that we are compelled to conclude that Williams deserves the credit for having first aroused student sentiment at Hamilton. To whom Williams addressed its communication is not known, though it may have been to C. L. Adams, who is named by David E. Blaine, in March, 1849, as having been the one who outlined the ideals of anti-secrecy to a select group of Hamilton students. Blaine also informs us that the earliest gathering of these men took place "in the midnight darkness of that room (Charles Adams') " and that a "few hesitating but earnest spirits gathered around an esteemed & serious counsellor. He had conceived an idea of vast import . . . we

¹⁸ See below pp. 37-38. Middlebury was represented by Rochester at the 1863 Convention. Middlebury's motto for a time was *Zetounen Phaos*.

¹⁹ Middlebury to Rutgers, April 17, 1863.

plighted our faith & sacred honor to enlist & stand together under the banner of equity, fraternity & liberty; there we vowed the vows of anti-secrecy."²⁰ Opposition to the practices of the existing fraternities plus the influence of the Williams Chapter resulted in the planting of Delta Upsilon at Hamilton.

It seems likely, therefore, that the first known meeting of the friends of anti-secrecy took place July 21, 1847, though it was not until five days later that a formal gathering was held. C. L. Adams, of the class of 1847, presided over this assembly which was attended by three juniors and six sophomores.²¹ After considerable debate, in which George Rumney insisted that conditions at Hamilton did not warrant the founding of an anti-secret organization, it was voted by the others to establish the Social Fraternity. "Pure moral character and entire and conscientious opposition to Secret Societies," was necessary for membership in the society. Among those who took this stand was Milton Waldo. Writing in 1909, Waldo stated that the Hamilton men had resolved "fully not to organize . . . unless Williams and Union would join us in an organic union of the three fraternities. We sent a commissioner who obtained from each of them unanimous official action, pledging them to formal confederation with us. . . . It was also agreed that a Convention should be held as early as convenient after the opening of the next college year, in the autumn of 1847, for completing the Confederation."²² This statement by Waldo is of decided interest as it would tend to create the belief that Hamilton refused to found a local society until Williams and Union agreed to an "organic union" of the three groups. Now it will be recalled that Hamilton did organize on July 26, which was exactly sixteen days after the Schenectady Convention. Whether Hamilton knew of this meeting at the time of her organization is not definitely established by the available sources. Williams, moreover, as is indicated elsewhere in this volume, was not present at this meeting; a fact that does not coincide with the pledge given to Hamilton's "commissioner." It is evident, therefore, that Waldo does not refer to this Convention. The tone of his statement, however, implies that Hamilton's action forced Williams and Union to confederate

²⁰ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, June 11, 1847, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1854, Address given by D. E. Blaine, Mar. 29, 1849, *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 223.

²¹ For some unknown reason, Adams decided not to cooperate in the founding of the chapter. George Rumney refused to join because he believed that anti-secrecy had no place at Hamilton, see Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, July 26, 1847.

²² *Quarterly*, XXVIII:464.

as was done at Troy in November of the same year. And yet Waldo most certainly must have heard of the Schenectady gathering before the Troy meeting as our evidence clearly establishes the fact that both Williams and Union knew of the earlier meeting. Of this, however, Waldo was quite in the dark when he wrote his communication to the *Quarterly* in 1909. Anything like confederation was not gained at the Schenectady meeting; rather it was established at Troy. On account of this fact Waldo may well be pardoned for having forgotten what he probably knew of in the fall of 1847.²³

No further gathering of the Hamilton group took place until September of the same year. At that meeting Waldo was chosen President, Richard G. Keyes, Vice-President, Alfred Stowe, Secretary, Yates Hickey, Corresponding Secretary, Augustus G. Gould and Stewart Sheldon, Critics, and Hiram E. Johnson, Reader. Contact was also established with Union and Amherst, both of whom sent congratulatory messages to the "sister society." Considerable interest was also shown in the affairs of the Confederation by supporting the Troy meeting and by advancing the idea of a common constitution and badge. It was ably represented at this Convention as indeed it was at every national gathering held from the date to the present, a record that has not been equalled by any other chapter of the Fraternity. Hamilton demonstrated considerable interest in expansion, in the development of Fraternity policy, and in addition favored a more liberal attitude towards the secret societies and was host to the national gathering of 1858. Although organized as the Social Fraternity it changed its title in 1849 to the Equitable Fraternity which it retained until 1864 when Delta Upsilon was accepted by all of the chapters.

During these years Hamilton grew in size and importance at home. The chapter meetings, which were generally public in nature, were held at a number of different places. The rooms of the various members were frequently used, as was the home of a Mrs. Powell, who took a kindly interest in the welfare of the group. The Assembly, Bell and Senior Reception rooms were also used. In June, 1849 steps were taken towards the acquisition of a special room. Ultimately, space was assigned the chapter on the fourth floor of South Hall. The "Fraternity Hall," as this room was called, became the home of the society from November, 1849 to 1874. In its relation to the other societies, Hamilton at first encountered some opposition. In 1848 the Greeks refused to recognize their rival and would not insert their name and members in a college catalogue which they published. Whereupon, the Hamilton

²³The Williams records make no mention of any Hamilton Commissioner.

group voted to issue a catalogue of its own, though it is not known whether such was ever printed. The following year, the College Catalogue Committee agreed to allow the Hamilton Chapter space under the caption "Secret Societies" with the sub-heading "A. S. C." Hamilton refused to accept this offer, believing that the distinctive title "Equitable Fraternity" should appear. Exactly what ultimately happened is not known, though in time these differences, which seem of little importance to us of today, were ironed out and relatively good relations were established. It is also of interest to note that the Hamilton society debated, though no decision was reached, as to whether it was contrary to the basic law of the Fraternity, for the chapter to enter into combinations with the secret fraternities for the election of officers in the various literary groups. The Hamilton Chapter did, however, resolve that though it had the constitutional right to admit as members persons belonging to non-college secret societies, it was not "expedient to exercise this power."²⁴

The last of the original five chapters of Delta Upsilon was Delta Sigma of Amherst College. The first reference in respect to the inception of this society appears in the minutes of the Williams group which evidently had received a letter from Amherst stating that an "anti-secret society was to be formed and they wanted to be a branch of the Social Fraternity."²⁵ Williams extended a most cordial welcome to this overture and forwarded a copy of its constitution. After what seems to have been a careful examination of this document, the Amherst men on July 29, 1847, adopted, with some modifications the Preamble and Constitution of the Williams Chapter. Robert D. Miller was chosen President, George F. Walker, Recording Secretary, John Q. Peabody, Corresponding Secretary, Martin N. Root, Treasurer, Martin L. Gaylord and Charles Hartwell, Critics, and Elijah W. Stoddard as Reader. A committee was appointed to go to Boston and inquire into the matter of a badge, while another body was instructed to gain from the faculty permission to exist as a fraternity.²⁶ An examination of the Amherst Faculty Minutes fails to reveal any indication that this com-

²⁴ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, June 15, 1848, July 2, 1849.

²⁵ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, July 20, 1847.

²⁶ This last mentioned committee was also to ask for the use of rooms in South College. The Amherst minutes record the election of a Mr. Severance as Vice-President and the presence of H. A. Pratt, W. R. Palmer and a Mr. Kendall. On Oct. 14, 1847 dismissals were granted to Severance and Pratt, a fact that doubtless explains why their names do not appear as charter members in the *Quinquennial*. In the *Quarterly*, XV:192 it is stated that the society's first name was Dikaiia Sunapha.

mittee approached that body. There is, however, a reference dated June 30, 1847, which is approximately a month before the Amherst society is supposed to have been organized. This entry records the request of Robert Miller and others for permission to form a society for "literary improvement and the counter action in some measure of the deleterious influence of secret societies"; a request that the faculty granted. It may well be that the secretary of the faculty made an error and wrote June 30 instead of July 30, in which case the reference would stand as a direct result of the action taken by the society on July 29. On the other hand it is likely that Miller and his friends were actually in process of organization at that time and pending news from Williams went ahead and gained faculty approval in advance. If this assumption is true, one still has to explain why another committee was appointed to interview the faculty in July. The explanation which might be offered is that when the Amherst group actually did organize on the basis of the Williams constitution, it was thought best to inform the faculty of the fact and gain from them permission to exist on this formal basis. In which case, as there was no important difference between the aims and ideals as expressed in June, the faculty took no action, deeming their vote of approval in June sufficient. One other line of thought should be considered. It will be recalled that reference has been made to the fact that Miller had been a student at Middlebury and quite likely had been a member of the Social Fraternity of that college. Arriving at Amherst, Miller quite naturally sought to arouse interest in the cause of anti-secrecy and recalling that the Middlebury group had organized itself before contact had been made with Williams, saw no reason why a similar procedure should not be followed at Amherst. This being true, faculty approval might well have been sought in June and then when the society did become a branch of the Williams Fraternity another petition was addressed to the faculty, who for reasons already suggested took no action. Were the Amherst records more definite or were the minutes of the Middlebury group available, this problem might be solved. In any event it seems quite certain that Middlebury as well as Williams had a hand in the formation of the Amherst Chapter.

Early in August, 1847, Amherst voted to style itself Delta Sigma and at the same time adopted a number of by-laws. A badge, patterned somewhat after the harp of Middlebury was also accepted, and cordial relations were established with Williams. Whether Delta Sigma attended the Schenectady Convention is not clearly established, though

there is no reason for thinking that it did not in view of the fact that the society may have been formed sometime in June of the same year. However, if July 29, 1847, is accepted as the date of the inception of the Amherst group, then clearly it could not have attended this gathering. That such a meeting took place seems to be well established, unless one is to assume that only Union was present in which case our sources would hardly speak of a convention having been held at all. Since a meeting was held and as Williams and Hamilton are known not to have been present, it would follow that Amherst was represented at Schenectady. Amherst had delegates at the Troy Convention as well as every other gathering until 1861. She did not attend that meeting for the very simple reason that the chapter no longer existed. George E. Hooker, in a sketch of the Amherst group in the *Quinquennial*, states that the burning of North College and the destruction of the effects of the Amherst men did much to hasten the decline of that society. The fire referred to occurred early in 1857, shortly before the convention of that year which met at Amherst on May 13 and 14. At that gathering the Amherst delegates reported the accident but proudly stated that their fifty members were determined to fit up a new hall as soon as practicable. This is hardly the report of a chapter that had already gone into decline; rather is it indicative of a group which was enthusiastic about its past and determined to go forward with new life. Further, the very fact that the convention was held at Amherst and that after the fire, is added proof that the chapter had not lost strength. Indeed at the Convention of 1858, the Amherst delegate reported the exact contrary and spoke most encouragingly about the future. As complimentary a statement was made at the gathering of 1859, at which time there were thirty-six members in the chapter. The loss of the fraternity hall, while most unfortunate, does not seem to have been a factor in the decline and disappearance of Amherst.

In justice to Hooker, it should be stated that he lays greater stress on other disintegrating forces. One of these concerns the Fraternity at large which Hooker feels was "weak in those early days." It is true that there existed no governing boards at the time and that contacts between the chapters were none too strong. Consequently when Amherst began to slump there was no assistance forthcoming from the outside. Had there been help of this type, Amherst might not have died. Hooker also assigns as the "deepest reason" the previous prosperity enjoyed by the chapter, that is, "new members had been readily secured, and success in general had been easy. This worked, first an

indisposition, and second an incapacity to grapple with the difficulties of such an emergency."²⁷ As the chapter had never been compelled to resort to the laborious and systematic work of the secret societies in securing new members, there arose about this time quite a general inclination to abandon altogether the campaign system and depend principally upon the uninfluenced choice of new men. Thus disposed, and unused to anything like a struggle, they were poorly "trained to meet a disaster." It is likely that Hooker had an opportunity of talking with some of the members of 1859 and 1860 and consequently had correct information. On the other hand, the reaction shown by the Amherst group to the fire indicated an attitude of mind not entirely in accord with the tenor of Hooker's statements. A study of the sources at hand reveals no lack of enthusiasm during the years 1857 to 1860. Reference is made, however, to an encounter which the chapter had with the faculty, an encounter that had taken place in 1854 and 1855 and which seems to have been successfully met. This event, therefore, could hardly have done much to cause the chapter to expire some six years later. While the Civil War may have cut down the enrollment at Amherst, none of those listed in the *Quinquennial* as belonging to the classes of 1861 and 1862 left college for military service. It is true that the size of the classes was much smaller than those of a few years before. To accept, however, the Civil War as an explanation for the chapter's decline seems altogether too simple to be true. Present investigation, therefore, leaves the query as to why Amherst died in 1861 largely an unsolved problem.

During its life Amherst appears to have been prominent in general college affairs. Its literary and scholastic attainments won recognition from both students and faculty. The latter generously allowed the society to meet in South College and in the fall of 1850 gave it the north-west corner room of North College. Further consideration was shown in the summer of 1852 when the faculty voted that it was no longer necessary for one of the chapter to occupy this space as a permanent room.²⁸ Two years later, however, a misunderstanding arose between the faculty and the society. Up to this time the relations between the two seem to have been ideal, though in 1849 some discussion had taken place in faculty meetings as to the secret societies. The express reference at that time to secret organizations shows that Delta

²⁷ By emergency Hooker evidently had in mind the decline of the chapter; see *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 254-256.

²⁸ Minutes of Delta Sigma, Mar. 7, Aug. 1, 1848, Oct. 8, 1849, May 27, 1850, Minutes of the Amherst Faculty, May 29, 1850, July 7, 1852.

Sigma was not frowned upon by the teaching staff, though the chapter for a while thought that it was included in the faculty's condemnation.²⁹ The aims and ideals of Delta Sigma, however, do seem to have been questioned during the winter of 1853-1854, so much so that the society after much debate voted to ask the faculty for an expression of confidence, failing which the society would disband. Resolutions containing these sentiments were unanimously carried in chapter meeting. A copy, moreover, was given to the faculty, but this body after some discussion refused to express any opinion. The President of the College, however, was instructed by the faculty to issue any statement to Delta Sigma that he saw fit. This he proceeded to do in the form of a letter which greatly dampened the spirits of the society. Although no copy of this communication has been found it is clear from other evidence that Delta Sigma saw in it no prospects for the future. Accordingly, there being "but one course for the society to take," a committee was appointed to devise means whereby the fraternity might dissolve itself. News of this action soon reached the ears of the faculty, seven of whom signed a communication to the society expressing the hope that all thought of dissolution would be abandoned as they had complete confidence in the principles and members of Delta Sigma. As a result of this timely action, the chapter unanimously voted to continue and to express appreciation to the faculty for their support. Exactly what there was about the standards of the society that had caused the faculty to look with concern upon Delta Sigma, or what the attitude of the President of Amherst was, is not known. In any case, the issue was peacefully solved and does not appear to have caused the death of the chapter in 1861.³⁰

The loss of the Amherst Chapter was a serious blow to the Fraternity. With Williams openly talking about secession, Western Reserve and Wesleyan inactive, and Middlebury barely able to hold its own, the future seemed none too bright. Colby, Rochester, Bowdoin and Rutgers had entered the Fraternity, but none of these as yet were able to as-

²⁹ Minutes of the Amherst Faculty, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 3, 10, 1849.

³⁰ Minutes of Delta Sigma, Feb. 28, Mar. 7, 14, 20, 1854, Minutes of the Amherst Faculty, Mar. 2, 9, May 10, 1854, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1854, *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 47. The *Quarterly*, I 10 gives an account of this event that does not agree entirely with the facts gleaned from other sources. The article does imply that the reason for the President's action existed in his acceptance of membership in one of the secret fraternities. In a letter to Rutgers, Nov. 26, 1861, Williams stated "The Amherst Chapter . . . is . . . as dead as a dormouse. The faculty of that college killed it I understand by their sympathy with secret societies."

sume leadership.³¹ In spite of these misfortunes and notwithstanding the fact that the nation was plunging into the Civil War, the Fraternity was able to hold together and lay the foundation for further growth and strength.

³¹ See below pp. 100-113 for the record of all other chapters covered in this section of this volume.

Chapter III

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH TO 1862

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT UNIFICATION—THE ARTICLES OF 1847 AND 1848—LATER REVISIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS—THE SCHENECTADY AND TROY CONVENTIONS—LATER MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES—THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON NAME AND BADGE—WILLIAMS WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONFEDERATION

CONSOLIDATIONS of aims and interests among the anti-secret societies began as early as 1840. Early in June of that year, the Equitable Fraternity of Union College approached the Social Fraternity of Williams relative to a union of the two groups. Steps were immediately undertaken with the result that a joint committee of both societies submitted to each fraternity the draft of a common constitution. Certain obstacles, however, appear to have arisen which for the time being checked any further progress. Williams, for some unknown reason, became shy of a "union by constitution." In its place she proposed a substitute plan which aimed at some degree of cooperation but which fell short of actual union. It is to be regretted that our sources do not throw more definite light upon these discussions which proved to have had no tangible result. Shortly thereafter, for reasons stated elsewhere, the Equitable Fraternity underwent a decline which led ultimately to complete inactivity in 1841. Had there been greater vitality at Union, the proposals of 1840 might have been pushed further. And had Williams extended a more willing hand the Union society might well have weathered the crisis of 1840 and 1841. In any event the first move towards consolidation was a failure.

By April of 1845, however, the idea of confederation received additional stimulus by the request of the Social Fraternity of Middlebury to become a branch of the Williams society. The latter organization lost no time in answering these overtures and by July of that year, the Middlebury unit was an established branch of the Mother Chapter. Four months later, a reorganized Union group expressed the desire to become an auxiliary of Williams. Unfortunately, our records do not reveal the outcome of this proposal, though it is known that Williams

did appoint a committee to confer with the Equitable Fraternity of Union. The establishment of the Middlebury branch and the discussion over an auxiliary at Union, however, showed a decided drift towards greater consolidation. Two years later, 1847, further stimulus was given by the creation of a branch society at Amherst and the foundation of a group at Hamilton, both of which had come into being in part as a result of assistance furnished by Williams.

In the meantime, Union had broached the idea of consolidation once again. In this instance, which took place in June, 1847, Union suggested that all of the anti-secret societies should meet at Schenectady for the purpose of adopting a uniform badge, motto and constitution. To this overture Williams after some discussion agreed and instructed its secretary to inform Union of its decision. Communications were also to be addressed to Hamilton and Middlebury telling them of the forthcoming meeting. For some unknown reason the secretary seems to have written only to Middlebury from whom, moreover, no reply seems to have been received. As a result of this inefficiency Williams took no part in the general meeting which was held at Schenectady in June, 1847.³² Williams, however, was present at a Convention held at Troy, New York, November 10, 1847. And here again, it was the Equitable Fraternity of Union that took the steps which led to the calling of this meeting. At this gathering the delegates accepted a common constitution and styled themselves members of the Anti-Secret Confederation.

This constitution, the first in the history of Delta Upsilon, violated in no sense the ideals of the organizing groups.³³ Certain details, it is true, caused some debate, but nothing was allowed to stand in the path of consolidation. Hamilton, for example, argued for the insertion of a clause denouncing secrecy as being "anti-christian," but waived this in the face of opposition from the other societies. Again, decided differences of opinion were expressed as to common name and badge. However, when it was found that these matters might wreck the fundamental purpose of the meeting, they were placed to one side for settlement at some later meeting. The Articles of Confederation, as this constitution was named, directed the joint efforts of the "Anti-Secret Societies of Williams, Union, Amherst, and Hamilton Colleges" and were devised "in order to secure greater unity, permanency and efficiency of effort."

³² See below pp 39-40 for a discussion of the meetings at Troy and Schenectady.

³³ At the Schenectady Convention some type of a constitution seems to have been adopted. No copy of this document has been found, for which reason that accepted at Troy is listed as the first organic law of the fraternity.

The framers of this constitution held that secret societies were calculated to destroy college harmony and to create distinctions not based on merit. "We believe," so the Articles ran, "that the evils resulting from secrecy" can best be suppressed by action combined with principle. "We would have no class of our fellow students invested with factitious advantages, but would place all upon an equal footing in running the race of honorable distinction. The only superiority which we acknowledge is the superiority of merit. . . . In doing this we are confident that we have at heart the best interests of the institutions to which we belong, and that we are directed by the light of experience, the suggestion of reason and the dictates of conscience."

The actual clauses of the constitution, which were generously lifted from that of the Williams group, amounted to little more than a statement of the structure and powers of the separate chapters of the Confederation. Provision was made for the election of local officers, the admission of persons who "habitually practice strict morality" and who did not believe in or were members of a college secret society, and for the expulsion of those who might violate the principles of anti-secrecy. Attendance at all meetings and the fulfillment of all fraternity duties were required of all, who were also to take the following pledge: "You affirm upon your honor that the principles of this society, as expressed in its Preamble and Constitution accord entirely with your views; and you pledge yourself faithfully to adhere to them."

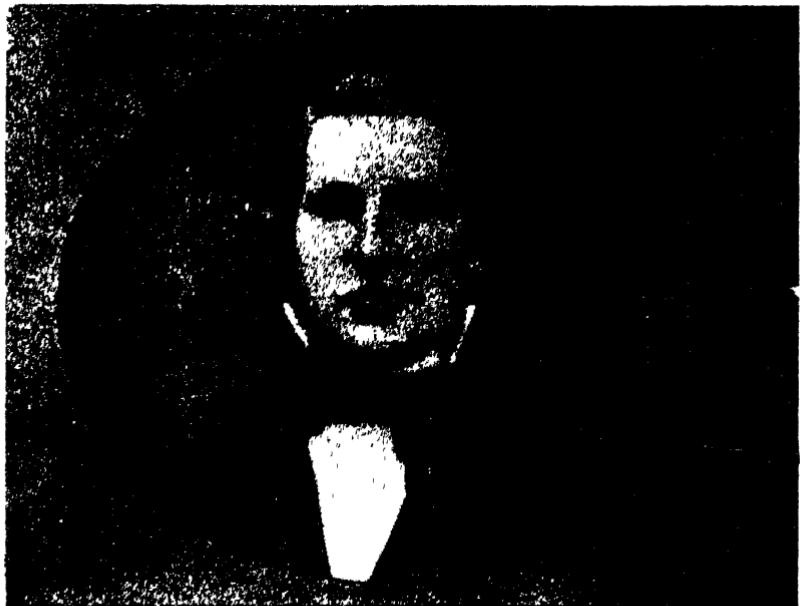
It is to be noted that these Articles in no way provided for more than a mere Confederation. No general governing body or officers were created to direct the life of the association. Local college groups, having denounced secrecy, retained complete independence and sovereignty. The only exception to this was a provision in favor of a "convention of delegates from the several chapters," and to this convention no power was given other than that of amendment. Beyond this rather harmless gathering, no superstructure was founded. The various societies pledged themselves to no central or federal form of government. There was a union of equal sovereign chapters united by one common principle and purpose, and grouped under the loosest type of a constitution, the Articles of Confederation.

These Articles, however, were entirely abolished by the Albany Convention of 1848. In their place a new constitution was adopted which amounted, in the main, to a reenactment of the previous organic law plus some notable additions. In the first place, instead of a constitution largely designed for the direction of chapter government, an attempt was made towards greater centralization without destroying



WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE IN 1840



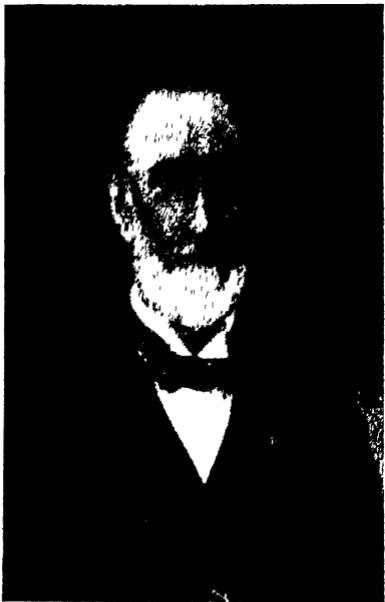
PRESIDENT GARFIELD AS A STUDENT AT WILLIAMS



JAMES A. GARFIELD
WILLIAMS '56
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



WILLIAM GROSS
WILLIAMS '38
EDITOR OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE



REDFIELD PROCTOR
MIDDLEBURY
U S SENATOR FROM VERMONT



DANIEL S. LAMONT
UNION '72
SECRETARY OF WAR

the idea of confederation. Where the Articles of 1847 read: "This Society shall be called the _____ of _____ college," those for 1848 read: "This Association shall be called the Anti-Secret Confederation and shall consist of the Theta Phi Societies of Williams, Union, Amherst and Hamilton." In other words, where the law of 1847 had placed emphasis upon the chapters, here at least was a gesture in the direction of a general fraternity. Again, it is of interest to note the name Theta Phi. Should this be viewed as a common Greek title for all of the chapters? If so, then it reveals a name much earlier than Delta Upsilon. In support of this contention, however, no other evidence has been brought to light. Consequently, the fact of there having been an earlier name common to all the chapters should not be over-emphasized. In the second place the Articles of 1848 provided for growth and expansion by the insertion of a clause that read: "any number of individuals, members of colleges, forming themselves into a society and adopting our name and constitution may upon application to any member of the Confederation, the others assenting, be received into the Confederation." Although this clause lacks an enabling device, the meaning is clear, namely that a petitioning group might be admitted by vote of all the chapters; no action of the convention being required. Admittance, therefore, might take place at any time. Finally, it should be noted that provision was made for the election of convention officers. Beyond these changes no material alterations were made. The Constitution of 1848, therefore, was largely a reissue of the previous document. In view, however, of the shift in emphasis from a local to a national point of view, the Articles of 1848 should be considered as our second organic law.

No material changes, if any, took place until 1852. At that time it was decided to have conventions every other year. Further, more adequate machinery was adopted relative to the admission of petitioning groups. The procedure which was then accepted called for an investigation of the petitioning group by a committee appointed by the Convention President from the nearby chapters. This committee was to make a report to each chapter which in turn was to vote for or against admission and forward its action to the Fraternity President who was to notify the petitioning society of the result. No society was to be admitted except by the unanimous consent of all the chapters; no action by the convention being needed.³⁴ Two years later, however, the convention altered this feature so as to allow admission upon a three-fourths vote of the chapters. And once again, no action of the conven-

³⁴ The President referred to was chosen by the Convention for one year.

tion was required. At the same time provision was made for the election of honorary members by each chapter, provided the principles of these men accorded with those of the association. In 1857, this clause was removed from the Articles by the delegates assembled at Amherst. Other changes also took place at that time, the most important being one that called for annual instead of biennial conventions, which had been the rule since 1852. In 1858, the convention altered the Articles so as to allow the Convention Secretary to receive all requests from organizations seeking admission into the Confederation.³⁵ At this gathering it was also agreed that all convention officers excepting the secretary were to be chosen from the alumni of the Fraternity. This last provision is of interest in that it pointed the way towards a more mature concept as to what the Fraternity really was, namely a body of alumni and undergraduate members.

This emphasis upon graduate members was not retained by the Convention of 1859. Further, this assembly provided after much debate that conventions should be held once in two years, thus going back to the practice adopted in 1854. In view of this new procedure it was necessary to make provision for the admission of chapters during a non-convention year. The former document actually permitted entrance at any time, but the delegates were of the opinion that a more definite provision ought to exist. After prolonged debate it was determined to allow the three oldest chapters, Williams, Union and Amherst, to admit new chapters; subject, however, to the approval of the next convention. This was the first time that the power to accept new societies was lodged in the hands of the general assembly and marks a definite drift towards greater centralization. It should also be noted that since a majority of the chapters constituted a quorum in convention, a unanimous vote of all the chapters was not required. At the 1859 meeting, moreover, considerable discussion took place as to the qualifications for membership in each chapter. The constitutions of 1847 and 1848 had stipulated that no persons could be admitted who did not "habitually" practice "strict morality" and who would not avow "conscientious and entire opposition to the principle of Secret Associations in colleges." Any candidate who measured up to these requirements might be voted into a chapter by three-fourths of its members, provided the candidate took the required pledge.³⁶ Now Amherst, it appears, desired the elimination of the clause quoted above

³⁵ This interpretation rests upon the omission of section 2, Article II of the former document.

³⁶ See above p. 34 for this pledge.

on the ground that it was altogether too strict and because it hindered them from obtaining worthy members. Rochester supported this position but Williams took decided exception, declaring great surprise at the proposal and stating that it had always had trouble in keeping the society "pure even when endeavoring to live up" to the clause in question. Other chapters affirmed that the change would destroy the very principles of the Fraternity and would throw the door wide open to the secret societies. In the face of this opposition Amherst's proposal was voted down.³⁷ It should be observed, however, that Amherst had acted in a sincere manner; had proposed no alteration as to the pledge or as to the required three-fourths vote, and upon being defeated graciously accepted the decision of the majority.

No echo of this much debated matter took place at the Colby meeting in 1861. This gathering, however, did spend much time talking over general fraternity problems and ruled that the Articles conferred no power upon either the Confederation or the chapters to grant a dismissal to a graduate member. Other affairs, such as annual conventions, were postponed to the next general meeting on account of the small number of chapters present at Colby.

The Union Convention of 1862 proved to be a most memorable one in that it witnessed the withdrawal of the Williams Chapter from the Confederation. Williams was allowed to withdraw because she desired to, on the ground that the cause of anti-secrecy had been weakened by the action of certain chapters in admitting members who did not meet the standards required by the association; at least this was what Williams charged.³⁸ In other words, certain chapters—possibly Amherst and Rochester—still adhered to the position they had taken in 1859 in respect to qualifications for membership in the Fraternity. The position taken by these societies was simply that the existing qualifications were altogether too strict and prevented the pledging of men who might be of great value to the Fraternity. This sentiment was voiced quite loudly at Rochester in 1863, notably by the Middlebury delegation.

The Middlebury Chapter, it seems, introduced through its representatives at this Convention the following resolution which in the words of Frank S. Child "reveal the drift of the Confederation and therefore are of great historic value":

³⁷ The Convention voted to allow an honorable dismissal by a chapter to any active member in good standing upon a two-thirds vote. The documents for 1847 and 1848 by implication had required a unanimous vote, as they also had for expulsion.

³⁸ See below pp. 47-51 for a more detailed statement. At the 1862 meeting the constitution was changed so as to provide for annual conventions.

Whereas, we the Anti-Secret Society of Middlebury College, have found in our experience, that persons in all respects worthy and desirable candidates for admission to our Fraternity are unable to subscribe to the last clause of Section 1 of Article II of our Constitution (which reads: 'or who does not avow conscientious and entire opposition to the principles of secret societies in college') such persons being, at the beginning of their college course, unable to form such an opinion concerning college secret societies as or there implied: and

Whereas, we have been subject to injury and failure of valuable additions by said clause: and

Whereas, we honestly believe that the noble purpose of our Confederation will be sufficiently served by the first part of the above-mentioned section; "No person shall be admitted a member of this Society who does not habitually practice strict morality, who belongs to or countenances any College Secret Society," therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request our respected Confederation to consider whether the striking out the said clause may not be of vital importance to the good cause in which we labor.

These resolves clearly indicate a more liberal note. And with Williams no longer a member to contend against this growing sentiment, the Convention of 1863 after some debate adopted the resolutions and struck from the Articles that part of the organic law that had served so well during the early years of the Confederation.

The Rochester Convention also provided for the submission to the chapters an amendment which read as follows: "This Constitution may be amended by a unanimous vote of the delegates present at any convention, or a sufficient number to constitute a two-thirds majority of all the chapters."³⁹ This proposal ran counter to the existing clause which called for a "two-thirds vote of a convention of delegates from the several chapters, each chapter having one vote." No action, however, was ever taken upon this amendment largely because at the Convention of 1864 a thorough revision of the Articles took place; so thorough indeed that it should be viewed as a new constitution.

Down to 1864, therefore, the Articles of 1847 and 1848 constituted the basic law of the Fraternity. Certain amendments of importance, as have been noted, were enacted during these years; all of which characterized three main tendencies. First, that a steady growth in favor of anti-secrecy had taken place in a number of colleges and universities. Second, that a decided drift towards greater centralization had shown itself in the election of general fraternity officers and above all in the clothing of the Convention with certain general and specific governing

³⁹ Several minor changes were ordered concerning the general officers of the Fraternity, all of whom were to be chosen by the convention.

powers. Finally, that a definite liberal note had been struck by the attitude of the Fraternity in the admission of members.

These various characteristics are clearly shown by a study of the conventions that were held from 1847 to 1863 inclusive. Now the list of these meetings as given in the *Quinquennial* records that the first general Fraternity convention was held in November, 1847. And yet this same source contains a copy of a letter from Williams to Hamilton which reads in part as follows:⁴⁰

With respect to the convention at Union it was judged very desirable both for the advantage which might be expected to accrue from the better acquaintance of the members, and for the moral power which we should gain from some kind of a union. But owing to some misunderstanding between ourselves and the society at Middlebury College, our delegation was not present at the convention which was held on the 10th of July. We have not heard officially the doings of that convention, but from a private letter we understand that they adopted the constitution of the society here in the main; if so, then we have a common constitution. With respect to a common name we are not informed of the convention's action.

On the basis of this evidence it would appear that the earliest convention was one held at Schenectady, July 10, 1847. Substantiating this proof is an item in the minutes of the Williams Chapter which refers to a letter received from "Madison University." In this letter there is a statement relative to the Schenectady meeting, though, no information is given as to the nature of this gathering.⁴¹ In the light of these findings it seems safe to assume that a convention was held at Schenectady, July 10, 1847. Williams, as is pointed out above, was not present at this gathering, while Hamilton, as yet not founded, was of course not represented. The only groups, therefore, that could have attended were Union, Amherst and Middlebury. None of our sources state definitely who were present at this gathering. In view, however, of the fact that a convention was held, and since one can hardly argue that the Union Chapter was in itself the entire convention, it seems reasonable to state that Union and Amherst, and probably Middlebury, constituted the societies present at this gathering. At this meeting some type of a constitution was drafted. Discussion also took place relative to a common badge. Beyond this nothing more is known as to the activities of this convention.

⁴⁰ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 100.

⁴¹ What may be meant by "Madison University" is unknown; maybe it should have read "Hamilton," the secretary confusing Madison (Colgate) with Hamilton. See Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams.

Knowledge that a meeting had been held and that certain matters had been left undecided argued most strongly for another gathering. Early in October, therefore, Union wrote to the various societies proposing a meeting to arrange for a general catalogue of the anti-secret groups and to modify the local constitutions in the interest of greater uniformity and structure. Hamilton, as has been shown, had declared itself in favor of organic consolidation and had intimated that no society would be founded on that campus unless such a national organization was established. At least this is what Milton Waldo stated in 1909, although the minutes of the Hamilton Chapter clearly show that a Social Fraternity, anti-secret in nature, had been started by July, 1847. Waldo also stated in 1909 that the convention was held at Albany, while the contemporary sources all agree that it was at Troy. At this meeting, which assembled November 10, 1847, the Articles of Confederation, already discussed in this chapter, were adopted. The officers of this meeting seem to have been limited to a president and a secretary; and of these two only the name of the first is known, that being Waldo of the Hamilton Chapter. Although this office can not accurately be said to have been the ancestor of the Fraternity's chief executive of today, it may be stated that in the list of the Fraternity's presidents that of Waldo's should be placed first.⁴²

In accordance with the Articles of 1847 steps were taken in the spring of the following year for another general meeting. Correspondence ensued between the chapters as to the date and as to whether it would be possible to adopt a common name and badge. In consequence of these efforts delegates from Williams, Union, Amherst and Hamilton, assembled at the Delevan House in Albany, on either May 3 or 4, 1848. It was evident to all that the Troy constitution needed considerable alteration and to this task the members, as has been shown, devoted much time and labor. Discussion also took place as to a name and badge, but so sharp were the differences over these matters that it was decided to leave them for consideration to a later meeting.

Meetings, therefore, had taken place in both 1847 and 1848, a precedent which developed into the practice of holding annual conventions. Yearly gatherings, however, were not always held. At times, as has been shown, meetings were held every other year, though annual sessions seem to have been far more general. Further, as may be seen from the lists of the conventions, the gathering arranged for 1856

⁴² *Quarterly*, XXVIII:464. It may be that Waldo was thinking of the meeting of 1848 which was held at Albany.

actually took place in 1857, while the meeting in 1862 was understood to be "an extra" convention. With the exception of the 1849 gathering, more or less complete records are available and from these one may note the following material.

Williams, it appears, was in attendance at every convention except that of July, 1847, down to her withdrawal in 1862. Union had delegates at all of the meetings except for 1857, 1858, and 1861. Hamilton, on the other hand, was present at every gathering except that for July, 1847; while Amherst had representatives at every session up to 1861. Western Reserve was not present at any of the conventions with the possible exception of that of 1851. Rochester was represented from 1854 to 1863 except for the year 1861; Colby, from 1857 to 1863; Middlebury for July, 1847 and for every other from 1857; Rutgers, for the sessions from 1859; while Bowdoin, and Washington and Jefferson were present only at the 1859 and 1862 meetings respectively. It is evident that several of the last named chapters could not have attended the earlier conventions for the simple reason that they were not then members of the Confederation.

Turning from the list of the chapters present to the number of delegates in attendance, it is to be noted that the number varied from as low as five in 1861 to as high as fourteen in 1862, with two delegates from each chapter being the most common unit of representation. From a study of the names of these delegates, it is apparent that the four senior chapters played the more important role and thanks to their efforts expansion took place into the above-mentioned colleges. Middlebury, on the other hand, expired sometime late in 1847, while a similar fate attended the society at Wesleyan which operated from the fall of 1850 to the early summer of 1852. In the meantime, chapters were planted at Vermont and Western Reserve, the former withdrawing from the Confederation in 1854, the latter becoming inactive three years later. Colby and Rochester were admitted in 1852 and 1853, with Middlebury coming back to life in May, 1857. Bowdoin and Rutgers were voted charters in July, 1859, as was Washington and Jefferson in 1862. Of these additions only Rochester, Colby and Rutgers could be classed as alert and aggressive groups in 1863, though the chapter roll in that year showed societies with Union and Hamilton ranking as senior chapters.

For a time there was a prospect that a group would be established at Hobart College. Early in 1856 anti-secret sentiment appeared on that campus news of which seems to have reached Williams. Williams showed decided interest in Hobart as may be seen from an examination

of her records. In one instance there is a statement to "the chapter recently formed at Hobart," while in another there is a reference to certain letters from the "brethren at Rochester . . . Amherst and Hobart." These entries, however, should not be interpreted to mean that Hobart had become a member of the Confederation, as the Articles definitely provided a method of admission which at no time seems to have been followed in respect to Hobart. Williams' interest, however, was responsible for an investigation of the society, an investigation, moreover, which may have gained from that chapter her consent to the founding of a chapter at Hobart. It is known that correspondence between the two groups took place, though no definite knowledge as to the nature of these communications exists. So convinced was Williams that Hobart would be acceptable to the other chapters that in editing the general catalogue of the Confederation for 1856, she included within the chapter roll, the Equitable Fraternity of Hobart College, with classes as late as 1860. When Herbert W. Congdon encountered this interesting data in January, 1921, he wrote directly to the Librarian of Hobart College for information. In reply he heard that the first issue of the Hobart's student annual, *Echo of the Seneca*, which was published in June, 1858, contained among the list of fraternities, the Anti-Secret Society, an Equitable Fraternity. This annual stated that the society had been founded at Hobart in 1856 and that its members included Jefferson M. Fox and F. J. O'Brien of the class of 1859, and John Alabaster, Octavious Applegate, Charles L. Dering, John Easton and George A. Hayunga of the class of 1860. Similar information appeared in the 1859 edition of the *Echo of the Seneca*. These names are all listed in the catalogue of the Anti-Secret Confederation for 1856 together with the names of Frank Angevine, T. M. Ballantine, J. C. O'Brien, Burnet Estes, all of the class of 1856; John M. Fulton, Hazard Potter, William Reiterman, Fayette Royce, Nathan Teall, of the class of 1857.⁴³

It is evident, therefore, that opinion at Hobart and at Williams recognized the existence of the Equitable Fraternity. On the other hand some of the chapters were not so enthusiastic about the affair as was Williams. Investigation on their part revealed that the Hobart men on their "own admission" were "immoral"; for this reason the Convention of 1859 denied a charter to the Hobart group. The value of this digression consists not so much in showing that there was a petitioning society at Hobart but rather in the method adopted by the

⁴³ H. W. Congdon to M. H. Turk, Jan. 26, 28, 1921, M. H. Turk to Congdon, Jan. 25, 1921.

members of the Confederation in dealing with the matter. An inquiry, in short, showed that this group did not measure up to the standards of the Fraternity; consequently, they were not accepted as a chapter of the Confederation even though Hobart for a time believed that it was within the Fraternity on account of the favorable attitude taken by Williams.

In addition to these successful and unsuccessful ventures in expansion, the Conventions undertook, as has been seen, a development of the Articles in the interest of greater centralization. A series of catalogues, moreover, containing a list of the chapters and their members were issued at various times and in 1863 the Convention voted to publish a song-book under the direction of the Rochester Chapter. Some discussion also took place at these meetings relative to a "periodical," although for the time being nothing was accomplished. At some of the conventions, orations and addresses were given setting forth the aims, purposes and history of the Fraternity. Rules were also laid down as to the order of business at these gatherings, and a minute book was purchased to record the transactions of the delegates. Provision was made for greater internal development by the creation of a so-called "prudential committee" whose duty was to watch over the life and conduct of each chapter. Increased cooperation between the various societies was furthered by the issuing of membership certificates, by providing for active inter-chapter correspondence, by inquiries into the cause of non-attendance at conventions and by yearly reports from each chapter. These reports were to be delivered on the convention floor and are of especial interest in that they reflect the general tenor of chapter life. A large number of resolutions were also passed emphasizing the principles of anti-secrecy and affirming devotion to the Confederation. In respect to secret societies, other than those with a permanent organization, each chapter was allowed to use its own discretion as to conduct and relation. Whether this referred to local secret groups or to professional fraternities like Phi Beta Kappa or the Masonic order, is not clear from the evidence available; though it seems reasonable to assume that the delegates had the latter rather than the former in mind. The conventions also placed considerable stress on the idea that the Fraternity was a brotherhood of both undergraduates and graduates and urged the latter to attend both the national and local meetings. Finally, it should be noted that at these conventions, the time and place of each subsequent meeting was generally fixed, with university or college towns being favored in most cases. The meeting for 1859, for example, was held at Springfield,

Massachusetts. In speaking of this gathering a local paper reported, "It is a noticeable fact that the constitution of this association allows none to be received as members who are not in the practice of strict morality, which is more than can be said of the best college societies."⁴⁴

Looking at the activities of these meetings from the present point of view, one is impressed by the earnestness and sincerity demonstrated by the delegates. An honest attempt was being made to cement the association into a permanent and worthwhile organization. Unfortunately, for the historian, these facts seemed so evident to the actors of that date, that no complete record has been left for us of today. To them, other matters assumed greater importance, and of these our sources have more to tell, among which should be noted the question of a common name, motto and badge.

"The Williams Social Fraternity of 1834 felt no need for a common badge. . . . Principles, without any outward symbols, bound the hearts of our Fraternity's earliest members in the strongest friendship."⁴⁵ The wearing of a badge, moreover, smacked strongly of secrecy and was viewed by college authorities of that day as dangerous to the aims and ideals of their institutions. Within a few years, however, certain members of the Williams group argued that the wearing of a badge representing opposition to secrecy could not be considered in hostile light by either the Fraternity or college. Further, such an emblem would bring about a greater feeling of loyalty among the members of the Social Fraternity. These views seem to have been expressed as early as 1837 with the result that the society adopted a square golden key as the badge of the Fraternity. On one side of this key were the words "Social Fraternity," and on the other the motto Οὐδεν Αδηλον. Within a few years, however, voices were raised in opposition to this key, chiefly by the undergraduates; the alumni largely supporting the badge they had worn while in college. Some sentiment existed in favor of a badge made in the form of a harp, and in this one may note the influence of the Middlebury group, whose badge was a harp. These various views finally resulted, in 1847, in the adoption of a new badge in the form of a pin. This pin bore the letters S. F., which stood for the Social Fraternity.

In the meantime, Middlebury had adopted a harp as its badge. Amherst patterned its emblem along similar lines bearing the letters

⁴⁴ *Springfield Republican*, July 9, 1859; see also H. C. Haskell to Rutgers, June 10, 1859.

⁴⁵ See the article by J. A. Adair in the *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-106 from which much had been borrowed.

Delta Sigma, the date 1847 and the name of the owner. A decade earlier, Union had accepted a badge bearing the letters O. A., but in 1847 adopted a key-badge somewhat different in style than that recently voted by Williams. Union had favored the Williams pin and would have endorsed it but for the fact that a local secret society at Union had a pin very much like that worn at Williams. Hamilton about the same time adopted the old Williams key. On the eve of the Troy Convention, therefore, two of the five anti-secret groups had harps, two had pins, while another had a key. Each one of these societies appear to have been rather enthusiastic about its own badge, a fact which Williams believed would make it very difficult to preserve "the same external representation of our principles." In this opinion, Williams was quite correct as the Troy gathering adjourned without reaching any conclusion as to a common badge.

Considerable discussion relative to a badge took place among the several groups in anticipation of the next convention. Hamilton, after some debate, instructed its delegate to favor the harp as a common badge; Amherst and Williams did not see fit to bind their representatives; Union went on record as favoring a harp; while Middlebury took no action, this group having ceased to exist by this time. Both types, harp and key, were discussed at great length at the 1848 Convention but no decision could be reached. Reports of this meeting, however, were carried back to the local societies who immediately made it the topic of primary debate and discussion. Considerable correspondence also seems to have taken place between the four chapters in which the arguments for and against the various badges were presented in much detail. Williams tried to find a way out of the tangle by submitting a new model of a key; but the other groups would have none of it. Whereupon, Williams voted, June 27, 1848, sixty-six to six in favor of a pin known as the Theta Phi pin. Information concerning this decision was then sent on to Hamilton, but this organization rejected this pin as well as certain models that Amherst and Union had submitted, and stood out for the adoption of a key. Early in October, 1848, Hamilton sought to bring about a compromise by proposing "an English letter badge." In other words this chapter opposed any badge bearing Greek letters on the ground that such a badge was too much like the emblems of the secret societies. Amherst, at the same time, expressed a strong preference for the Theta Phi pin, though it announced a willingness to abide by the action of the convention. Union, on the other hand, leaned towards a key.

In view of these differing views, it was agreed by all that each society

should express its preferences and make known the result to each other. In this way, it was hoped, that some common ground might be reached. Hamilton, it seems, remained true to her position which favored an English letter badge, but declared that the Theta Phi pin was the least objectionable of all the others proposed. Union stood out for Delta Sigma with Delta Psi as a second choice. Amherst reported that she was willing to accept the findings of the convention, while Williams declared in favor of Delta Psi, with Theta Phi and Delta Sigma as second and third choices. In the face of these conflicting reports it was evident that no common ground had been reached.

In order to cut this knot, Isaac G. Ogden of Williams proposed to the other groups that so far as his chapter was concerned, Delta Psi and Delta Sigma were out of the question as both of these badges had been found worn by certain secret fraternity men. Now Ogden was chairman of the badge committee and this statement, together with the expressed direction that each group should make a decision between Theta Phi and the Union key, was bound to hurry action. The response was a promise from each society to abide by the action of the majority which was expressed at Albany in May, 1849 in favor of the Union key. This badge was somewhat similar to the old golden key of Williams and bore the letters A. S. C. In adopting this key, therefore, the chapters at the same time accepted as their common name the title Anti-Secret Confederation, a name that was used until 1864.⁴⁶ Before this date, however, the Delta Psi Fraternity of Vermont had entered the Confederation and at the 1852 Convention had stood out for a retention of its own local badge. The other chapters while regretting this position were willing for the sake of unity to amend the Articles so as to allow Vermont to keep its badge until such time as it might vote to adopt the key of the Confederation.

During the next four years following the Convention of 1852 no change took place in the form of the badge, although voices were raised now and then in favor of a pin. At the 1857 gathering, Alvin Baker of Hamilton brought the matter before the delegates by moving the adoption of a pin. Much debate followed, during the course of which it was voted that each chapter would abide by the ultimate decision of the convention. Baker's motion was then put with the result that Amherst, Hamilton, Rochester and Middlebury voted for the pin, while Williams and Colby voted against it. The convention having agreed to a pin, it now remained to decide upon the exact form

⁴⁶ The revisions of the Articles in 1851 and 1852 recognized the existence of a common name and badge.

and so a committee was appointed to bring before the assembly several different models. This committee reported in favor of the Middlebury badge but a motion to adopt it was laid on the table. Later in the same session the matter was taken up again at which time Colby declared that it could not accept the Middlebury pin as it was too much like the badge of an "odious" society on their campus. Other views were expressed with the result that the entire affair was referred to another committee which was to report at the next convention. In the meantime the key was to remain as the official badge of the Fraternity.

The following year, 1858, Edward P. Gardner of Amherst, as chairman of the badge committee, introduced the question at the convention. At first he tried to obtain a unanimous vote to the effect that each chapter would accept the decision of the majority. Williams, however, objected to this; whereupon, Gardner presented a majority report in favor of a pin formed of the Greek letters Delta and Upsilon. Painter of Williams, also of the committee, then followed with a minority report which favored a key. Both of these reports were accepted, but the discussion which followed showed clearly that sentiment favored the adoption of the Delta Upsilon pin. Finally on the evening of May 13, 1858, the Delta Upsilon pin, together with the motto, "Justice our Foundation," was adopted by the convention. Williams voted for this pin but reserved the right to use the key as long as her members desired. To have objected to Williams' reservation would have been unwise after that chapter had given its consent to the new pin. Further, there was precedent for this exception in the courtesy that had been accorded Vermont in 1852. The action, moreover, of the Williams delegates was warmly endorsed by that chapter in July, 1848. Whether Williams changed its position before its withdrawal from the Confederation is not known. Later, however, when Delta Upsilon was reestablished at Williams, the chapter accepted the existing pin and motto of the Fraternity.

The prolonged dispute that had arisen over the nature of the badge and name can hardly be advanced as a reason for Williams' withdrawal from the Confederation. There is not the slightest bit of evidence in any of the sources that the Mother Chapter ever harbored any ill-will over the adoption of the general pin in 1858. On the other hand there is convincing proof that the group was more than displeased with the way fraternity policy and sentiment was moving. In brief, Williams had become alarmed over the attitude and practice of some of the chapters in respect to secrecy. Not that any of these groups argued

for a change in the fundamental tenet of the Confederation, namely anti-secrecy, but rather that they desired a more liberal interpretation of the organic law. Amherst's proposal in 1859 that the existing qualifications for membership be altered may be cited as an example of what Williams disliked. Coming as it did immediately after the Convention of 1858, at which time considerable discussion had taken place as to the tactics of some of the chapters in respect to campus activities, Williams became convinced that a decided drift away from the earlier practices of the Confederation was in process. Specifically, Williams contended that in some cases chapter meetings had become private affairs; a procedure which was altogether too much like the policy of the secret societies to be tolerated. Again, it charged that some of the chapters were electioneering for members in a manner that was contrary to the ideals of the Fraternity and that it was quite wrong for any chapter to form counter coalitions to defeat the efforts of the secret fraternities. Although explanations were offered and in some cases frank denials of these charges were made, Williams refused to be convinced that everything was as it should be. When practices of these types appeared at Williams, the chapter rectified the matter at once. Consequently, that society could see no reason why her sister organizations could not be as circumspect in observing both the spirit and the letter of the constitution.

Inter-chapter correspondence only served to bolster up Williams in the righteousness of her position. Vocal protests were raised at her chapter meetings against the action of other societies with the result that in due time the suggestion was openly made that Williams should sever her connections with the Confederation. Ultimately on June 11, 1861 a motion was passed to the effect that the chapter should ask for a dismissal from the Confederation. Shortly thereafter a circular letter was addressed to all of the chapters in which Williams outlined her position. In view of the importance that was attached to the event then and now, it may not be amiss to quote the letter in its entirety. It reads as follows:⁴⁷

The Williams Chapter of the Anti-Secret Confederation has always held some principles which it considers important and essential, but which are disregarded by several of the chapters.

It believes that no organization is needed for the cultivation of Social qualities, and that the highest social state of any community is secured by the free and friendly intercourse of man with man.

It believes that it is wrong to election for members.

⁴⁷ T. E. Brastow, Geo. G. Smith, Jno. H. Goodhue to Rutgers, July 16, 1861.

It believes that those who do not sincerely sympathize with these objects of this Society, and those whose principles are not strong enough to lead them to vigorously oppose Secret Societies, are not fit candidates for our society.

It believes that it is wrong under any circumstances to form counter coalitions to oppose the machinations of Secret Societies.

It believes in sustaining only the simplest & most unostentatious organization which will subserve the great object at which we aim,—the exhibition of the Evils of Secret Fraternities.

Holding these principles to be essential, we have become convinced that this society, (or Chapter) while it derives no benefit from its connection with the Confederation, is placed before the Secret Societies of this College in a wrong light by the violations of our principles in other Chapters of the Confederation.

It can bear this reproach no longer. Having exerted our utmost influence to reform the Confederation, to no purpose, we are determined to dissolve our connection with it. We are, therefore, authorized to address this circular letter to each chapter requesting a dismission.

One can easily imagine the consternation that this communication caused throughout the Fraternity. Replies were immediately forwarded, and while we are not informed as to their content, it is known that Williams refused to alter her stand. This is evidenced in a letter from Williams to Rutgers in which it is stated that the circular letter had "met with expostulations from all, and led to some statements of what practices some chapters indulged. Of course we have no desire to be out of the Confederation which is true to the principles on which it was organized. We do not think all the chapters have departed from the faith. Nor have we hardly faith to believe the chapters which indulge in secret society practices will give them up because we have urged this upon them without avail. So that, as we are not going to act rashly, we have no course left us but to wait until the meeting of the Confederation in May."⁴⁸

The Fraternity assembled in convention at Schenectady, May 14, 1862. Immediately after the roll call the attention of the delegates was directed to the request of the Williams chapter for a dismission from the Fraternity. Upon being asked why his chapter desired to withdraw, William A. James replied that Williams' position had been very clearly stated in her recent letter to the chapters. Some of the delegates wished to have the affair delayed, but Williams insisted upon an answer. Accordingly, the convention went into a committee of the whole and debated the matter for over three hours. As to the exact nature of this debate we are not informed as the only source available is the report

⁴⁸ W. A. James to Rutgers, Nov. 26, 1861.

rendered by James to his chapter. In this report James stated that he declared that "the general reason why this society wished to be released . . . was that we could, disconnected from the Confederation, best promote the Anti-Secret cause, since we found that it had already crippled our influence as we had been obliged to take the blame for things done by other chapters of the Confederation in full fellowship with us. The delegates were unwilling on this view of the matter to accede to our desire, and so it was necessary to state to them directly that from our correspondence we were assured that some chapters had violated the Constitution by the manner they had conducted some of their elections, forming coalitions and holding the balance of power, and according to their own statements, electing men to office of inferior merit. When this was stated some in injured innocence declared their chapters had not transgressed and all desired the proofs. Thereupon the correspondence was produced and read, when some explanations were made which tended to exculpate in some measure the chapters implicated, but in the opinion of the delegate from this society, two or three of the societies did not make their innocence appear."⁴⁹

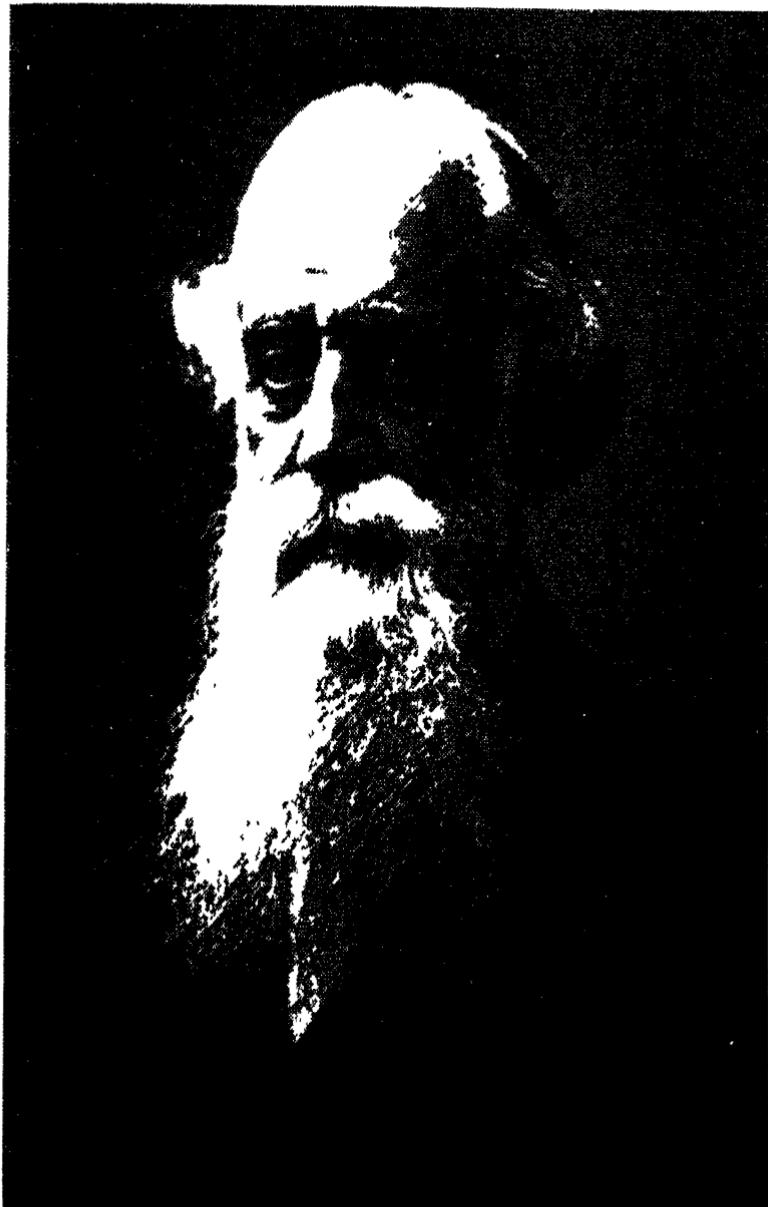
After further debate the Convention voted seven for and three against granting Williams a dismissal with the understanding, however, that the release was granted because Williams wanted it and not because there was any merit in the charges which Williams had made.⁵⁰ Which chapters voted against this motion is not known. It is possible that Rochester was one as this society is known to have stated in a letter to Rutgers that she could not give her consent to Williams' request. Rochester took the ground that the attitude taken by the Mother society in respect to secrecy was the same that she had adhered to and practiced.⁵¹ Indeed it is likely that most of the chapters believed that they were loyal to the ideals and objectives of the Fraternity and could not understand why Williams found fault with them. While it must be admitted that some of the groups were more liberal in their interpretation of the organic law and were conducting themselves in some cases more as a social than an anti-secret fraternity, the fact remains that the differences between Williams and the others were fundamentally detailed in nature and indicative of no sharp divergency of opinion or policy.

On the other hand, the Williams men seem honestly to have been

⁴⁹ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, May 27, 1862, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1862.

⁵⁰ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1862.

⁵¹ Rochester to Rutgers, Oct. 7, 1861.



MILTON WALDO
HAMILTON '48
FIRST PRESIDENT OF DELTA
UPSILON



From the Newark Evening News.

HUGHES AND JEROME CARTOON
KEEPING THE POT BOILING



Drawn by R. A. Culver, Stanford, '09
From the Convention Daily Triangle

THE OVERLAND LIMITED, 1910

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION CARTOON
1910

of the opinion that the Confederation was not living up to its standards and principles. Campus gossip, evidently, had it that the Anti-Secret Fraternity had seen its best day. Neutral as well as secret society men proclaimed the fact and pointed to the practices of the various chapters as proof of their statement. Touched to the quick by these assertions, which upon investigation they believed to be true, the members of the Mother Chapter came to the conclusion that if anti-secrecy was to survive, all connection with the Confederation must end. Williams very frankly admitted that Rutgers and several other of the chapters were not guilty of any serious departure from the Articles. This statement is borne out by the report given by James to his chapter on his return from the Convention. In this report James declared that "the cause of anti-secrecy in the different chapters was for the most part in the hands of noble and worthy men."⁵² In spite of this, Williams elected to part company with an association which she had helped to start some twenty-eight years before. Viewing the entire problem from the point of view of today, one is forced to admit that local gossip, opinion and reputation blinded the Williams Chapter to the realities of the situation; namely, that anti-secrecy could best be promoted by a national rather than by a local organization. A national organization, moreover, that had kept abreast of the times and which did not care to bind and fetter itself against further expansion by a too rigid interpretation of the ideals of 1834. In other words William viewed the situation in 1862 from a local rather than from a national angle and desired a continuation of a policy that was too much like the past for the other societies within the Confederation to accept.

⁵² Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, May 27, 1862.

Chapter IV

NATIONAL EXPANSION

THE MEMORABLE MIDDLEBURY CONVENTION OF 1864—THE FOUNDATION OF DELTA UPSILON—THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1864 AND 1879—THE PRINCETON CHAPTER AND THE MONMOUTH EPISODE—OTHER CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

THE Convention of 1864, which met at Middlebury March 9 and 10, was one of the most important meetings in the entire history of the Fraternity.⁵³ On the eve of this epoch-making convention Delta Upsilon numbered but six chapters. Williams, Union, Amherst had ceased to exist as had also the chapters at Western Reserve, Wesleyan and Bowdoin. The future seemed none too promising. Contemporary evidence records that a feeling of great uncertainty existed among the remaining chapters. The situation was thoroughly appreciated by the President of the Confederation, Darius C. Sackett of the Hamilton Chapter. In a letter to Rutgers, Sackett stated "I have not heard from but two or three chapters and they seem a little uncertain whether they can be represented or not at that time. Now if we do not have a quorum this time, I think our existence as a Confederation may better cease; for it will be better for each chapter to exist independently than to be a dead weight upon each other. Standing among the first chapters in the Confederation, we certainly need your influence & advice in our next convention." A letter somewhat similar in tone was received by Rutgers from Charles E. Prentiss, Secretary of the Confederation and member of the Middlebury Chapter. Prentiss also added "You are probably aware that the chief business to be considered by the convention will be the amendment and revision of the Constitution and that an effort will be made to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood in the whole fraternity. I am authorized by the Pres. of the Confederation to suggest to each chapter in view of the important business to be

⁵³ The manuscript report of this convention as given in the Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon gives these dates. The *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 16, lists May 9 and 10, which clearly is an error by the editor.

brought before the fraternity the necessity of being represented by a delegate with full power."⁵⁴

Whether Rutgers replied is not established as there is no reference to either the receipt of these letters or of an answer to them in the minutes of that chapter. In any event it must have been with grave concern that the delegates from Middlebury, Hamilton and Rochester gathered at Middlebury on the morning of March 9. A quorum not being present the convention voted to adjourn until the afternoon when it was hoped some other chapter would make its appearance. There were but three possibilities, Colby, Rutgers and Washington and Jefferson. Of these Colby could hardly have been expected by reason of the recent decline that had set in in that chapter, while distance probably would keep Washington and Jefferson away. Everything rested on Rutgers which had elected a delegate early in February.⁵⁵ By the early afternoon of March 9, Thomas W. Jones of that chapter made his appearance and the convention proceeded to its business. Had Rutgers been absent it is likely that the assembly would have broken up in which case the Confederation might have been destroyed. Too much emphasis, therefore, can not be placed upon the significance of this convention.

This importance is greatly enhanced upon a review of the accomplishments of this gathering. The delegates who came to this meeting appeared as representatives of an Anti-Secret Confederation; they left it as members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. The achievement was most remarkable as only four of the chapters were in attendance and as the fortunes of the Confederation had fallen to a new low level. What these delegates lacked in number they more than made up for in spirit and enthusiasm. Moreover, the time was ripe for a change. Older ideas and attitudes were giving way to a newer and broader point of view. A demand for greater centralization had demonstrated itself and a movement was on foot which called for a more liberal pronouncement. This feeling was admirably disclosed at the Middlebury Convention where a committee representative of all the chapters present was appointed to consider and report on the question of general constitutional revision. The report which Lucius B. Parmele, chairman of the committee, rendered is so interesting that it deserves quotation in full:⁵⁶

⁵⁴ D. C. Sackett to Rutgers, Feb. 29, 1864, and C. E. Prentiss to Rutgers, Feb. 20, 1864.

⁵⁵ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Feb. 4, 1864.

⁵⁶ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon Fraternity, 1864.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty assigned them and recommend the adoption of a 'Constitution of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity' to take the place of the present 'Articles of Confederation and Preamble and Constitution.' Mr. Prentiss of Middlebury Chapter had prepared a Constitution which with some few amendments in the Committee is presented herewith for the action of the Convention.

After some discussion which led to the passing of several amendments, the constitution was adopted. Following this the convention unanimously voted to repeal the Articles of Confederation as well as all "laws, ordinances and acts" adopted by any convention or chapter under the Confederation that conflicted with the new constitution. Copies of this document were to be sent to the various chapters as soon as possible.

The Preamble of this constitution followed in part the organic law adopted in 1859, which in turn had reflected previous constitutions. Secret societies were condemned on the ground that they destroyed the harmony of college life, created false distinctions and led to strife and discord. These evils could best be resisted, so it was stated, and the great objects of equality, fraternity and morality, best secured, by organized effort. For these purposes as well as for the diffusion of liberal principles and for the promotion of mental, social and moral gain, the various anti-secret groups of Hamilton, Colby, Rochester, Middlebury, Rutgers and Jefferson Colleges formed the association of Delta Upsilon. In so doing these societies believed that they were acting for the welfare of their institutions and that they were being guided by truth, reason and experience. It should be noted that in this Preamble there is sounded a definite anti-secret note as well as a determination to carry on the work which had been started at an earlier date.

Turning to the constitution itself, one notes that it consisted of eight articles, the first of which merely recited the name of the Fraternity. Provision also existed for naming the component groups as chapters with the title of the college serving for purposes of distinction. Article II concerned the qualifications for membership. Any person who practiced strict morality and who did not belong to or favor a college secret society might become a member, provided that three-fourths of the active members of a chapter had passed upon the candidate at a regular meeting. A pledge was required of each novice at the time of initiation. This pledge bound every member to a strict adherence to the constitution and the rules of the Fraternity, and

to pursue a brotherly attitude towards all fellow members. Upon leaving college each person became a graduate member of the Fraternity, while each chapter was granted the right of electing persons to honorary membership.⁵⁷ Finally, provision existed in this article for the expulsion, suspension or honorable dismissal of any member of Delta Upsilon. Article III enumerated the names and duties of the chapter officers, while the following article referred to the national officers. There was to be a national president, vice-president, and secretary, each being elected by a majority vote of a regular convention for the period of one year. The president was to issue the call for all conventions at least three weeks previous to a meeting, preside at all national gatherings, report any constitutional change or fraternity ruling to the chapters and act as a general executive at all times. The secretary was to keep the record of all conventions and forward a copy to each chapter. In addition he was to act as the national treasurer.⁵⁸

Article V covered the question of national conventions. These assemblies were to be held annually at such a time and place as the preceding convention had voted. Special meetings might be called by the president either on his own initiative or upon the request of a chapter. A convention was defined as a meeting of chapter delegates each of whom was to be properly certified by the local officers. Each representative had one vote except when the roll call of the chapters was asked for, in which event a chapter had but one vote. Delegates from a majority of the chapters constituted a quorum and these members might make any rules for the conduct of the meeting provided these regulations did not conflict with the organic law of the Fraternity.⁵⁹ The admission of new chapters was lodged in the convention. All groups desiring admission were to direct their requests to the president who was to submit them to the delegates of the next convention. During the interim between two conventions, the president might refer any petition to the three oldest chapters who might pass favorably upon such provided their action was endorsed by the succeeding convention. A unanimous vote of the convention was required and since a majority of the chapters constituted a quorum, complete

⁵⁷ The provision for honorary members was a change over the past order.

⁵⁸ The chapter officers, elected for such time as each group might wish and by majority vote at any chapter meeting, were president, vice-president, corresponding secretary and treasurer. The recording secretary had to be elected for at least a year; other officers might be chosen if desired.

⁵⁹ It is believed that this was the first time a provision of this type was adopted. All acts of the convention were to have equal standing with the constitution, provided there was no conflict between the two.

approval by all of the chapters was not necessary. In adopting these rules, the Middlebury gathering did not depart from past procedure to any great extent. Admission of new chapters still lay with the convention which was empowered to receive petitioning societies upon a unanimous vote. Further, there was nothing in the new constitution relative to an investigation of a petitioning body, which in theory had been the case, though probably not the practice, since 1852. There was, however, provision for the installation of new chapters which heretofore had not been the rule.⁶⁰ In the future a committee appointed by the president, was to visit the society in question, administer the pledge and report the fact in writing to all of the chapters.

Considerable effort was made by the framers of the organic law of 1864 to keep each chapter conscious of the fact that it belonged to a national organization. To achieve this end, provision was made for the publication of a triennial catalogue by the senior chapter. This catalogue included a copy of the constitution and a directory of all members of the Fraternity. Again, a common badge and insignia made it possible for all members to know one another. The constitution also required each chapter to notify the others of the death, suspension, expulsion or honorary dismissal of any member. Inter-chapter relations were to be stimulated by letters which were to be written at least once a year. Further, the constitution of 1864 laid the foundation for chapter constitutions, provided these did not conflict with the fundamental law of the Fraternity. Finally, each chapter was allowed to offer amendments to the constitution either at a convention or by correspondence in the interim between two meetings. A two-thirds vote of all of the chapters was needed for the adoption of all amendments.

Our chief source of information for the development of the constitution has been the manuscript record of the minutes of the convention starting in 1852. Unfortunately this record stops with the proceedings of 1864 and what is more disappointing is the fact that there are no complete sources for national meetings for the next six years. Hence our knowledge of any constitutional change for this period is based upon rather scanty material. The general Fraternity published catalogues in 1867 and 1870, both of which contain copies of the constitution, and on the basis of these and one or two other scattered records

⁶⁰ Middlebury, Hamilton, Amherst, Williams and Union had organized themselves and as such founded the Confederation. When Middlebury was revived in 1856, Amherst conducted the installation.

certain conclusions may be drawn.⁶¹ Relatively few changes seem to have been made. A chaplain and treasurer seem to have been added to the list of national officers, though their duties were not defined. Each chapter that was unable to attend a convention was required to direct a letter to the Fraternity Secretary to be read by him at the opening session. Again, it should be noted that in 1868 the constitution was altered so as to provide for the publication of a semi-annual to be known as *Our Record*.⁶² Finally, in 1870 the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chief object of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity is, the intellectual and social culture, the moral advancement of its members, and the encouragement and preservation of brotherly feeling and assistance between College students, whose principles and sympathies are the same, and

That its distinctive features are opposition, not to the individual members of secret fraternities but to the evil influences of these organizations so far as manifested in the various relations of College life.

Although this resolution should not be viewed as altering the letter of the constitution, the fact remains that it represents an attitude of mind towards the secret fraternities which is significant in the development of the constitution.⁶³

In other words a more liberal opinion was expressing itself in reference to secret societies. Not that the fraternity looked with favor upon these organizations, but that vocal opposition was becoming increasingly less frequent. Formal expression of this attitude appeared at the Amherst Convention of 1873. At this gathering the Preamble of the constitution underwent considerable change. As far back as 1847 the Fraternity in its organic law had condemned secret societies in no uncertain terms. Each revision, even including that of 1864, had continued this anti-secret note. As an illustration of this attitude it may not be amiss to quote the Preamble to the constitution as it stood prior to the national meeting of 1873. In this document one reads:

Believing that Secret Societies are calculated to destroy the harmony of College, to create distinctions not founded on merit, to produce strife and animosity, we feel called upon to exert ourselves to counteract the evil tendency of such associations.

⁶¹ Catalogue of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, 1867, 1870; a manuscript copy of a constitution known as the Rochester copy, and *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 22-23.

⁶² See below pp. 309-310 for further comment on this publication.

⁶³ Annual, 1870. At the 1870 convention some discussion took place as to the method of admitting petitioning societies; no change, however, was made.

We believe that the evils resulting from them are such as can be suppressed only by action combined with principles.

We are confident that the great objects of equality, fraternity and morality may be attained without resorting to the veil of secrecy.

We, therefore, the several Anti-Secret Societies of Hamilton and Waterville Colleges, the University of Rochester, and Middlebury, Rutgers and Jefferson Colleges, in order to secure greater unity, permanency and efficiency of effort, do agree to form ourselves into a Fraternity, for the purpose of counteracting the evil tendency of secret associations in College, for maintaining and diffusing liberal principles and for promoting intellectual social and moral improvement.

In doing this we trust that we have at heart the best interests of the Institutions to which we belong, and that we are directed by the light of experience, the suggestions of reason and the dictates of reason.

Now the Amherst Convention pledged the fraternity to a more liberal program. The delegates at this gathering voted to strike out the first three paragraphs of the above quoted Preamble and substituted in their place the following statement: "Believing that secrecy in college societies tends rather to evil than good; and believing also that the great objects of a college fraternity—equality, fraternity, morality and general culture—may be attained without resorting to the veil of secrecy." In addition, the clause "of counteracting the evil tendency of secret associations in College" in the fourth paragraph was also eliminated. In adopting these changes, the delegates were not abandoning the time-honored anti-secret attitude of Delta Upsilon. On the other hand the opposition to these organizations is by no means as extensive or expressive as it had been in the past.⁶⁴

In 1874 the convention at Marietta modified to some extent the provision relative to the publication of the fraternity catalogue.⁶⁵ The following year a committee on general constitutional revision suggested a number of changes incident to qualifications for membership, the nature and duties of the national officers and the method of acquiring new chapters. These various suggestions aroused considerable discussion and do not seem to have met with the approval of two-thirds of the chapters. Consequently the convention of 1876 voted the appointment of a new committee to study the existing constitution and render a report at the next meeting. At this gathering, which took place in October of the same year, the report of this committee received very

⁶⁴ These changes though adopted by the convention were referred to the chapters for ratification; see Minutes of the Amherst Chapter, May 27, 1873 for an example of chapter ratification.

⁶⁵ Instead of leaving the publication to the senior society, the duty was delegated to a chapter, by vote, three years in advance.

careful consideration. Several important amendments were offered and the constitution as revised was referred to the chapters for ratification.⁶⁶ Once again, however, the chapters rejected the work of the convention. Exactly why this negative stand was taken is not known, as our sources fail to throw any light upon the incident. Doubtless there were certain minor matters which caused delay, but these in themselves could hardly have held up ratification for so long a time. By comparing the texts of the constitutions of 1873 and 1881 a possible explanation comes to the front. What the revisionists appear to have had in mind was the elimination from the constitution of the idea of anti-secrecy. Small wonder was it, therefore, that some of the chapters seemed reluctant to give up what had been the historic policy of the Fraternity. To meet this difficulty a new committee on revision was appointed in 1877 which carefully went over the situation and reported its findings to the Convention of 1878. At this gathering considerable debate took place and several outstanding amendments were adopted. Ultimately the constitution was ratified by the required number of chapters and came into actual use in 1879. Even then, the term anti-secret was not entirely removed as each chapter was accorded the right to consider itself as an anti-secret or non-secret society.⁶⁷

Although the organic law of 1879 contained a reference to anti-secrecy the fact that individual chapters might class themselves as being non-secret, indicates that the revisionists had been forced to compromise. As it was, these exponents of a more liberal attitude had full reason to believe that opinion was drifting their way and for the time being could afford to let matters take their own course.⁶⁸ At the Convention of 1880 no reference appears in respect to the proposition, but at the Brown meeting of 1881 the term anti-secrecy was entirely removed from the constitution. From that date on, Delta Upsilon has adhered to a non-secret position.⁶⁹

An examination of the constitution as adopted at Brown reveals quite clearly how far the Fraternity had progressed since the memorable meeting of 1864. Unlike the law as it then existed or as it had been

⁶⁶ *Annual, 1875, 1876.* In a letter from E. C. Moore, Marietta, to Amherst, Dec. 9, 1876, it would appear that a circular letter containing the revised document was sent to the chapters for ratification.

⁶⁷ *Annual, 1877-1879.* See also *Quarterly, II:31-32.* No copies of the constitution of 1879 have been found, although copies seem to have been distributed, see *Annual, 1879.*

⁶⁸ Between 1879 and 1881 a few changes were made in the organic law, but since these were included in the revised document of 1881 it was thought wise not to mention them here; see *Quinquennial, op. cit., pp. 25-26, Annual, 1880.*

⁶⁹ *Annual, 1881.*

modified in 1873 and 1879, the Preamble of the 1881 document contained no reference directly or indirectly to the idea of anti-secrecy. The ultimate goal of a college society, so the new constitution ran, was the achievement of "Fraternity, Morality and General Culture." To gain these ends, as well as to diffuse liberal principles and to promote intellectual, moral and social improvement, the various societies concerned formed themselves into an association to be known as Delta Upsilon. Each society was to be known as a chapter and was to take its name from the institution at which it existed. Any person, practicing strict morality and who did not belong to a college secret society might be admitted as an active member by the three-fourths vote of a chapter assembled in a regular meeting. At the time of his initiation, a pledge was required of the candidate, which bound him to a strict observance of all the rules and constitution of the Fraternity as well as to a policy of brotherly love towards all fellow members. Violation of this pledge or the performance of any act deemed by the chapter as being contrary to the well-being of the Fraternity, constituted grounds for expulsion. Formal charges were to be made by each chapter secretary to the person in question who was accorded the right to appear in his own defense. No expulsion was to be considered valid unless it had been concurred in by three-fourths of the chapter present at the next regular meeting following the introduction of the charges. Even then an appeal to the Fraternity Convention was possible, but the action of that body was to be considered as final. In addition to active members, all alumni were viewed as graduate members who possessed, however, no power in either chapter or national affairs. Finally, provision existed for the election of honorary members. Candidates for this distinction were to be sponsored before the convention and by that body only elected to that honor.⁷⁰

Article III of the constitution provided for the election and duties of the national officers. These were to consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a chaplain and an executive council.⁷¹ Article IV concerned the Fraternity Convention. This

⁷⁰ Prior to this constitution, each chapter had selected honorary members. About 1870 the practice developed of allowing the conventions to name these members, a device that seems to argue for some constitutional change, though no record of such has been found. From 1870 to 1880 inclusive, the conventions elected twenty-four persons to this rank. At the same time, some of the chapters also chose honorary members, for example, Marietta on Feb. 3, 1872 elected the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia to this distinction; see Minutes of the Marietta Chapter. The *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 720, lists a total of fifty persons elected to this rank from 1864 through 1880.

⁷¹ See below, p. 78, for a discussion of these officers.

gathering was defined as an annual meeting of the "delegates of the several chapters . . . at such time and place as shall be determined at the preceding regular convention." It is to be noted that the older practice of leaving both the place and time of meeting in the hands of an officer was brought to an end. Further, it should be observed, that the alumni were not considered as a part of the national gathering. The president, moreover, at the request of one-third of the chapters might call a special meeting at such time and place as he might name. Each delegate, possessed of a certification of his election, was entitled to one vote, except upon roll call of the chapters in which event each chapter had but one vote regardless of the number of its representatives. A majority of the chapters was necessary for the transaction of all business. A chapter failing to send a delegate was required to address a letter to the secretary who was to read the same at the opening session. While the convention might make any rule that it wished necessary for the government of the meeting, its chief duties consisted of electing the national officers and executive council, of hearing appeals relative to expulsion, of approving of all acts and reports of national officers and council, of amending the constitution, and of admitting new chapters. All applications of petitioning societies were to be addressed to the Vice-President of the convention who was to submit them to the assembled delegates. The unanimous vote of these representatives, voting by chapters, might admit a body into the Fraternity. And since a majority of the chapters constituted a quorum, it was possible for a society to enter the fraternity without the approval of all of the chapters. Again, a petitioning group might be admitted, during the interim between two conventions, by the concurrence of all of the chapters. The constitution does not definitely state whether, in such an event, a formal request had been presented at the last convention, although the author is of the opinion that such a request was required. Finally it should be noted that the constitution following the provisions of 1864, called for a formal installation of any group which had been accepted by the chapters. It was the duty of the Vice-President to appoint a committee to visit the society, administer the pledge of the fraternity, establish it in conformity with the constitution and then report the fact in writing to each chapter. It will be seen that the organic law did not provide for any formal investigation of the petitioning society, though the practice of conducting such had been the usual custom since 1864. This procedure was perfectly legal in view of a clause within the constitution which placed all acts of the

convention on the same plane as the constitution provided these acts did not conflict with that document.

In the hope of still further cementing the various chapters, annual letters were to be exchanged by the chapters and a fraternity catalogue was to be published every five years. This catalogue was to contain a list of the chapters, a short history of each body, and the name of each member together with his address, occupation and selected biographical data. The seniority of each chapter was to be determined by the date of its organization. Since a society could not be classed as a chapter until after installation, the date of installation becomes, therefore, the date which fixed each chapter's seniority. In the event, however, of a chapter being reorganized, the order of rank was to date from the time of its reorganization, although it was allowed to retain its original position in the catalogue. A charter certifying the fact and time of admission was to be issued by the fraternity to each chapter at its expense. This charter was to be signed by the Vice-President and Secretary of the Fraternity.

The remainder of the constitution of 1881 concerned chapter organization, fraternity colors and motto, and the process of amendment. Those clauses that related to chapter organization were but a restatement of the law of 1864 and need not, therefore, be recited here. Uniform colors of blue and gold, and a common badge formed of the Greek letters, Delta and Upsilon, bearing the motto, *Dikaia Upotheke* were prescribed.⁷² Nothing was said of a fraternity seal. Amendments to the constitution might be made by a two-thirds vote of the chapters in convention, provided that notice of such amendments had been sent to each chapter at least three weeks previous to the convention. This, as will be seen by an examination of the provisions of 1864, constituted a change which worked for greater efficiency and order.

The development of the constitution stands as the most signal achievement of the conventions from 1864 to 1881. And yet other gains

⁷² A uniform badge and insignia had been provided by the constitution of 1864. Since May 13, 1858 the badge had been formed of the letters Delta and Upsilon, with the motto *Dikaia Upotheke*. Fraternity colors were first accepted in 1866 when the convention adopted chrome and blue. This was altered in 1879 to blue and gold, though the next year it was changed to old gold and sapphire blue. In 1881 the convention voted for blue and gold. A fraternity design, based upon a model furnished by Hamilton, was accepted in 1881, at which time a committee was appointed to procure a suitable seal and report at the next general meeting of the fraternity. Although *Dikaia Upotheke* had been voted in 1858, there is evidence that would warrant us in believing that the older motto *Ouden Adelon* was still being used by some of the chapters. After 1881, *Dikaia Upotheke* became the official motto and was used throughout the fraternity; see *Annual, 1875, 1879-1881, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1858.*

of considerable importance were made by these assemblies, of which an expansion in the chapter roll was probably the most outstanding. Sound fraternity growth demanded an increase in the number of chapters. In 1864 there were but six chapters. Of this number but four were represented at the Middlebury Convention of that year. Conscious that the future of the Fraternity depended in part upon the spread of Delta Upsilon into other colleges and institutions, a committee was appointed at that gathering to "make efforts looking to the establishment of chapters in the University of Vermont and in Yale College." Hamilton was also empowered to correspond with Williams, Union and Amherst relative to a revival of these inactive societies. This was not the first time that attention had been given to Yale. As early as February, 1856, the Social Fraternity of Williams received information of an anti-secret society existing at New Haven. Investigation, however, revealed that this group was "simply a neutral society." Evidently the Williams men believed that being "neutral" was not enough, for there the matter rested.⁷³ Nor was anything done by a committee appointed in 1864. Seven years later increased interest was shown in respect to Yale, and, at the urgent request of Trinity, overtures were addressed to a local group at New Haven. Little was accomplished, though in 1872 the convention empowered Brown to visit Yale and "at their discretion" to plant a chapter. Once again, however, matters seem to have lagged. The Conventions of 1873 and 1874 talked about the proposition and in 1874 an enlarged committee of Brown, Madison and Middlebury was asked to investigate conditions at Yale. The findings of this body, as presented in 1876, were disappointing to most of the members and a new committee was appointed. An adverse report, however, was rendered. In 1881 the convention made another attempt by appointing a committee of Amherst, Harvard and Brown "to establish a chapter at Yale." This committee reported unfavorably and added that for the time being it was impracticable to think of Delta Upsilon entering Yale.⁷⁴

In the meantime considerable attention had been given to the idea of reviving the Williams group. Committees had been appointed as far back as 1864 but it was not until 1877 that conditions appeared favorable for the return of Delta Upsilon. In the fall of that year there

⁷³ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams College, Feb. 5, Mar. 4, 1856, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1864. Simeon Batchelor, Williams '52 and a member of the Yale group appeared before the Williams men, Mar. 4, 1856.

⁷⁴ *Annual, 1872-1876, 1881, 1882*, Minutes of the Amherst chapter, Nov. 8, 1870, Rochester to W. H. Hartzell, Nov. 4, 1870, J. A. Freiday to George Fowler, Dec. 6, 1870.

matriculated at Williams, Edward T. Tomlinson of the Union Chapter as well as Morrison I. Swift of Western Reserve. Knowledge of this fact seems to have been possessed by Lewis Cass of Union who presented his information to the 1877 Convention. This assembly demonstrated its interest by the appointment of a committee to undertake the raising of funds for the establishment of a chapter at Williams. Another committee, headed by Amherst, was also instructed to undertake a survey of conditions at Williams. Henry Gay and Stephen A. Norton were placed on this last-named committee and they seem to have addressed letters to Swift immediately. Swift's reply is of decided interest. In the first place it proves beyond all doubt that he had been a member of the Western Reserve Chapter, a fact which is not established by the sources incident to the history of that chapter. In the second place, considerable light is thrown upon the prospects at Williams. In this letter, Swift stated:

To-day I interviewed President Chadbourne upon the subject of our discussion, and he preached its funeral sermon. He says that he would be glad to have an 'anti-society society' started here but he will have no anti-secret society. In his opinion it would be a source of great discord, whereas now perfect harmony exists. For my part I never saw anywhere such good feeling as pervades the . . . college. Both neutrals and society men are on the best of terms. Dr. C. says that he remembers perfectly the time when our society flourished here and he would not have the condition of things as they were for any consideration that might be offered. So the matter is ended, and perhaps for the best; for it would be a terrible strain to cope with the well established secret socs. that have fine houses and immense wealth.

In consequence matters were allowed to drag. The finance committee reported that it had not been able to raise any sum of money. The Fraternity in convention, however, kept agitating the matter and at Brown in 1881 an enlarged committee took up the proposition again. During the period covered by this chapter, therefore, several serious attempts were made to reëstablish the Williams society. Each time, however, some obstacle arose to block these endeavors.⁷⁵

Although not successful in reviving Delta Upsilon at Williams, the Fraternity was able to restore Western Reserve in the fall of 1866, Union on June 6, 1869 and Amherst on June 2, 1870. No information

⁷⁵ Annual, 1870, 1873, 1875-1878, 1881. Middlebury to Amherst, Oct. 2, 1869, Minutes of the Union Chapter, May 23, 1873, M. J. Swift to H. Gay, Jan. 28, 1878, Lewis Cass to Amherst, Sept. 27, 1877. See also *A Biographical Record of Kappa Alpha Society*, (New York, 1881), p. 276, in which there is a sketch of Swift's life. Swift joined that society in 1878. Pres. Chadbourne was also a member of that fraternity.

is at hand relative to the reëstablishment of Union except the formal action of the Convention at Madison in 1869. At that gathering Middlebury was requested to look into conditions at Amherst. Middlebury's task was comparatively an easy one as a group of students under the leadership of William H. Hartzell, a Delta Upsilon from Washington and Jefferson, were already working in that direction. During the summer of 1868, Henry R. Waite of Hamilton visited Amherst and encouraged the local group there in their activities. With this backing, Hartzell was able to plant a society sometime in September of 1869. Formal ratification of this step was accorded by the Brown Convention, June 2, 1870.⁷⁶ At the same time a committee on new chapters spoke favorably of reëstablishing Bowdoin, though no actual steps were taken towards this end during the period covered by this chapter. Eight years later, after several conventions had given the matter some attention, Colby was restored to the Fraternity.⁷⁷

In addition to these gains, the Fraternity was able to place chapters at Madison and New York in 1866. Two years later, Miami was admitted while Brown and Cornell appeared in 1869. Trinity and Marietta were founded in 1870, Syracuse and Manhattan in 1874, Michigan in 1876, Northwestern in 1880 and Harvard in 1881. By this date, 1881, Washington and Jefferson, Miami, Trinity and Manhattan were lost to the Fraternity as was also the Princeton Chapter. The story of the Princeton Chapter is one of the most interesting accounts that has been met in tracing the history of Delta Upsilon. As early as April 1853, the Hamilton Chapter became informed of a so-called Equitable Fraternity at Princeton and after some delay accepted it as a chapter on May 5, 1853. No information is available as to what action the other chapters took, in view of which it may safely be assumed that the society at Princeton never became a member of the Confederation.⁷⁸

Nothing more is heard of Princeton until 1869. Late in that year certain members of the Fraternity belonging to what was known as the New York Graduate Club encouraged the idea of a chapter at Princeton. Those who seem to have been most interested in the affair were Henry R. Waite, John W. Root, Isaac F. Ludlam and Louis

⁷⁶ Middlebury to Amherst, Oct. 2, 1869, Cornell to Amherst, Mar. 29, 1870, Western Reserve to Amherst, Mar. 12, 1870, Rochester to Amherst, May 14, 1870, H. R. Waite to W. H. Hartzell, Oct. 5, 1869. See also *Annual*, 1870 and *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 256.

⁷⁷ *Annual*, 1870, 1876-1878.

⁷⁸ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton College, April 28, May 5, 12, 1853.

Ludlam. Some of these men as well as others of the Club seem to have known certain students at Princeton and between the two groups some correspondence must have passed. Shortly thereafter, Henry R. Waite, Louis Ludlam and two others, whose names are not known, visited Princeton late in 1869 and effected an organization of what they considered a chapter of the Fraternity. Knowledge of this fact as well as of several meetings by the local group was not made public, largely because of the anti-fraternity sentiment that had been expressed by the administration of that institution. In spite of this policy several Greek letter societies existed at Princeton in a *sub rosa* manner, the mere presence of which must have convinced those interested in Delta Upsilon at Princeton that another organization might also flourish. Cautioned, however, by the knowledge of the University's attitude the Princeton men took pains to warn the Rutgers chapter that it had better not plan "to visit us for the present; we will let you know when we are well started."⁷⁹

This letter was written on March 1, 1870 and within less than a week Rutgers received from C. K. Miller of Princeton the following communication:⁸⁰

Enclosed you will find a list of our members. We have come out, in other words we have burst upon the astonished gaze of all the Secret Societies in College with a perfect galaxy of glory. . . . I need scarcely say that I will be happy to have you pay us a visit.

'70	'71	'72	'73
H. D. Kesle	G. A. Foster	J. D. Davis	J. P. K. Bryan
W. H. Miller	C. M. Field	N. U. Wells	D. Y. Comstock
T. B. Pryor	H. H. Hamill		H. J. Van Dyke
Wm. Spencer	C. K. Miller		W. W. Van Valsah
S. A. Williams			

Rutgers showed its pleasure by sending several of its members to Princeton who brought back with them glowing accounts which were passed on to Amherst. Trinity also heard of the event as did Marietta and Middlebury while Cornell received a letter from the "Princeton Chapter." Middlebury registered its sentiments in stating that Princeton "bids fair to become one of the largest and most influential chap-

⁷⁹ Charles Miller, "President D. U. Princeton" to Rutgers, Feb. 22, 1870. See also *To the Delta Upsilon Fraternity*, New York, June 13, 1870, which is a printed letter issued by the officers of the New York Graduate Club in which it is stated "We have organized a Chapter at Princeton College"; see also letters from H. R. Waite, W. L. Ludlam, Henry Van Dyke, Wm. Spencer, S. A. Williams, and J. T. Shelby to be found in the letter files of Delta Upsilon for 1907.

⁸⁰ C. K. Miller to Rutgers, Mar. 1, 6, 1870.

ters of the whole fraternity."⁸¹ Direct contact was also established between Princeton and Amherst of which the following may serve as an example:⁸²

Dear Brother—In accordance with your request I have deferred writing till the end of the month. In reply to yours of the 4th I would enclose the list of our members, and also state that Mr. Benedict was right as regards our acquaintance. You ask what are our reasons for establishing an Anti-Secret Society in a college where there are no secret societies. I can only state that although prohibited they flourish and that too with the same vigor as in Colleges where they are allowed. I believe I told you in my last that our chapter was in a very flourishing condition. We number 16 members and hope to add to our list this term.

At the Brown Convention of 1870 a letter was read by the secretary from the Princeton chapter. And in the reports given by the various chapters at this meeting as published in the *Annual* space is allotted to the "Princeton Chapter." Most convincing of all the evidence as to whether there was or was not a chapter at that institution is the entry in the records of that convention which reads: "*On motion, the organization at Princeton, N. J., was admitted as a chapter of the Fraternity.*" This action was taken on June 2, 1870 in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution relative to the admission of new chapters⁸³

In the light of this evidence there can be no doubt as to the existence of Delta Upsilon at Princeton. The vote of the Convention of 1870 places the fact beyond all doubt or question. Princeton was not represented at this gathering, but her absence was not due to any fault on her part. Two delegates, J. T. Shelby and William Spencer left for Brown but got only as far as Hartford, Connecticut. This most illuminating fact is established in a letter written by S. A. Williams to the Rutgers chapter, in which there is stated:⁸⁴

I have been intending writing to you ever since the 28th . . . when one of your chapter was in Princeton & postponed it merely to wait the return of the delegates fr. the convention at Providence R. I.

⁸¹ Rutgers to Amherst, April 23, 1870, Middlebury to Amherst, Mar. 25, 1870, N. W. Wells, Sect., Princeton Chapter, to Amherst, Mar. 21, 1870, Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, May 14, 1870, Minutes of the Amherst Chapter, May 10, 1870, and Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, May 6, 1870.

⁸² N. W. Wells to Amherst, April 28, 1870. The list of names which accompanied this letter was the same as that sent to Rutgers except for the addition of H. N. Davis.

⁸³ *Annual*, 1870.

⁸⁴ S. A. Williams to Rutgers, June 6, 1870.

Now it turned out our delegates did not reach Providence. They were to have left Princeton on Wednesday 1st at 12:30 p.m. but on account of a change of hours by the R. R. they missed that train wh. wd. have enabled them to reach N. Y. in time for the Sound Boat. Being desirous to reach Providence on time if possible they went to N. Y. that evening at 5:30 & thence to New Haven where they were advised by the agent to go via Hartford wh. wd. bring them to P. several hours earlier. Acc. they reached Hartford about 8 o'clock Thursday & found they were twenty minutes too late to make the direct connection & that the next train wd. not bring them to Providence until very late in the evening. Being obliged to be in Princeton the next morning they returned home very sorry to have failed in acc. their objects. They communicated by telegram with the convention, stating their arrival at Hartford & inability to reach Providence.

The failure of these delegates to attend the Brown meeting proved most disastrous to the Princeton Chapter as it deprived that group of the spirit and enthusiasm which otherwise these representatives would have brought back with them. On top of this came direct opposition at home. Both the faculty and neutral element frowned upon an organization which existed in violation of an established university policy. Doubtless a similar attitude must have existed in respect to those societies that flourished *sub rosa*, but in the case of a new group this opposition proved almost an insurmountable obstacle. Again, some of the members graduated in 1870, and those who returned in the fall found their prospects most dismal indeed. Had there been any national organization, needed stimulus would have been forthcoming. As it was Rutgers undertook to investigate conditions in October only to find that the chapter was all but dead. Deprived of any help from the national fraternity and facing severe censure on their own campus, the Princeton men lost heart and spirit. Meetings were no longer held and before the year was over the Princeton Chapter ceased to exist.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Oct. 27, 1870. In November, 1907, the Executive Council obtained an old treasury book dating back to 1869 and on the second page there appeared the entry "To Henry Waite for founding Trinity and Princ. chapters." An examination of the *Annual* during the 1880's revealed that several committees were appointed to investigate Princeton as a place for expansion. The Council likewise gave attention to the matter, see C. X. Hutchinson to F. M. Crossett, April 10, 1886, G. S. Duncan to F. M. Crossett, Oct. 26, 1886. In the fall of 1905, C. Hartzell discovered a number of letters (all of which have been used in this study) which convinced him that a chapter had been planted at Princeton. In due time this news was brought to the Executive Council and Board of Directors who appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Matters moved slowly but in 1913 the Directors went so far as to ask the committee in charge to communicate with the authorities at Princeton as to the "reviving" of the chapter. Nothing seems to have resulted, though on Nov. 28, 1913 the Directors voted not to attempt to revive any chapter that may have been founded at Princeton. On Nov. 8, 1915 this

The death of the Princeton Chapter seems to have caused no comment in the fraternity at large. Not a single bit of evidence has been discovered that would prove that either the national organization or the chapters took cognizance of the fact. And yet those who had played a rôle in the founding of the society most certainly remembered the event. Doubtless they accepted the loss with good grace and saw little reason for recording a fact that was generally known throughout the fraternity. Further, the next decade witnessed a rapid growth in Delta Upsilon. New chapters were added, the constitution was radically revised and steps were taken towards the development of a central office that in time was to knit the chapters and the alumni into a truly national fraternity. As it was when the Fraternity met at Brown in 1881 seventeen chapters answered the roll call; in other words every active chapter was represented. Even though there were eight inactive groups, not counting Vermont, the net gain over 1864 amounted to nine chapters. And what is more significant from the point of view of wholesome expansion, chapters had been planted west of the Alleghenies, a move that was bound to add greatly to the national strength and prestige of Delta Upsilon.

Various other colleges and universities were considered by the conventions from 1864 to 1881. Some of these like Boston, Bates, Stevens Institute, Allegheny and Cumberland received little or no attention. Dennison, Wooster and Cincinnati seem to have been investigated more carefully as a number of the chapters looked with considerable favor upon these applicants.⁸⁶ Of all the petitioning societies that which came nearest to acceptance was one at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. Sometime late in 1869 the Cornell Chapter became interested in a group of students at Monmouth who appear to have expressed a desire to join Delta Upsilon. Convinced of the sincerity of these students and believing that conditions warranted expansion in that direction, the Cornell Chapter encouraged one of its members, Edwin F. Robb, who seems to have been at Monmouth at the time, to go ahead and found a chapter. This Robb appears to have done so, an act which was endorsed by the Cornell Chapter, May 6, 1870. At the same time, Alexander G. Robb, a brother of the other man, was in-

same body voted that the evidence at hand did not warrant the belief that a chapter had ever existed there. Finally, on Feb. 5, 1917, the Directors discharged the committee and since then nothing of consequence has happened. It is the opinion of the author that a chapter did exist and for that reason it has been stated so in this history.

⁸⁶ *Annual, 1870-1881.*

structed to visit Monmouth and initiate the group into the Fraternity. Letters were also directed to the other chapters informing them of these developments and asking for their endorsement. Rochester and Brown seem to have given their consent, though no records exist as to the attitude of the other groups in the Fraternity. Rochester's feeling was also shown in a letter to Amherst in which there is the following comment: "A new chapter has recently been established at Monmouth, Ill. The college is quite large and there was plenty of good material from which" students might be selected. Encouraged by these reactions, the Monmouth group publicly announced in the local college paper that a chapter of Delta Upsilon had been established.

In the meantime, one J. R. Berry, who may have been a member of Delta Upsilon and who at the time was living at Monmouth, wrote back East to some of his friends. It was his opinion that the local group beggared all description and took in anyone seeking admission. In closing he stated "I think it is a strange proceeding, but I'm afraid it is too late to remedy the matter." The Convention of 1870, however, after having listened to both sides of the question, disavowed any action towards the existence of any chapter at Monmouth. Cornell's position at this convention was one hundred percent in favor of Monmouth. Indeed at a recent chapter meeting she had instructed her delegate not only to gain the consent of all of the chapters but to propose an amendment to the constitution whereby any chapter might establish a society after getting the approval of two-thirds of the chapters. No amendment of this type seems to have been made at the convention, but it illustrates quite well how determined Cornell was to have the Fraternity accept the Monmouth group. Although disappointed, Cornell continued to encourage the local society to petition again. Letters passed back and forth between the two with the result that at the next convention, Cornell's delegate, Charles Baker, spoke most enthusiastically about the petitioning society at Monmouth. After considerable debate the convention voted that a delegate be appointed to confer "with the chapter seeking admission from Monmouth College, and, at their invitation and expense to visit them." This, however, appears to have been the last the convention or Fraternity ever heard of the affair. As far as the records are concerned no delegate was ever appointed; even the Cornell minutes throw no additional light on the proposition. Evidently, the local society did not push the matter any further and in view of the luke-warm attitude of the Fraternity at large, the affair was allowed to drop. Nothing more is heard

of the Monmouth society. The episode illustrates, however, the looseness of the Fraternity's national organization at the time.⁸⁷

The record of the conventions from 1864 to 1881 bears ample testimony of an expanding fraternity life. During this period annual gatherings were held except for the years 1867 and 1871. The national meeting for 1867 was to have been held with the Washington and Jefferson Chapter at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania; a vote to this effect having been taken at the Rochester meeting the year before. The actual time for this convention was left up to the President of the Fraternity, Isaac O. Best, Hamilton '67. Best appears to have delegated full power to Henry R. Waite who during the spring of 1867 communicated with a number of the chapters and members as to the program and actual time of meeting. From these letters it is evident that Waite tentatively had set the convention for late October or early November. However by the middle of September, Washington and Jefferson informed Rutgers that due to the decreased size of her chapter as well as because of difficulties within the administration of the college, it would be impossible for the chapter to entertain the convention. Rutgers relayed this information on to Waite with the suggestion that she would be willing to act as host. Waite accepted the offer and according to the minutes of the Rutgers Chapter the convention was set for November 4 and 5. Later, Rutgers notified Waite that it would be necessary to postpone the meeting until early December. So much delay and uncertainty argued that the convention be deferred until the following year. Accordingly, Hamilton notified the chapters that the next meeting would be held in March with the Middlebury group. Notice of these two postponements did not reach all of the chapters in time as several of them, including Western Reserve, actually sent delegates to New Brunswick. No convention, therefore, was held in 1867 and when the fraternity gathered again it was not at Middlebury but at Rutgers in May of 1868.⁸⁸ In the case of the meeting for 1871, the session had been set for May 19 and 20 with the Western Reserve Chapter. Steps were actually taken by both the national and local officers to hold this meeting. Considerable difficulty, however, was met in the matter of securing an orator and poet

⁸⁷ Annual, 1870, 1872. See also Cornell to Amherst, Oct. 15, 1870, Rochester to Amherst, May 14, Oct. 18, 1870 and a letter from J. R. Berry (to whom is not indicated), May 26, 1870. See also Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, April 29, May 6, Oct. 8, Nov. 4, 1870 and May 20, 1871.

⁸⁸ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Oct. 15, 29, 1867. See also in the letter files of the Rutgers chapter for a number of entries from Waite, and Washington and Jefferson; see also *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 81 for an account of this convention.

with the result that Jacob A. Freiday, Vice-President of the Fraternity, informed the various chapters that the Western Reserve group desired a postponement until late September. Before this date, however, further obstacles arose necessitating additional delay. The net result of these postponements was that no national gathering was held for 1871.⁸⁹

Conventions, however, were held for every other year during the period covered by this chapter. Indeed in one case, namely that of 1876, two meetings were held: one with the Cornell group in May, and another in October at Rochester. Brown, Middlebury, Rutgers and Rochester were hosts twice during these years, while Hamilton entertained the Fraternity three times. The other sessions were held at Western Reserve, Marietta, Cornell and Union. The number of delegates that attended these meetings rose from seven in 1864 to thirty-five in 1881; while in 1879 a total of forty-one representatives answered the roll call. In addition there were always a number of national officers, speakers and guests. Hamilton maintained the best record of all the chapters, being present at every gathering with delegates running from one to seven. Rutgers was present at every session except that for 1873, and even then she reported by letter. It is also of interest to note in passing that beginning with 1866 the chief speakers at the conventions were recruited from the alumni and not from the delegates as had been true in the past. And that from 1869, the President of the Convention was selected from those alumni who had national reputations, such as James A. Garfield, George W. Northrup, Ransom B. Welch and Elisha B. Andrews. At times honorary members were given this post of distinction, but in both cases seldom did either attend. In practice, therefore, the Vice-President, who was always an undergraduate, took active charge of the meeting. An undergraduate filled the office of secretary, and with two exceptions the treasurer also was an undergraduate. Finally, in respect to convention activities, it may be observed that it became more or less the established rule to allocate these last two named offices to those chapters which were nearest the seat of the meeting.

⁸⁹ *Quinquennial*, op. cit., p. 89, J. A. Freiday to Amherst, May 3, 1871, D. R. Thompson to J. H. Bennett, Nov. 30, 1871, Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, May 6, 1871, Minutes of the Western Reserve Chapter, Mar. 29, 1871.

Chapter V

CLOSING YEARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ALUMNI
CLUBS—CONVENTION ACTIVITIES—ADMISSION OF NEW CHAPTERS—
DISPUTES BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND THE CONVENTION
—DELTA UPSILON ENTERS CANADA

THE constitution of 1879 as amended by the Conventions of 1880 and 1881 served, but for a few changes, as the organic law of the Fraternity until 1891. During these years Article III, which concerned the national officers, was enlarged from eight to eleven sections so as to provide for a description of the duties of several new officers. Of these the most important was the Honorary President who served in a purely nominal way during the life of a convention. All of the other positions, including the Poet, Orator, Librarian, and Historian, were to be elected annually by the convention. The Executive Council, chosen in like manner, was increased from five to seven members, four of whom were to be graduates. Of these alumni, two were to retire each year. On the other hand, the three undergraduates were to hold office for one year only.⁹⁰ Article IV, which provided for conventions, was amended in 1882 by a new section which read as follows: "Each chapter shall be entitled to at least two delegates in the Fraternity convention. An additional delegate shall be allowed to every chapter for each ten active members in excess of twenty-five." Each representative was entitled to one vote except when someone called for a vote by the chapters. Another section, also added in 1882, read: "Fraternity taxes shall be levied by the Fraternity Treasurer, after advising with a committee of two from the Chapter that is to

⁹⁰ The offices of historian and honorary president were created by convention in 1885, though no description of the duties of the former seem to have been listed. The orator, poet and librarian were added in 1887 as were the additional members of the Council. The description of duties incident to orator, poet and librarian were allotted a different order in the article than before. The change in the term of office of the Council took place in 1887. No provision existed for electing the honorary president; this office in practice had been filled by each convention; see *Annual, 1885, 1887.*

entertain the convention for the year in which the tax is to be levied. The tax shall be a *per capita* tax on each active member in the three upper classes."⁹¹ Other amendments made between 1881 and 1891 included the omission of paragraph two of the Preamble of the constitution, an alteration as to the procedure of admitting new chapters, a change in the method of issuing charters, and the addition of a provision in Article V which called for the creation of alumni chapters. Doubtless all of these amendments were adopted in accordance with the constitution though there is at least one instance where this may not have been true.⁹²

Although the actual number of amendments made during this period were few, considerable uncertainty seems to have arisen among the national officers as to the exact law of the Fraternity. To this uncertainty was added the knowledge that the constitution contained definite inconsistencies. The practice of the Fraternity, for example, opposed the election of honorary members, even though the selection of such was distinctly provided for by the constitution.⁹³ Chapter membership might be extended to persons who had never entered college and although admittance was denied to anyone who did not pursue "strict morality" or who belonged to a college secret society, still there was nothing to prevent a violation of these rules once a candidate had been initiated, except as might be found in the "Pledge." Again, no regulation existed as to depriving a chapter of its charter, nor was there anything like a body of by-laws. Finally, due to the appearance of the Executive Council, alumni clubs and the *Quarterly*, a host of problems had arisen that had not been properly articulated with the existing constitution. Indeed, ever since the Brown Convention of 1881 the Fraternity had taken on a new and more vigorous aspect. The ideals as laid down in the Preamble, while of merit for the age that had produced them, were largely out of tune with the spirit that permeated the Fraternity in 1890.⁹⁴

In addition to these and other defects in the law of Delta Upsilon there was a decided need for a number of new provisions particularly as convention resolutions in large numbers had changed the practice

⁹¹ See below pp. 177-178

⁹² See below pp. 75-76, 79-80 for a discussion of alumni clubs and for the second paragraph of the preamble. In the future, charters were to be signed by the Council and president of each active chapter; heretofore, charters had been signed by the national Vice-President and Secretary. See *Quarterly*, VII:129 for evidence that the consent of the chapters to amendments was not secured.

⁹³ See *Annual*, 1888, p. 38 for a case of the election of an honorary member.

⁹⁴ *Annual*, 1889; see also *Quarterly*, VIII.210.

though not the letter of the constitution. These facts were patent to the Council but due to the stress of other business which that body deemed more important, nothing was done in the way of revision. By 1889, however, the situation had become so acute that further delay was out of the question. Accordingly in that year the Executive Council, having informed the Convention that no complete or corrected copy of the constitution existed, received instructions to present an up-to-date copy at the next meeting of the Fraternity. In seeking to carry out this order the Executive Council quickly found that what the Fraternity needed was an entirely new and fresh statement of the organic law. In drafting this document the Executive Council received valuable assistance from Wilson L. Fairbanks and the Harvard Chapter. Upon the completion of the task, E. J. Thomas, Secretary of the Council, offered to the delegates of the 1890 Convention a new constitution, including a set of by-laws. So thorough-going had been the work of the Executive Council and so extensive were the changes which had been made, that the convention accepted the advice of the Executive Council and postponed further action for a year. In this way, opportunity was given to both the Executive Council and the chapters to survey carefully the entire situation. An examination of the *Quarterly* as well as of the records of some of the chapters reveals that considerable thought was given to the proposed constitution between the Conventions of 1890 and 1891.⁹⁵ Actual discussion was resumed at the Harvard gathering of 1891 with the result that a new and more businesslike constitution came into being.

A study of this document is of decided interest. What first attracts attention is the absence of a Preamble, a feature that had characterized every other constitution the Fraternity had had since its inception. Within the Preamble, the Fraternity had expressed its ideals and objectives—morality, justice, fraternity and culture—and had defined its attitude towards secrecy. Now the fundamental aims of Delta Upsilon had not been altered, though its stand as to secret societies had been changed by the Union and Brown Conventions of 1879 and 1881. The existence of these modifications, however, does not account for the omission of the Preamble in 1890. Rather is the reason to be found in the fact that the Preamble itself had undergone so much pruning that no sound reason existed for its continuation, especially as the ideals and objectives of the Fraternity might as well be placed within the body of the constitution. Accordingly, these aims appear in Article I of the new document. The promotion of friendship, the growth

⁹⁵ *Quarterly*, IX 23-26, 125-130, 301-306.

of character, the spread of liberal culture and the furtherance of justice in college affairs were declared the aims of Delta Upsilon, a non-secret fraternity.

The constitution of 1891 does not appear to have been as well organized as it might have been. For this reason, it seems best to confine our discussion of this law under several different heads rather than to deal with each article separately. From a structural point of view the Fraternity consisted of chapters, alumni clubs, an Executive Council and a number of central bureaus or departments. Every chapter had to be within the geographic limits of the United States and was to be known by the name of the institution at which it existed, unless ordered otherwise by the Fraternity. Each chapter determined the election of its members provided each candidate was of moral character and did not belong to a college society whose principles were contrary to Delta Upsilon or to an organization, other than professional or honorary, that had branches in more than one institution. A favorable vote of three-fourths of the active members of a chapter, and not merely those who chanced to be present, at a regularly appointed meeting was required for admission. Actual induction into the Fraternity took place by initiation in conformity with a rite adopted by convention.⁹⁶ Provision also existed for the suspension, expulsion or honorary dismissal by the chapter of its active or graduate members. Any person not satisfied with the action of the chapter might appeal to the next convention, whose decision was to be considered as final.⁹⁷ Membership in one chapter did not obligate another to accept anyone who might transfer from one institution to another. Upon the presentation of a certificate signed by the officers of the original society, a chapter might receive the member into active membership. In the event that a chapter refused to do this, the individual in question automatically became a graduate member of Delta Upsilon. Active membership was considered as being terminated by the withdrawal of the student from the chapter or upon his graduation. Even after graduation a person might if he continued his studies in the same institution at which he had been an undergraduate, elect to remain an active member.

Each chapter was officered by a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, alumni correspondent,

⁹⁶ The constitution did not contain a "Pledge" or an Initiation rite. A clause in the law urged upon the chapters the wisdom of requiring a unanimous vote for membership.

⁹⁷ See Constitution for detailed information.

associate editor of the Fraternity magazine and such other officers as might be thought necessary. In accordance with the chapter's own constitution and by-laws, these various officers were elected by a majority vote of the active members for such a period of time as the chapter might decide.⁹⁸ The duties assigned to these men need no comment except for one or two cases. The corresponding secretary in addition to the customary work was to make a yearly report to the alumni correspondent of the condition and needs of the chapter. The alumni correspondent, who had to be a graduate member, was to include in his annual report to the alumni the findings of the corresponding secretary; he was also supposed to keep a record of the addresses and occupations of the alumni. Each active member was to receive from the Executive Council a certificate of his membership, signed by the secretary of that body and by the president and recording secretary of his chapter. Each chapter, moreover, was to receive a charter from the Executive Council signifying its existence in Delta Upsilon.

Alumni clubs, consisting solely of graduate members of the Fraternity, were to be located in certain cities upon vote of the convention, to which each club might send delegates. The purpose behind the formation of these clubs was to impress upon the alumni that they were still members of the Fraternity and as such had a role to play even though they had left college. From the alumni were chosen the personnel who handled in most cases the national life of Delta Upsilon. The principal editors of the Fraternity magazine as well as the senior members of the Executive Council were chosen from the graduates.⁹⁹

The Executive Council consisted of nine members chosen by the convention for one year. Of these six were to be alumni, no two of whom could be from the same chapter. A similar restriction existed for the three undergraduate members. The officers of this body were to be a president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer; the latter office being held by one person who was to receive an annual stipend of two hundred dollars. In the hands of this board lay the preparation of the agenda for the convention, the conduct of that gathering, the investigation of petitioning societies, the installation of new chapters,

⁹⁸ Each chapter might draft its own rules as long as these did not conflict with the national constitution or resolutions of conventions. The term of office for the corresponding secretary, alumni correspondent and associate editor was to be not less than one year.

⁹⁹ There was also a Quinquennial Bureau; see below pp. 298-299, 309-321 for a discussion of both this bureau and of the Fraternity magazine.

the issuing of charters and membership certificates, the publication of the convention annual, the appointment of Advisory Boards to chapters, the handling of Fraternity finance, the rendering of a report to the convention and of generally conducting affairs subject to the instructions and approval of the convention. Needless to say in the Executive Council rested much of the actual machinery of the Fraternity.¹⁰⁰

In addition to the Quinquennial Bureau, the Fraternity Magazine and the Council, the national officers of Delta Upsilon consisted of a president, three vice-presidents, one of whom had to be an undergraduate, a convention secretary, a convention treasurer, orator, poet, historian, chaplain, librarian and auditor. All of these were elected by a majority vote of the chapters in convention for a period of one year. And, with the exception of the last two, these officers limited their activities to convention proceedings. The librarian, on the other hand, was to have general charge of the fraternity records, books, periodicals and the like, which were to be preserved at the headquarters of the Council. The auditor was required to examine the financial accounts of the Fraternity prior to a meeting of the convention.

National conventions are treated generally in Articles I and IV of the constitution plus certain provisions that may be found in the by-laws. These gatherings were to be held annually at a place fixed by the preceding convention; the exact time being determined by the Executive Council upon the advice of the entertaining chapter. One-third of the chapters might request the Executive Council to call a special meeting, the time and place being set by that body. Each chapter was to be notified by the Executive Council of all meetings three weeks in advance. The personnel of the convention consisted of chapter and alumni club delegates, and representatives of the Executive Council. Each chapter was entitled to two delegates and one additional for every ten active members in excess of twenty-five. Chapters were not permitted to allocate their representation to the alumni. The Executive Council was allowed two delegates, as was each alumni club, provided that a club had held a meeting within the past two years at which at least fifteen members were present. Every delegate, possessing a certificate of his election signed by the proper officers of his society, was entitled to one vote, except upon certain important matters, such as the admission of new chapters, in which case only the chapter delegates were allowed a vote. It was also provided that when a roll call of the chapters was asked for, each organization was allowed

¹⁰⁰ See below Chapter VIII for detailed treatment of the Executive Council.

but one vote regardless of the number of its delegates. A majority of the three groups entitled to representation, and not just the chapters, constituted a quorum.

At these general gatherings, plans for which had to be submitted to the Executive Council by the entertaining group three weeks in advance of the meeting, chapter reports were to be presented. These reports were to be referred to a committee without reading. Three papers on matters of general fraternity interest were to be given by delegates of certain chapters named in advance by the Executive Council. All expenses of the convention were to be paid by the treasurer of the Executive Council, though in no case was the cost to exceed one thousand dollars. The actual handling of convention finance was left to a convention treasurer, who was required to render a report to the Executive Council.¹⁰¹ All activities of the convention, together with the reports of the various officers, were to be recorded by a stenographer and published by the Council in an *Annual*. Copies of this *Annual* were to be sent to each chapter and alumni club.

The most important duties of the convention consisted of adopting resolutions, electing national officers, determining the place of next meeting, amending the constitution, hearing appeals in respect to suspension or expulsion and of admitting new chapters and alumni clubs. Every resolution adopted by majority vote of convention was binding upon all fraternity members. Sufficient comment has already been made as to the election of officers, determining the place of next meeting and of hearing appeals in respect to suspension or expulsion. As to alumni clubs a word or two seems advisable. Alumni clubs, though recognized by the Fraternity, were given no rights at convention until 1884. Prior to this date, delegates from these bodies appear to have attended these meetings and seem to have been allowed to participate in debate. Practice, rather than any constitutional right, seems to have accorded them this function. In order, therefore, to give them definite status special consideration was accorded them by the framers of the new organic law of 1891. In the future, such societies were to be located in cities centrally situated, by a majority vote of a national meeting. These societies were to be entitled to convention representation provided they had held a meeting in the past two years at which fifteen members had been present. Their delegates were allowed to vote on any matter brought before the convention except the election of national officers, the withdrawal of a charter and the admission of new chapters. The granting of these powers to the alumni

¹⁰¹ See below pp. 175-185 for a discussion of Fraternity finance.

clubs constituted a recognition by the Fraternity of the work that graduate members had done in the past and also of the fact that these persons were as much a part of Delta Upsilon as the national officers or chapters.¹⁰²

Doubtless the chapter delegates considered that the most significant work of the convention consisted in admitting new chapters. It is of interest to note, in this respect, that the new constitution contained no provision relative to an investigation of a petitioning society. That some sort of a survey, however, was to take place is evident from past practices and from a provision in Article I to the effect that no organization was to be admitted until it had existed as a local society for at least a year. Actual investigation, moreover, seems to have been handled by the Executive Council. Beyond this restriction, the convention might consider any group so long as it was within the United States. A unanimous vote of the chapters assembled in convention was needed to admit a petitioning society. It is to be observed that the constitution called only for a unanimous vote of the chapters present; hence the alumni clubs and Executive Council had no vote in this matter. Again, it is to be noted that the consent of all of the chapters was not necessary; in other words chapters not represented had nothing to say provided a unanimous vote of those present was in favor of the petitioning society. Once a convention had endorsed a society, a committee appointed by the Executive Council visited and established it as a chapter of the Fraternity. The alumni of such a society might upon initiation become regular members of Delta Upsilon. On the other hand, the Executive Council had no option in the matter and was supposed to install the new society within a reasonable time. In providing for these features, the authors of the constitution of 1891 were merely confirming the practice that had been laid down since 1864.¹⁰³

Important as was the question of new chapters, from a legal point of view the most significant work that fell to the convention was that of amending the constitution. Amendments might be made upon a two-thirds vote of any convention provided that a three weeks' notice had been given to each unit represented at a national gathering. In other words, the Executive Council and the alumni clubs, as well as the chapters, were allowed to vote upon any proposed change. To this

¹⁰² See below pp. 340-344 for a discussion of alumni clubs.

¹⁰³ No petition was to be received by the convention after the second day. Authority granted by the convention to plant a chapter if not acted upon within a year became invalid unless renewed by a later convention.

extent only did the document of 1891 differ from that of 1881 in the matter of amendment.

There remains in this analysis of the constitution, only one or two other points that need to be stressed. In the first place, it was stipulated that the Fraternity colors should be old gold and peacock blue and that the crest should be uniform throughout the chapters. Again, there was a provision concerning honorary members. Any person elected to this distinction prior to the adoption of the present constitution was to be considered as an honorary member. Nothing, however, was said as to the future, though it is clear from the wording of the constitution that no more honorary members were to be chosen.

From the above description of the constitution and by-laws adopted in 1891 it is evident that a much more thorough and efficient document had come into being. Probably the most striking contrast that existed between this and past constitutions was in the matter of central control. The powers and duties assigned to the general officers, chiefly the Executive Council, clearly implied a government of delegated powers. Heretofore the Fraternity had been a confederation, as had been the case before 1864, and after that date it had become a federation of sovereign chapters with only a convention acting in a central or national sense. Now the organic law of 1891 did not destroy the sovereignty of the chapters or rob the convention of its essential duties. It did, however, create a central government and clothe it with power sufficient to make it a truly nationalizing force. In other words the day of uncertain or faltering policy was to be a thing of the past. Nor should it be forgotten that the recognition of graduate members organized into alumni clubs foreshadowed a broader and more realistic appreciation of what Delta Upsilon really stood for as a fraternity.

Copies of the constitution of 1891 were ordered printed by the convention of 1892, each chapter to receive as many as its needs might require. The activities of this gathering showed that, no matter how complete the organic law might be framed, certain changes would have to be made in due course of time. The Executive Council recognized this fact when it proposed certain amendments relative to the admission of new chapters and as to the printing of the *Quinquennial*. It was the opinion of the Executive Council that under the existing law grave injustice might be done to a petitioning body as well as to the Fraternity if the clause in question was not altered. It will be recalled that no society could be accepted until it had existed as a local for at least one year. Now the Executive Council pointed out that the duration of a year might fall in such a manner as actually to compel

the society to wait a longer time. For example, if a society were organized shortly after a convention, that society could not have its petition considered until the second succeeding convention. During that interval some other national fraternity might grant a charter to the society and the opportunity for Delta Upsilon to enter a deserving institution would be lost, at least for the present. The argument and illustrations offered by the Executive Council seem to have been seriously considered by the convention but in view of the fact that notice of this amendment had not been given to the chapters and alumni clubs three weeks in advance, nothing could be done by the convention. To circumscribe this difficulty the delegates voted that it was their opinion that a charter should be granted as soon as "the constitutional requirements are complied with." On the basis of this action the Executive Council might install a chapter, approved of by a convention, as soon as the society had existed a year. In this manner, without direct amendment, the meaning of the constitution was altered. The Convention of 1892, however, did amend paragraph 3 of Section 5 of the by-laws by adding the sentence: "These reports shall have been submitted to the Executive Council at least fifteen days previous to Convention."¹⁰⁴

The following year the convention amended section 1 of Article III by substituting the words "Decennial Bureau" for the words "Quinquennial Bureau." The Executive Council had called the attention of the 1892 gathering to the fact that the labor and expense of general catalogues every five years was apt to be too heavy a burden for the Fraternity to assume. No action, however, was taken by the delegates in view of the fact that proper notification of the change had not been made. An amendment along these lines, however, was placed before the various groups in plenty of time before the meeting of 1893 so as to allow that convention to approve of the desired change. Notices, moreover, of two other alterations had been referred to these groups which were also endorsed by the assembly of 1893. One of these simply redefined the duties of the Decennial Bureau, while the other changed the wording but not the meaning of section 1 of Article I. Finally, in 1899, the constitution was altered so as to allow the admission of the Toronto Chapter. For the balance of the century no further changes appear to have been made in either the national constitution or by-laws. At the Convention of 1898, however, it was observed that the delegates from Stanford, California, Adelbert and De Pauw were alumni and not active members of these chapters. This, of course, was

¹⁰⁴ *Annual*, 1892.

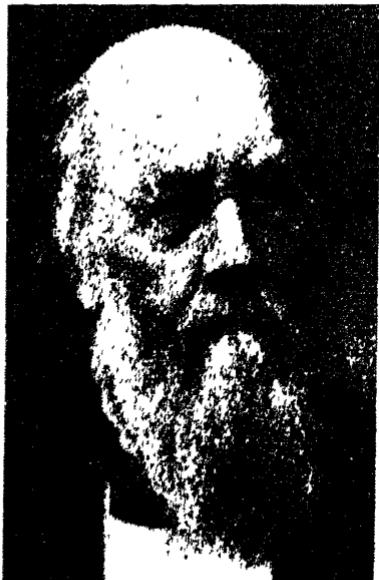


DANIEL BLISS
AMHERST '52
PRES OF BEIRUT COLLEGE, SYRIA



E BENJAMIN ANDREWS
BROWN '70
PRES OF NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY

DAVID STARR JORDAN
CORNELL '72
PRES OF LELAND STANFORD, JR
UNIVERSITY



STEPHEN J. FIELD
WILLIAMS '37
JUSTICE OF U S SUPREME COURT



Underwood & Underwood
CHARLES E. HUGHES
BROWN '81
CHIEF JUSTICE OF
U S SUPREME COURT



Underwood & Underwood
WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME
AMHERST '82
DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF N Y CITY

a clear violation of the constitution and while the delegates were accorded their seats a motion was carried prohibiting such practice in the future.¹⁰⁵

During the period under discussion by this chapter a large share of Fraternity work centered in the hands of the Executive Council. This body, acting in accordance with the constitution, devoted much time and effort to a number of important affairs. It investigated petitioning societies, revised the constitution, handled alumni activities, regulated Fraternity finance, supervised the publications of a number of tracts and encouraged sound internal growth. The record established by the Executive Council was indeed a notable one. And while this record speaks volumes for the energy and loyalty of the Executive Council, it also stands as convincing evidence that centralization of power in the hands of an executive committee had worked wonders for the development of Delta Upsilon.

A large share of the special and routine work of the conventions had been conceived by the Executive Council. Further, the success of these gatherings was due in no small measure to the directing skill and ability of the Executive Council. On the other hand, the conventions themselves were not mere rubber stamping devices. Considerable personality and energy were displayed by the delegates who seem to have been quite anxious to promote sound Fraternity growth. Their interest in supporting the activities of the Executive Council, of revising the constitution and of establishing new chapters attests the sincerity of these representatives.

Conventions were held annually from 1882 to the close of the century. In 1882 seventeen chapters were entitled to seats in convention while in 1899 the number had risen to thirty-three. During the same period the number of delegates rose from twenty-five to fifty-one. The smallest number ever present at any one time was in 1883 when twenty-four representatives answered the roll call, while the largest attendance was in 1896 and 1898 when fifty-four delegates were on hand. The variation in these figures is explained not only by the increase in the number of the chapters but also by the fact that only in 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1891 was every chapter present. Further, it should be noted that not in a single case was every chapter represented by both senior and junior delegates. At times only a senior appeared, although in a few cases some of the chapters had three delegates. Harvard did not attend the Conventions of 1882, 1883 and 1895; Syracuse was absent in 1882; Union in 1895, Minnesota in 1897, North-

¹⁰⁵ *Annual, 1892-1900.*

western in 1898, Technology in 1899, De Pauw in 1887, Tufts in 1890, Lafayette in 1893 and Pennsylvania in 1890, 1892, 1893 and 1894. Middlebury and Rutgers reported by letter in 1883 as did Lafayette in 1892, Marietta in 1896, California in 1899, Wisconsin in 1885 and Minnesota in 1892. On the other hand, every other chapter entitled to representation was present at every convention; Hamilton maintaining the record that it had started since its inception of being present at every national gathering. In addition to the chapters, alumni clubs appear to have been present from 1884, except for 1894 when none of these various groups were on hand. Usually each club sent one delegate though at times several were represented by the same person. The largest number of alumni groups present was in 1885 and 1889 when seven associations were in attendance. The Executive Council is credited with having delegations from 1883 on; three being the largest number ever present at any one meeting. Finally, it should be noted that there were others present in the form of convention officers and visiting members from various clubs and chapters.

Directing our attention to the actual personnel that attended these meetings one finds that from 1882 to 1899 inclusive the Executive Council was represented a number of times by the same individuals. Crossett appeared at every meeting from 1884 to 1888, while Otto Eidlitz attended three different gatherings. Ellis J. Thomas was present in 1890, 1891, 1893 and 1894; George F. Andrews from 1896 to 1898, and Thornton B. Penfield in 1895, 1897 and 1898. Through the device, therefore, of continuing to return the same delegates, the Executive Council was able to present a program and policy which was more or less consistent over a period of years. In respect to the chapter delegates, there seems to have been no great desire to send as the senior representative the junior delegate of the previous year. Syracuse appears to have done this for eight out of the seventeen conventions covered by this chapter, while Williams and Cornell followed the same plan for four and five times respectively. Tufts sent delegations of this type to five meetings, three of which were attended by the same representative. A number of chapters returned the same delegate twice, but in general the practice was by no means a common one. As a result none of the conventions had any large number of chapter delegates who had seen service before, though beginning with 1895 the exceptions become more numerous. In 1898 there were eight delegates present who had attended the meeting of the previous year. Why the chapters did not elect to follow this practice more closely can not be established. In some cases it is evident that going

to a convention was more of a pleasure than a duty, particularly after entertainment of various types was provided by the chapter that acted as host. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the absence of any continuing body of delegates from one assembly to another did little to add to the value of these conventions.

From the point of view of the delegates the most significant accomplishments of these meetings was the establishment of new chapters. Ever since the Fraternity meeting of 1882 considerable thought had been given to this topic. At that convention reports were heard and debate took place as to the possibilities and wisdom of trying to plant chapters at Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Dennison, Iowa and Minnesota. Small wonder was it therefore that the first issue of the *Quarterly*, which appeared in that year, gave considerable space to the question of expansion. In this article the editor stressed the value of gaining new chapters but argued for much thought and care in the selection of new groups. "In doing this," so the article ran, "we should have the strength and prosperity of the Fraternity in view, rather than the desire of increasing the number of chapters." A similar note was sounded by a contributor from Western Reserve, while somewhat the opposite view was advanced by F. S. Fuller of Madison. Fuller argued that expansion was vital in that the alumni would profit exceedingly by reason of an ever-increasing number of Delta U's throughout the country. A larger chapter roll would also aid in the pledging of new members by those chapters that at present were seriously handicapped by the rivals, Beta Theta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon.¹⁰⁶

In the meantime both sides rejoiced over the reëstablishment of the Williams Chapter, October 12, 1883. Twelve days later the Fraternity assembled at Marietta where the entire proposition of expansion was discussed at great length. A number of different institutions were named as suitable places for Delta Upsilon, but not in a single case did the convention vote to plant a chapter. Dennison University probably received the most serious attention but after a long debate was voted down. Committees, however, were appointed to look into Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Lafayette and Asbury University. In commenting on this action the editor of the *Quarterly* stated "Our conservatism is to be preserved. . . . As usual a number of committees on new chapters were appointed, and we sincerely trust that the members of these will distinguish themselves from most of their predecessors by accomplishing the objects for which they are delegated."¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ *Quarterly*, I:52-53, 58.

¹⁰⁷ *Quarterly*, II.13; *Annual*, 1883.

Delta Upsilon celebrated her fiftieth anniversary at New York City. Quite naturally, considerable attention was given to the matter of expansion. Not only did the delegates accept the reports of the committees that had been appointed the year before, but new bodies were selected to investigate conditions elsewhere. Of these, two were to look into the situation at Tufts and Wisconsin, another was given power to plant a chapter at Lehigh, another to use discretionary power in respect to Princeton, while still a fifth committee was appointed to revive any inactive chapter, provided all of the active groups had been consulted in advance. Finally, another body was instructed to canvass the chapters concerning expansion and present at the next convention a list of colleges that seemed suitable for the needs of Delta Upsilon. At the same time, Vermont was officially voted to be classed as a dead chapter.¹⁰⁸

During the first six months of 1885, Crossett, in behalf of the Executive Council, seems to have spent much time and effort in promoting the cause of the expansionists. Letters appear to have been directed to several of the chapters asking for their views on the entrance of Delta Upsilon into a number of different institutions. Probably all of the active chapters were polled in this fashion, though the available evidence records that only Cornell, Marietta, Adelbert, Williams, Colby, Rochester, Madison, Brown, and Michigan were approached. Of these only Colby expressed itself as being "solid on" further expansion. The others were mildly enthusiastic and proceeded to enumerate the schools that they favored or disfavored. Marietta slightly resented the method the Executive Council was following and while she voted to place a chapter where there was an obvious need, still it "seems to us that the whole matter could better have been decided while the chapters were all represented."¹⁰⁹

In the meantime chapters were founded at Wisconsin, Lafayette and Columbia. Now it is of interest to note that of these the last convention had acted in a favorable manner only as to Wisconsin. Our authority for this statement may be found in the *Annual* for 1884, the official source for the proceedings of the convention of that year. In this it is recorded that the delegates voted for an investigation as to the "feasibility of establishing a chapter" at Wisconsin and that the committee in charge was to make a report "at the next convention." If this statement is correct then the founding of Wisconsin was

¹⁰⁸ *Annual*, 1884.

¹⁰⁹ *Quarterly*, III:86, 90, C. S. Mitchell to Crossett, April 30, May 14, June 13, 1885, C. H. Perry to Crossett, May 18, 1885, N. M. Isham to Crossett, April 21, 1885.

illegal and Crossett, who had edited that *Annual*, was of the opinion that the entry was accurate. Now the procedure then in vogue as to the recording of convention activities was none too efficient. A convention secretary seems to have been responsible for the gathering of all motions, reports, votes and the like. Further, it would appear that a reading of these took place before the convention adjourned. On the basis of this several copies evidently were made, these copies being submitted to the chapter that had entertained the convention, and to one or two others who had been assigned this duty, for the purpose of review and correction. Finally a corrected copy was then given to the editor of the *Annual* who proceeded to arrange the same for publication. Nowhere in our sources do we find this procedure referred to in so many words but on the basis of many letters that passed between Crossett and several of the chapters it would seem that something like this was done. These same letters also tend to create the impression that the work of the secretary and of the chapters in question was not always well done and that frequently the *Annual* contained misleading statements and omissions of importance. It may be, furthermore, in view of the rather careless method followed that the editor often printed what he thought had taken place, in which case we have an explanation for many a peculiar wording or phrase in this source. The *Annual*, therefore, for this period has to be used with considerable care, and yet it stands as the only official record available of what went on at convention.

To return, however, to the question of Wisconsin, Crossett, as has been shown, was of the opinion that the *Annual* was correct. Accordingly he seems to have expressed great surprise on hearing that the Wisconsin committee had proceeded to investigate and establish a chapter at that institution. On the other hand, Charles W. Carman, chairman of that committee and a member of the Michigan Chapter, was of the opposite opinion and took pains to explain why the committee's action had been of such a nature. According to Carman, the secretary of the convention had become confused at the time and had not recorded events as they had taken place. The record, moreover, such as it was, had not been read to the delegates before the convention had adjourned and for this reason an erroneous statement appeared in the *Annual*. Carman claimed that when the motion had been first put before the delegates it had been voted down, but that later in the session had been presented again and this time it was carried. In opposition to this Crossett might well have argued that the *Annual* contained no reference to the original motion and that there-

fore Carman's contention was open to question. Crossett, however, does not appear to have raised this point. Furthermore, Carman stated that his interpretation was endorsed by Winthrop B. Chamberlain of Michigan, Edward R. Utley of Amherst and also by Otto Eidritz of the Executive Council who had recently written him approving of the idea of establishing Wisconsin at once. It may be that Crossett on hearing of this came to the conclusion that Carman was right and he was wrong. Indeed James Russell of the Cornell Chapter informed Crossett that Syracuse was of the same opinion as was Carman. That Carman, an undergraduate, would have assumed power not delegated to him is possible but not very probable. Further, as Carman himself stated to Crossett he ought to know what motion had been made as he, Carman, was the author. In the light of the above evidence it seems reasonable to assume that Carman's position was sound and the Wisconsin Chapter constitutionally established.¹¹⁰

In respect to Columbia, the *Annual* for 1884 has no reference at all, and yet a chapter was established at that institution in June, 1885. It is evident, therefore, that at no time did the convention authorize the founding of this society, though it should be remembered that a committee had been created in 1884 to survey the field for expansion and report at the next convention. It is impossible, moreover, to argue that this committee was clothed with any power to plant chapters, as there is not the slightest intimation in the *Annual* that this was the intent of the delegates. On the other hand there existed a provision in the constitution that permitted the founding of new chapters between conventions provided the written consent of the chapters had been obtained. Now Crossett in canvassing the various societies inquired as to their attitude on a chapter at Columbia, to which he had been attracted in the spring of 1885. In reply Crossett gained the approval of nine of the eighteen existing chapters of Delta Upsilon. Doubtless the other nine also gave their consent though our sources record only nine replies; the others in all probability have been lost. Unless one accepts this statement, we would be compelled to argue that Crossett planted Columbia without regard to constitutional requirements, which clearly he would not have done. Although Crossett acted within the limits of the organic law, it is evident that his zeal and enthusiasm led him beyond the intent of the Convention of 1884.

¹¹⁰ Crossett seems to have accepted Carman's statement as no further point was raised by him. See *Annual*, 1884, C. W. Carman to Crossett, May 14, 1885, J. E. Russell to Crossett, July 7, 1885, *Quarterly*, III.170.

And it was doubtless against these tactics that Marietta protested as has been shown above.¹¹¹

As far as Lafayette is concerned the 1884 *Annual* records that the convention listened to an unfavorable report on this institution by a committee which seems to have been appointed to investigate the same. Further, this same convention proceeded to discharge this committee and did not appoint a new body to inquire into Lafayette. Evidently the opinion of the delegates in 1884 was opposed to the Fraternity entering that college for the time being. And yet Lafayette was one of the institutions that Crossett by letter asked the chapters to vote upon. The same chapters that supported Columbia likewise gave their consent to Lafayette. On the basis of this as well as the likely approval of the other societies Crossett founded the Lafayette Chapter in May, 1885. Early in October of the same year the Executive Council likewise established a chapter at Lehigh, an act which was in keeping with the vote of the previous convention authorizing the planting of a chapter at that institution.¹¹²

Lehigh was present at the 1885 Convention at which the question of further expansion received consideration. The committees which had been appointed on Tufts and Princeton reported that for the present conditions were unfavorable to Delta Upsilon. So keen, however, was the sentiment of the delegates for these two institutions that the committees were asked to continue their activities. Similar action was also taken on the committee that had been created to present a list of colleges suitable for expansion. Another body on De Pauw which seems to have been appointed, though there is no reference to it in the *Annual* for 1884, was likewise retained. So enthusiastic were the delegates that they voted to place the "investigation into and the advisability of establishing new chapters and the pledging of future members" in the hands of the Executive Council. This grant of power, of course, did not mean that the Executive Council could establish chapters as it saw fit, for the very simple reason that the constitution contained exact regulations for the method to be used in such cases. On the other hand this resolve did empower the Council to investigate societies at institutions where Delta Upsilon was not represented even though these organizations had not been brought before the convention.¹¹³

¹¹¹ *Quarterly*, III:174, *Annual*, 1884, Letters from Rochester, Madison, Middlebury, Colby, Brown, Michigan, Marietta, Williams, April 30 to May 19, 1885 and Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, May, 1885.

¹¹² *Idem*.

¹¹³ *Annual*, 1885.

Encouraged by the attitude of the convention the Executive Council communicated with the chapters as to Tufts, Princeton, De Pauw and a number of other colleges. Opposition, however, arose in some quarters to Crossett's suggestions. Syracuse, for example, informed him that while "we are heartily in favor of reëstablishing any or all of our dead chapters . . . we are not in favor at present of trying to force our entrance into Princeton, University of Pennsylvania or any other of the schools suggested by the Council."¹¹⁴ As a result of these objections the Council was unable to make any additions to the chapter roll for the time being. At the 1886 meeting, however, the delegates voted to admit the petitioning group from Tufts. This convention also discussed De Pauw, Wesleyan and Pennsylvania with the result that the Executive Council was authorized to take into "immediate consideration" the planting of a chapter at Wesleyan, to determine the "advisability" of establishing a branch at De Pauw and to appoint a committee of three "to establish a chapter" at Pennsylvania.¹¹⁵

In accordance with these instructions the Executive Council undertook to investigate the situation at De Pauw. Communications passed back and forth between the Executive Council and the local group at that college. Finally a petition from that body was read before the Executive Council some time in the early fall of 1886. Being favorably disposed towards the petitioning society, the Executive Council sent out in the middle of October a form letter to all the chapters stating that a petition had been received and that the Council was disposed to grant a charter. Evidently, the Executive Council believed that the action of the past convention did not carry with it power to establish without the consent of the chapters. How many of the societies replied is not known as our sources show answers from only Cornell, Lehigh, Marietta, Colgate and Colby. Cornell expressed herself as being opposed as did one or two others.¹¹⁶ In spite of this attitude the Executive Council went ahead and in March, 1887, installed a chapter at Greencastle. Syracuse on hearing of this action instructed its secretary to write to Crossett "requesting whereby he got the authority for the establishing of a chapter at De Pauw." This was followed by the adoption of a resolution empowering the delegate to the next convention

¹¹⁴ Syracuse to Crossett, April 10, 1886, Williams to Crossett, April 19, 1886, Lehigh to Crossett (in Minutes of Lehigh Chapter), April 9, 16, 1886, Cornell to Crossett, April 10, 1886.

¹¹⁵ *Annual*, 1886. The wording in respect to Tufts is not clear.

¹¹⁶ Cornell to Crossett, Oct. 18, 1886, Marietta to Crossett, Oct. 18, 1886, Colgate to Crossett, Oct. 16, 1886, Colby to Crossett, Oct. 21, 1886, Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, April 9, 1887.

to set forth Syracuse's understanding of the matter. He was also instructed to ask for "an exact copy of minutes referring to the establishing of a chapter" at De Pauw. Cornell and Middlebury also wrote Crossett asking him to state the authority for the founding of De Pauw.¹¹⁷

In the meantime Lehigh heard of the affair and at once wrote Cornell, Syracuse, Hamilton, Madison, Brown, Amherst and Rutgers asking for their understanding of the last convention's motion relative to De Pauw. Lehigh herself was of the opinion that no power had been granted to the Executive Council.¹¹⁸ Amherst thought likewise and immediately asked Middlebury for its views on the matter. By this time, late April, 1887, Crossett was busy informing a number of chapters that the "De Pauw Chapter was established by a committee appointed by the Executive Council who in turn were authorized by a motion made and carried at the last Convention."¹¹⁹ Amherst, however, was not satisfied by this answer and at a regular meeting of the chapter held May 10 adopted a series of declarations and resolves. Amherst held that De Pauw had been founded "without our knowledge or consent in direct violation" of the constitution and that it was the understanding of Brown, Colby, Rochester, Harvard, Lehigh, Middlebury, Adelbert, Syracuse, Madison, Marietta, Williams and Amherst that the 1886 assembly had voted to leave De Pauw to a committee "to investigate and *report* at the next convention." On the basis of this fact, Amherst argued that either the method of determining business at the convention was "slip-shod" or the recording secretary of the meeting had made a serious error, or else the Executive Council "had assumed an unauthorized and dangerous power." Amherst also claimed that no roll call of the chapters had taken place at the previous convention and that therefore the motion which had been passed could not be advanced as proof that the convention had given its consent to a chapter at De Pauw. In view of these declarations Amherst called upon her sister chapters to take steps at the next convention to locate the source of the error. Further, Amherst requested that the Executive Council should "counteract their action until the De Pauw matter can be settled in accordance with the constitution and to the satisfaction of the chapters." Finally, it was re-

¹¹⁷ Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, April 15, 22, 29, 1887, Crossett to Middlebury, April 30, 1887, Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, April 9, 1887.

¹¹⁸ Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, Oct. 15, 1886, April 15, 1887.

¹¹⁹ Crossett to Rutgers, April 4, 1887; similar letters were sent to the other chapters.

solved that copies of these declarations and resolves be sent to all of the chapters as well as to the Council.¹²⁰

On the basis of the above evidence it would seem that a number of the chapters were of the opinion that the statement as given in the *Annual* for 1886 was not correct. Further, in view of similar errors which existed in other *Annuals* it seems reasonable to assume that the official source was incorrect. The fact, moreover, that the Executive Council sought the consent of the chapters by letter would tend to indicate that in its opinion no authority had been granted them by the 1886 Convention. Finally, it should be observed that Amherst's contention that no roll call of the chapters had taken place in 1886, and such a call was required by the constitution, agrees with the statement as given in the *Annual*.¹²¹ Once again it would appear that had the method of reporting been more precise the entire difficulty might have been avoided. The conclusion, therefore, that must be drawn from the above evidence is one which entirely endorses the stand taken by Amherst and Syracuse.

Not content with the validity of this position, these chapters brought the matter before the Rutgers Convention of 1887. At this meeting, Herman V. Ames of Amherst secured the adoption of a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the "interpretation of the constitution relating to the establishment of new chapters." While this committee was deliberating, a motion was offered ratifying the action of the Executive Council in respect to De Pauw. All of the chapters except Hamilton voted for this motion. Upon question as to whether Hamilton's vote did not remove De Pauw from the Fraternity the chair ruled that it did not. Whereupon an appeal was made by Syracuse, which appeal after considerable debate was laid on the table by a vote of fourteen to nine. Why those chapters who had insisted that the Executive Council had no authority to found De Pauw should have voted for this motion is not clear. Whether they had agreed among themselves to allow one of their number to cast a negative vote and thus through parliamentary procedure settle the question, or whether they felt that the Executive Council and not De Pauw should be censured, can not be established on the face of the evidence at hand.

These events had taken place on the morning of October 27 and

¹²⁰ Declarations of the Amherst Chapter, May 10, 1887.

¹²¹ Too much emphasis should not be placed upon this point as the reliability of the *Annual* seems to be none too good. On the other hand it should be noted that this same source shows no roll call on the admission of Tufts.

not until the following morning was the matter taken up again. During this interim certain social activities had taken place which must have done much to alleviate the feelings of the delegates. When the convention reassembled, Ames introduced a series of resolutions which were adopted without much debate. These resolves stated that the provision in the constitution relative to the admission of new chapters could be interpreted in one of three ways. First, petitioning groups might be admitted by the unanimous consent of all chapters present in convention; second, by resolutions of all the chapters between conventions; and third, by a resolution or motion giving the Council discretionary power, which motion or resolve must have been passed by a unanimous roll call of the chapters in convention. These interpretations, therefore, constituted an official and definitive statement as to the meaning and intent of the constitution and in accordance with a provision of that document were to be viewed as much a part of the organic law as the constitution itself.

Having asserted their rights the various chapters seemed to be of the opinion that the misunderstanding between the Executive Council and the chapters should not go any further. Further, they believed that in any event no injustice should be shown towards the De Pauw group which had acted in good faith at all times. Accordingly, Hamilton withdrew her negative vote and De Pauw was thus granted a charter by the unanimous vote of the chapters at the 1887 Convention. In commenting upon the proceedings of this meeting the Lehigh delegate stated to his chapter: "In the De Pauw matter there was a lengthy and warm discussion. Many thought that De Pauw was not now legally a chapter but would have to be legally put in by a unanimous chapter vote as called for in the constitution." This delegate also reported that the Executive Council had stated that "no exception was taken as to the character of men at De Pauw that would warrant their not being taken in. A committee went out to see them and finding all favorable initiated them."¹²²

Reviewing the facts incident to the De Pauw affair, one is impressed by the moderation of the convention. That the Council had exceeded its powers is beyond all question. It is also clear that a number of the chapters were considerably disturbed by the Executive Council's action. An opportunity, therefore, was afforded for the passage of some

¹²² Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, no date being given. See in the same for resolves passed Oct. 21, 1887 against any further extension. See also *Annual*, 1887. The feeling of the Council in respect to the Convention's stand is brought on in a letter from Hughes to Crossett, dated Mar. 26, 1888, in which Hughes wondered what Madison meant by stating that "we over reached our authority."

drastic resolution censuring the Council. The delegates, however, did not adopt such a procedure. Rather were they content to point out where and how the Executive Council had erred and having done this wisely voted to admit the De Pauw society. The entire affair seems to have been most unfortunate and the Fraternity had ample reason to feel pleased that a more serious misunderstanding had not taken place. For the time being, the De Pauw incident acted as a check upon further expansion, the convention voting to lay on the table the petitions of Ohio Wesleyan and Albion. Further, by a vote of twelve to eleven it was resolved that the opinion of the convention was opposed to any further extension.¹²³

It will be recalled that the 1886 Convention had authorized the Executive Council to appoint a committee of three to establish a chapter at Pennsylvania. Overtures appear to have been made to a group of students at that university before the close of the year and at an Executive Council meeting, January 18, 1887, Crossett reported that the local group had been investigated and found ready for admission into Delta Upsilon. A committee composed of Hughes, Eidritz and Crossett was then appointed to "take charge of the matter and make the necessary arrangements." Matters dragged, however, and at the 1887 meeting the Executive Council reported that prospects did not favor the Fraternity's entrance for the time being.¹²⁴ Shortly thereafter matters took a turn for the better and in March, 1888, several of the chapters received word from Crossett that the Pennsylvania Chapter would be installed before the close of the month. Upon receipt of this letter Lehigh held a special meeting at which it was voted to inform Crossett that the chapter was opposed to Pennsylvania. Hamilton also became aroused and sent into the national office a protest.¹²⁵ Whether Crossett received these communications before his visit to Philadelphia is not known. In any event on March 23, 1888, the Pennsylvania group was installed by Crossett in the presence of several members of the Executive Council and representatives from Amherst, Rutgers, Brown, New York, Cornell, Marietta, Harvard, Columbia and Lafayette.^{125a}

When the Fraternity gathered at Adelbert in 1888 the committee on credentials did not report the names of the delegates from Pennsylvania. Evidently there was some doubt in the minds of this committee

¹²³ *Annual*, 1887.

¹²⁴ Minutes of the Executive Council, 1887.

¹²⁵ Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, Mar 11, 16, 23, 1888.

^{125a} These representatives were chiefly alumni and their presence did not imply chapter consent to the installation.

as to the legality of the founding of this chapter. This assumption is borne out by the passage of a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter. Now the Executive Council's position, as outlined in a special report which had been submitted to the delegates, was that their action was valid. In support of this thesis Crossett cited the resolutions passed in 1886 as well as the silence of the delegates at the 1887 meeting and also as to the reading of the minutes of the previous convention. In other words the Executive Council argued that their act was based in the first place upon the authority granted them to found the chapter by the 1886 Convention. Again, the motion directing this step was read to and approved by the 1887 assembly. Finally, the silence of this convention to the report of the Executive Council carried, according to that body, a continuation of power.

Although this position was strictly in accordance with the facts, the 1888 Convention laid the Executive Council's report on the table by a vote of thirteen to eleven.¹²⁶ At the same time the delegates considered the findings of the special committee mentioned in the preceding paragraph. According to this report Pennsylvania had not been legally founded, "First—Contrary to the Constitution, Article 5 Section 3. Second—Motion as stated on page 36 of the Minutes of the Convention at Madison was not legally passed."

Now section 3, Article V provided that the Vice-President of the Fraternity was to appoint a committee to install a chapter and report the event in writing to each chapter. At that time, Norton T. Horr of Cornell was Vice-President. Investigation reveals that the Pennsylvania installation committee was not named by him but by the Executive Council. Technically, therefore the procedure followed by the Executive Council was in violation of the constitution. On the other hand it is of interest to note the procedure followed at the founding of Wisconsin. The Vice-President in March, 1885, at which time Wisconsin had been established, was E. B. Andrews, while the committee which installed the chapter was one that had been appointed by the 1884 Convention. Evidently that body was ignorant of the constitution and raised no question as to the validity of the installation. Columbia, Lafayette and Lehigh were also installed in the same manner. A precedent, therefore, had been followed in several cases, in view of which it may be argued that the Executive Council had no reason to think their method illegal, when in accordance with a convention's ruling

¹²⁶ *Annual*, 1888; see page 45 of the same for the list of the chapters voting on this motion.

it had appointed a committee to establish the Pennsylvania Chapter. There is no evidence, however, that the Executive Council was aware of the past procedure as having set a precedent; that is, at no time did the Council advance this fact.

Technically, the convention's position was sound and yet it may well be that it would not have been advanced had not the delegates believed that the "Motion as stated on page 36 of the Minutes of the Convention at Madison was not legally passed." Turning to this source one reads: "On motion, the Executive Council was authorized to appoint a Committee of three, to establish a Chapter of Delta Upsilon in the University of Pennsylvania." Nothing else appears to indicate whether this motion was passed by chapter roll call or by oral vote of the delegates. Those who had questioned the method followed by the Executive Council believed that no roll call had been taken. Hence, the reported action of the 1886 Convention was not lawful in view of the constitutional provision for a roll call. If this is true then the passage of the motions which led to the founding of Tufts and Wisconsin was also illegal. Once again, it would seem that past conventions had adopted a practice that was not in keeping with the organic law and which in following the Executive Council should shoulder no more blame than the convention. Of course there is the likely possibility that the secretary in recording the passage of the motion did not take down the statement that a roll call did occur. Indeed the very wording quoted above seems to indicate an item which was entered at a later date rather than at the time of actual passage. In other words it may be stated that the compilation of the convention's activities was made up, on carelessly taken notes, by someone after the convention had adjourned. It should also be recalled that the Executive Council insisted that in its 1887 report mention was made of the resolution of 1886 and that no comment was then raised by the delegates in respect to anything. Two years, therefore, after the passage of the original motion the question as to its legality was raised; in view of which one might well question the accuracy of those who remembered the event itself.

Be that as it may, the right of the convention to call the attention of the Fraternity to an infraction of the constitution is not to be questioned. The only point of significance is why the delegates raised the question at all. Probably, neither the convention nor the Executive Council were aware of the historical growth of a practice that was in violation of the constitution, although there is no evidence at hand

one way or the other. Doubtless some other reason existed for the very determined stand taken in 1888. In seeking to locate this factor one should not forget that the De Pauw incident was still fresh in the minds of the chapters. In other words, some of the chapters were on tip-toe in respect to the Executive Council's action and were more than ready to pounce upon any further short-coming of that body. Hamilton, Amherst, Williams and Lehigh had taken an active rôle in the De Pauw matter and when the Pennsylvania affair came to light, were not slow in voicing their views on and off the floor of the convention.¹²⁷ Further a majority of the committee on credentials that denied a seat to Pennsylvania were in opposition to the Executive Council on the De Pauw incident. It hardly seems to have been a matter of mere chance that the chapters which led the attack in 1887 were also in the very front in 1888. Finally, it should be observed that the appearance of the Executive Council in the affairs of the Fraternity was of recent date, prior to which the chapters had played a more important rôle in Fraternity problems. Naturally, therefore, the conduct of the Executive Council would be more closely watched than it is today. Something of this feeling seems to appear in a letter written by Adelbert to the Executive Council late in 1888 which in part reads as follows:¹²⁸

There has been a tendency in general fraternity matters to utterly ignore such chapters as do not happen to be within easy distance of our "Mecca," otherwise the Fraternity Headquarters in New York—and we propose that this state of affairs shall be changed or we will know the reason why. Understand we do not wish to censure you, for we know what "a hard row to hoe" you have just now, but in common with many other Chapters we have come to the conclusion that we should understand matters and not be left in dense ignorance thereof. For it was by mere chance that we knew anything was wrong in the reception of the U. of P. last year, before the convention I mean; then it was definite.

Although the convention repudiated the action of the national officers, it took pains not to offend the Pennsylvania group. For hardly had the motion declaring the Executive Council's acts illegal been passed, than a unanimous vote of the delegates acclaimed "the gentle-

¹²⁷ Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, Report of delegates to the 1888 Convention.

¹²⁸ Marietta to W. E. Merritt, Dec. 20, 1888. Crossett expressed his feelings in a letter to one Lathrop, Jan. 30, 1889 in which he stated "In the convention's blind fury to discredit the Council they did the Pennsylvania men great wrong and one that the Fraternity will hear more of"; see also L. Derr to E. J. Thomas, May 9, 1891.

men banded together at the University of Pennsylvania as a chapter of Delta Upsilon." Following this, the delegates from this chapter were given the privileges of the floor as members of the Fraternity.¹²⁹

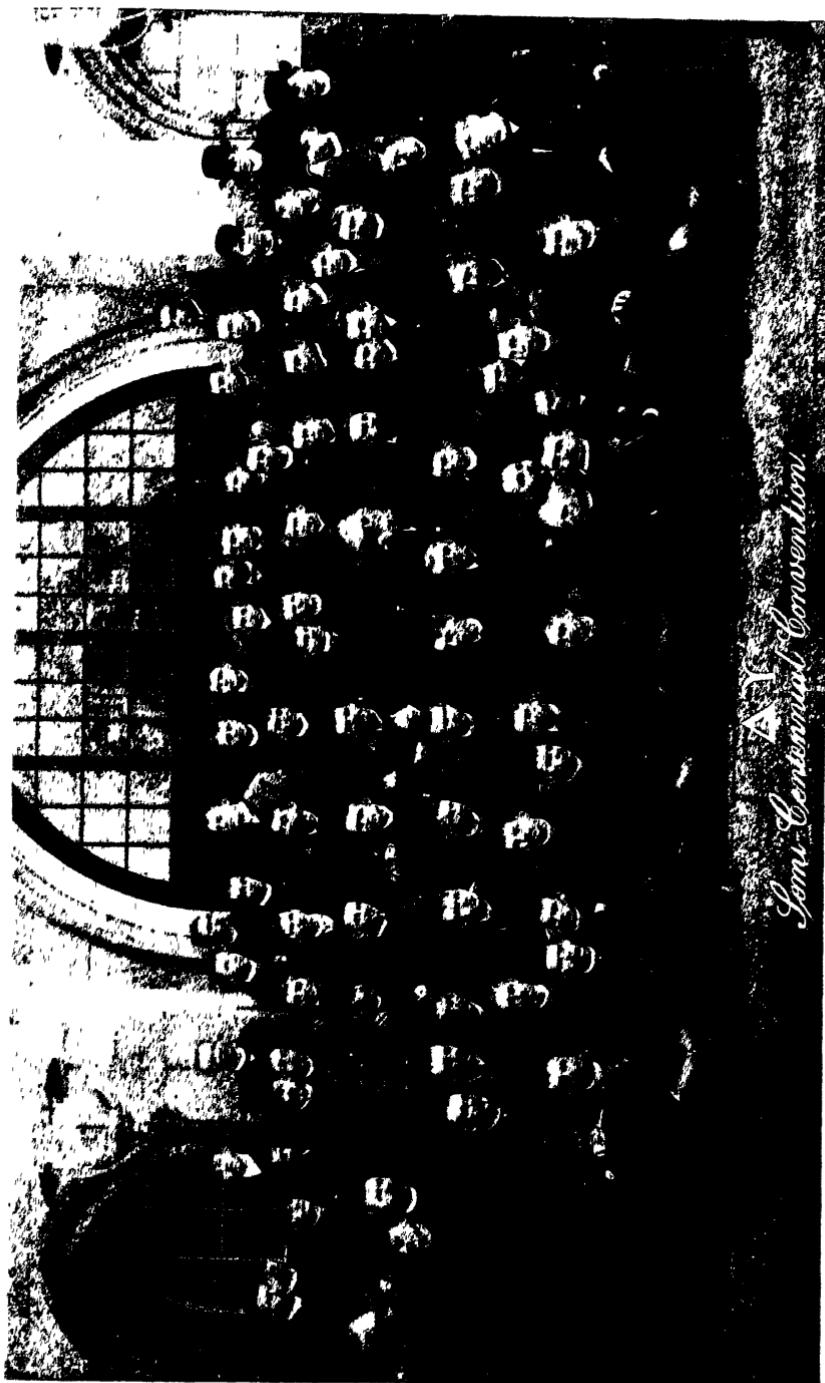
The admission of this group in October, 1888, marked a lull in further expansion. Editorial comments in favor of extension, written presumably by Crossett, appeared in the *Quarterly*. Dartmouth, Yale, Ohio Wesleyan, Princeton, Trinity and Minnesota were referred to as excellent places for Delta Upsilon. The Council, moreover, received petitions from a number of groups; but in no case did that body see fit to bring any of them before the convention. During 1889 and 1890 the conventions gave some attention to Bowdoin, Yale and actually admitted Minnesota. At the same time committees were appointed to look into Chicago and Johns Hopkins, while in the case of Bowdoin the secretary of the Executive Council was authorized to visit that college and report to each chapter before the next annual meeting. Before this convention took place the Executive Council undertook considerable correspondence in respect to the above three institutions as well as to Yale, Miami, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Swarthmore. Publicity in respect to some of these also appeared in the *Quarterly*. As a result the Convention of 1891 had a number of applications to consider. After some debate the delegates granted the request of the petitioners from Massachusetts Institute, tabled motions relative to Chicago, and voted that the Executive Council undertake the founding of a group at Johns Hopkins, which was to apply for a charter as soon as possible.¹³⁰

During the ensuing months the Executive Council took under advisement the possibilities at Miami, Wesleyan and Bowdoin as well as Johns Hopkins and Chicago. In its annual report to the 1892 meeting, the Council spoke encouragingly of the revival of the Wesleyan, and Bowdoin Chapters and requested a renewal of authority relative to Johns Hopkins. Beyond these recommendations the Executive Council did not go, although it did point out that in time Chicago would be a place worthy of careful consideration. In debating this report the convention seems to have passed over Wesleyan without comment, continued the grant as to Johns Hopkins and voted to admit Bowdoin. Further, it refused to grant a charter to Swarthmore but unanimously agreed that Chicago should be admitted as soon as all existing constitutional requirements had been fulfilled. The Executive Council

¹²⁹ *Annual*, 1886-1891, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1886-1891, *Quarterly*, 1886-1891.

¹³⁰ *Annual*, 1890-1891.

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Some General Convention





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was also instructed to stimulate the founding of a society at Leland Stanford.¹⁸¹

From that time to the close of the century the Executive Council and convention undertook to advance the cause of Delta Upsilon at a number of colleges. Ultimately chapters were placed at Swarthmore, Stanford, California, McGill, Nebraska and Toronto. Information concerning these appeared at various times in the *Quarterly* so that the Fraternity at large seems to have been well informed as to what was going on. Seventeen chapters were at hand at the 1882 Convention while thirty-three were present at the 1899 meeting. Further Delta Upsilon had ceased to be a national fraternity by the admission of two Canadian chapters; rather had it become a general fraternity. This growth in the roll of chapters was well matched by the energy and skill of the Executive Council which devoted much time and labor to internal affairs. A sounder fiscal policy was adopted, greater solidarity given to Fraternity publications, encouragement offered to alumni clubs and at times to chapters, who for various reasons were guided by the Executive Council until they were able to function independently.

¹⁸¹ *Annual*, 1892.

Chapter VI

CHAPTER HISTORIES, 1850-1881

THE VERMONT CHAPTER—ADDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE WEST AND IN NEW ENGLAND—WESLEYAN BECOMES INACTIVE—ROCHESTER, BOWDOIN AND RUTGERS—THE WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON CHAPTER—TRINITY AND MANHATTAN—THE HARVARD CHAPTER

IN AN earlier chapter considerable attention was paid to the genesis and development of those societies that had founded the Anti-Secret Confederation. Other organizations, as was noticed, joined this Fraternity and played an important part in its history. Of these one of the most interesting, at least from an historical point of view, was the society at the University of Vermont. Literary groups seem to have existed at this institution for a number of years prior to the appearance of Sigma Phi in 1845. It is likely that opposition to this secret society as well as a knowledge of the Social Fraternity at Williams prompted the desire for an anti-secret group at Vermont. Be that as it may, by the spring of 1850 Henry Wallace and G. Leavenworth were thinking in terms of an anti-secret society.¹³² Under their guidance a group of students met on May 25, 1850 in North College and took steps towards the formation of a fraternity. A motto, "Nothing Concealed" was adopted at this meeting and a committee was appointed to correspond with the Williams society. Further indication of the spirit and determination of these students was shown on Commencement day, 1850, by the wearing of a badge.¹³³ It was not, however, until September of the same year, that the Williams society received any notice of the Vermont organization. In the letter then received there was an expression of anti-secrecy and a desire that Vermont be admitted into the Confederation. News of this event was sent by Williams to Union,

¹³² Soule, A. B., "Founding of Delta Psi." This account is in typewritten form and is in the possession of the Delta Psi Fraternity of the University of Vermont. The document bears the date, 1925. Soule believes that direct opposition to secret societies was not aimed at by the founders of this group; rather was there a desire to promote friendship without clannish ideas. The evidence as given above would seem to refute this view to some extent.

¹³³ *Idem.*

Hamilton and Amherst, all of whom shortly thereafter voted to admit Vermont into the Fraternity. Information of this action as well as a suggestion that a new badge be adopted by this society was forwarded to Burlington.¹³⁴ As a result of these various factors Vermont was accorded a place in the Confederation and attended the Union Convention of 1851. At this meeting as well as that of 1852, which was held at Burlington, the Vermont group, while loyal to the principles of anti-secrecy, expressed the desire to retain its own name and badge. In the interests of good will this request was granted. And what is more significant, the Articles of Confederation were amended so as to include an express statement to that effect.

No further mention of Delta Psi appears in any of the sources until we reach those dealing with the Convention of 1854. Vermont was not represented at this meeting, though no definite reason was assigned for her absence. It is evident, however, from the sources available that some form of disaffection had arisen on the part of the Burlington group towards the Confederation. As a result, Delta Psi severed its connection with the Confederation, an act which evoked the passage of a resolution deplored this action "from causes unknown to us" and hoping that the "difficulties may be removed so that we may continue to act harmoniously in so noble a cause."¹³⁵ Now the historian of Delta Psi states that the society withdrew from the Confederation "because it involved expense and did not confer special benefit."¹³⁶ An examination of the sources reveals that the element of expense had something to do with the stand taken by the Vermont society. Even before 1854, Delta Psi had called the attention of the other chapters to this expense item when it deplored the cost of sending a delegate to points as far south as Hamilton, Union or Williams.¹³⁷ On the other hand there may be some doubt as to the charge that the expense "did not confer special benefit." Possibly the author has in mind the benefits of anti-secrecy and the tradition that Delta Psi was founded largely as a social fraternity without any great desire to combat the existing secret groups at Burlington.

The inception of Delta Psi, as has been noted, clearly points to the presence of an anti-secret sentiment; while its entrance into the Confederation came as the result of overtures from Delta Psi and not from

¹³⁴ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams College, Sept. 24, 1850, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Sept. 26, 1850, Minutes of Delta Sigma, Nov. 11, 1850, May 16, 1851.

¹³⁵ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1852.

¹³⁶ *Delta Psi Fraternity, University of Vermont*, (Rutland, 1915), p. 13.

¹³⁷ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Feb. 19, 1852.

the various chapters. Furthermore, the records of these societies as well as those dealing with convention proceedings show that Vermont was quite optimistic as to the cause of anti-secrecy on its campus. Clearly, there seems to be no doubt but that the founders of Delta Psi were in sympathy with the aims and ideals of the Confederation. On the other hand there is evidence to show that the extension of these ideas was not without difficulty. From the very day of its inception, Delta Psi encountered considerable trouble. Campus opinion in respect to the new society was by no means favorable. The *College Maul*, a student publication, was extremely bitter in its news and editorial columns of which the following may serve as an example: "The Delta Psi or Anti-Secret Society is as decent an affair as anything born of the Freshman class could be. The extreme verdancy of the members is manifest in that they believe their society has made them seniors at once. . . . They have got out a badge a seven gabled sort of a pin and they march down town arm in arm." This item appeared in an issue of May 22, 1851 and each succeeding number for some time had some taunt or jeer. "Detestable Psharks," the editor called this society in May, 1854 and even after Delta Psi's withdrawal from the Fraternity similar remarks appeared in the paper. It is only fair to add that the general tone of this paper was one of fault-finding and that the secret as well as the anti-secret societies were the object of constant attack. Even then, it stands as an expression hostile to Delta Psi and thus made the early days of this society very uncomfortable. Then again, in addition to the unfriendly attitude of the *College Maul* it should be added that for a time an "intestine Society war" existed on the campus.¹³⁸ It is clear, in the light of this evidence, that Delta Psi was having more than its share of trouble. To maintain an anti-secret front in the face of this opposition required considerable courage and effort. Possibly Delta Psi thought that the contest was not worth the effort and for that reason, plus the item of expense, decided to withdraw from the Confederation. It is to be regretted that the records of Delta Psi for these years have been lost as well as an important letter by that group to Williams setting forth the reasons for their action. Were these sources available, doubtless a more accurate picture could be presented. As it is, one must conclude that expense plus local conditions at

¹³⁸ *College Maul*, 1851-1855. This paper appeared at various and uncertain times. Its editors were unknown at the time and I have been told that they are still unknown to this day. I examined the collection at the University of Vermont. The *Daily Free Press* of Burlington was also examined but save for the single reference to the "intestine Society war" in the issue for Sept. 30, 1852, nothing was found.

Burlington created a situation that led to a separation between the Confederation and Delta Psi.

In 1864 the convention voted to open negotiations with Vermont in the hope of reestablishing that chapter. Whether any actual overtures were made is not known. In any event nothing more is heard of Delta Psi in the councils of Delta Upsilon for many years to come. In the meantime Western Reserve was restored to membership in the Fraternity. Concerning the early history of that chapter very little is known. It appears that Giles B. Cleveland, Hamilton '50, was a resident of Hudson, Ohio in 1851 and came into contact with several students of that institution which was then located at Hudson. Evidently he was able to stimulate enough interest among these men to bring about the formation of an anti-secret organization. Sometime in January of that year, he called the attention of Hamilton to the affair and asked for the admission of Western Reserve into the Confederation. Hamilton notified Cleveland that similar letters should be addressed to the other societies, which in due time seems to have been done. Hamilton, Williams, Amherst and probably Union voted not later than the spring of 1851 to admit Western Reserve.¹³⁹ According to the *Quinquennial* this new society numbered less than fifteen, none of whom belonged to the class of 1851. This same source lists three other members of the classes of 1848 to 1850, which may explain why the *Quinquennial* and the *Manual* place the date of the founding of this chapter in 1847.¹⁴⁰ In view of the information already given of the activities of Giles Cleveland it would appear that 1851 would be a more accurate date. Further, it is not unlikely the three members in question were elected as honorary members at a later date. Additional confusion to our knowledge of this chapter is added by a statement in the *Quarterly* which asserts that a society known as Delta Psi was organized at Western Reserve in the fall of 1852 by Henry B. Hosford, Williams '43.¹⁴¹ This comment, however, does not agree with the entries in the records of the Williams, Amherst and Hamilton Chapters relative to the founding of Western Reserve and for that reason may be discounted.

Western Reserve became a member of the Confederation in the

¹³⁹ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Jan. 30, Feb. 20, Oct. 30, 1851, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, Feb. 25, 1851, Minutes of Delta Sigma, Feb. 24, 1851.

¹⁴⁰ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 303-305, *Manual of Delta Upsilon*, (1929), p. 4.

¹⁴¹ *Quarterly*, I:38-40. In the *Manual*, (1929), p. 4, Delta Psi is stated as having been founded in 1840.

spring of 1851 and may have attended the convention held that year at Union. At least Jacob Fry, Union '51, who was at that meeting, records Western Reserve as having been present.¹⁴² If this account is trustworthy, it represents the high water mark of success achieved by that chapter for many years to come. Further growth was checked by a series of unfortunate events within the college itself. Financial embarrassment and strife between the faculty and the administration materially reduced the attendance at that institution. A number of students, including some from the local chapter, matriculated at Williams, Yale and Amherst. And although the *Quinquennial* lists additions to the society in 1852 and 1853, nothing more is heard of it until 1865. No delegate appeared at any of the conventions, the records of which contain no mention of Western Reserve.¹⁴³ Evidently, it must have become common knowledge throughout the Confederation that the college itself was on the verge of dissolution and that any hope for a continuation of the chapter was entirely out of the question.

In the spring of 1864, John N. Wilson, formerly of the Washington and Jefferson Chapter, entered Western Reserve and soon took steps towards the formation of a new society. In this he was ably assisted by William A. Comstock, Fred B. Buss, George Lee and others. Some hesitation was expressed on the part of these men as to the advisability of forming a chapter of Delta Upsilon on account of the small enrollment at Western Reserve as well as the strength of Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi on that campus. Encouraged, however, by the attitude of the national officers of Delta Upsilon, Wilson and his co-workers determined to go ahead and in the fall of 1865 pledged seven out of the freshman class that numbered but eleven students. Following this a general meeting was held at which the ideals and objectives of Delta Upsilon were sworn to by all those present. Doubtless the establishment of this society was undertaken with the knowledge and consent of the three senior chapters of the Fraternity who were constitutionally empowered to plant chapters in the interim between the meetings of the convention. In any event, Western Reserve was formally admitted as a chapter of Delta Upsilon by the Rochester Convention in the fall of 1866.¹⁴⁴ Western Reserve does not seem to have been present at this gathering though she did send delegates

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, III-38-39.

¹⁴³ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 302-304, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, Oct. 26, 1852, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1852, in which there is a reference to a letter from Western Reserve.

¹⁴⁴ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 78, *Our Record*, (Oct. & April, 1867, 1868), pp. 24-26.

to the meetings from 1868 to 1873 and again in 1880.¹⁴⁵ In 1871 and 1872 she acted as host to the Fraternity. Moreover, she played an important rôle in the establishment of the Marietta chapter.

Less than a year before the founding of Western Reserve an anti-secret society had been started at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. The earliest information relative to this movement is to be found in the records of the Williams group. It appears that late in June, 1846 a letter was received by the Social Fraternity stating that "an association was about to be formed . . . to counteract the evil tendencies of secret societies and asking for some information respecting the regulations of this society." No action on this request is recorded in the Williams minutes though it seems unlikely that the society would have allowed an overture of this type to go by unnoticed. This assumption gains strength in view of a later item in the minutes which refers to the anti-secret society at Middletown which was now asking for admittance into the Confederation. This time Williams replied setting forth the "terms of admission."¹⁴⁶ This letter was doubtless addressed to James M. Carroll who for some time had been active in promoting anti-secrecy at Wesleyan. Carroll, according to the *Quinquennial*, had been a member of the Amherst chapter and had matriculated at Wesleyan in the fall of 1850. Here he encountered several young men from Wilbraham Academy who were decidedly opposed to the practices of the secret societies. Thanks to the efforts of these men and the support of Stephen Olin, President of Wesleyan, Carroll was able to effect an organization in October, 1850.

According to the existing constitution of the Confederation a petitioning society might be admitted to the fraternity upon the approval of the several chapters. Probably their consent was obtained although there is no reference of the society having been represented at the Union Convention in July, 1851.¹⁴⁷ Wesleyan's absence may be explained by the fact that, although the chapter had started out most propitiously, internal discord had appeared from the very first. Lack of proper harmony within the chapter was caused by the careless method used in the selection of members. Any student, in short, who avowed opposition to secrecy was "allowed to join." As a result the chapter soon had among its members, persons of diverging and conflicting characteristics. By the summer of 1851 the personnel of the

¹⁴⁵ The *Quinquennial* states that Rochester proxied for Western Reserve at this meeting; see *ibid.*, p. 78.

¹⁴⁶ Records of the Social Fraternity of Williams, June 30, 1846, Oct. 22, 1850.

¹⁴⁷ *Quarterly*, III:38-39.

chapter appears to have been sadly out of sympathy with the fundamental interests of the Confederation. Further, Dr. Olin died about this time and the chapter was deprived of his valuable aid and counsel. In addition, there seems to have been a direct attack upon the chapter by the secret societies.¹⁴⁸ The accumulative effects of these various forces doubtless disheartened the Wesleyan group to a marked degree. For a time efforts were made to keep the chapter alive, but by July, 1852, the Equitable Fraternity, as the Wesleyan group had styled itself, seems to have been dissolved.¹⁴⁹ Information of this event was forwarded to the officers of the Confederation which at the 1852 Convention resolved "That we learn with sorrow the unpromising condition of the Chapter at Wesleyan University; that we tender to those who remain faithful to our principles our sincere sympathy, and earnestly recommend to them to take courage and go forward."¹⁵⁰ These expressions of sympathy failed to revive the interests of the few members left at Wesleyan, some of whom joined other societies on the campus. By the close of 1852, Wesleyan ceased to exist, though its charter was not formally withdrawn until 1909. Early in December, 1919, the Fraternity reestablished a chapter at this institution.

The Equitable Fraternity was also the name assumed by the Colby Chapter until it elected in August, 1858 to use Delta Upsilon as its official name. The genesis of this society dates from the late spring of 1852 when Daniel W. Wilcox, at one time a student at Amherst, succeeded in interesting a group of Colby students in the ideals of the Confederation. These men had lately experienced harsh treatment at the hands of the secret societies who had assumed an hostile attitude towards all non-fraternity men. It seems likely that Wilcox had been a member of the Amherst Chapter, though his name is not so listed in the *Quinquennial*.¹⁵¹ Thanks to his efforts a meeting was called July 15, 1852 for the purpose of organizing an anti-secret society. At this gathering a constitution was read and adopted. Officers were also chosen, which on comparison with the names listed in the *Quinquennial* would lead to the conclusion that the society numbered three men of the class of 1852, four of 1853, and one of 1854.¹⁵² In the light

¹⁴⁸ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 315.

¹⁴⁹ Minutes of Delta Sigma, Amherst, July 19, 1852.

¹⁵⁰ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 315, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1852.

¹⁵¹ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 254-266, 324, 329, 716; see also *Quarterly*, XX.200-202, XLVII:400. Colby was then known as Waterville College.

¹⁵² Minutes of the Equitable Fraternity of Colby, July 15, 1852.

of the above evidence it seems reasonable to assume that Wilcox and his friends had it in mind to seek admission into the Confederation. Indeed formal action along this line was taken at a meeting held July 23, 1852. Information concerning this reached Amherst some time in early August, though it was not until late October of the same year that Williams heard of the Colby group. Both of these chapters voted to admit the Colby society into the Confederation.¹⁵³ Copies of Colby's petition were also in all probability sent to Union and Hamilton. Vermont and Wesleyan may also have been informed and possibly Western Reserve which had been founded the year before.

According to the constitution of the Confederation a petitioning body was to be admitted only after the President of the Fraternity had received favorable votes from all the chapters. The question, therefore, arises as to when this consent was obtained and upon the answer depends the exact date of the establishment of the Colby Chapter. Now the term Equitable Fraternity first appears in the Colby records on September 20, 1852. By this time Amherst had voted to admit Colby, though Williams took no action until November of the same year. No evidence is at hand to tell when Union and Hamilton acted. Further, Colby was not present at the 1852 Convention, and the records of this gathering have no reference to Colby in any respect. Reference is made to Wesleyan and Western Reserve, which would tend to create the impression that the delegates did not at that time rank the Waterville group as members of the Fraternity. Colby, moreover, was not present at any convention until 1857. Her absence, however, in 1854 need not argue against her existence at that time in the Confederation. Other chapters were not present at this or later meetings and yet are rightly viewed as belonging to the Fraternity. Colby, therefore, was doubtless admitted by all of the chapters sometime after November 2, 1852 which is the date when Williams cast her vote to accept Colby into the Confederation.

From then until the spring of 1865 Colby remained within the Fraternity. During these years the society more than held its own against the attacks of the secret fraternities. Its meetings for a time were held in one of the college rooms, though later they were moved to a hall on Main Street. Here various public literary exercises were held to which both students and town people were invited. Eighty-one students joined the society from 1855 to 1862, a fact that gave the

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, July 23, 1852, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, Nov. 2, 1852, Minutes of Delta Sigma, Aug. 9, 1852.

chapter a commanding place on the campus from both the faculty and student body. Aided by this local growth, Colby was ably represented at the conventions from 1857 to 1862, and in 1861 was host to the general Fraternity. Prospects for further progress were greatly enhanced by the initiation of nineteen men of the class of 1862. Seventeen more were gained from the classes of 1863 and 1864. By this time, however, the situation between the North and the South had become so acute that war seemed almost inevitable. And when hostilities did break forth in the spring of 1861 a large number of the chapter enlisted in the Federal armies. These withdrawals together with a general falling off in college matriculations weakened the local group to a marked degree. Only eight members were added during the course of the next three years. By 1864 the chapter numbered but fifteen and of these seven soon left to enter military service. By the spring of the following year there were but four members left. To these the outlook seemed so hopeless that after some debate the society voted to disband.¹⁵⁴ With this action, Delta Upsilon disappeared from Colby. Thirteen years later, however, the chapter was reestablished. At that time a group of students became desirous of forming a fraternity for literary and social reasons. "Through the efforts of James Jenkins, '79, an honorably discharged member of D. K. E., correspondence was opened; and through the kindness of the Amherst Chapter, in the autumn of '78, Colby again took her place in the ranks of the brotherhood."¹⁵⁵

About the same time that Colby was originally admitted to the Confederation, efforts appear to have been made towards the establishment of an anti-secret society at Rochester University. No precise date can be given as to when this movement took place, though it must have been after 1851. Prior to that year student activity at Rochester was limited to membership in one of the two existing literary societies. The advent of secret fraternities in 1851 greatly hampered the life of the literary groups and elicited from some of the members a desire to combat the evils of secrecy. This desire bore fruit in the organization of an anti-secret society whose existence, however, was speedily brought to an end by the combined efforts of their enemies. Defeated in their endeavor, some of the members of the anti-secret society formed a new

¹⁵⁴ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 325. In a letter to Rutgers, April 20, 1863, Colby reported that she still held meetings and maintained a hall, but was weakened by enlistments "in the great contest."

¹⁵⁵ *Idem*. The convention ratified Amherst's action, Oct. 17, 1878, which from the point of view of the constitution becomes the date of the reestablishment of the Colby Chapter.

literary club and in this manner managed to keep alive the idea of opposition to secrecy.¹⁵⁶

In the meantime information as to what was going on at Rochester reached Hamilton. Sentiment favorable to the extension of the Fraternity appealed strongly to the men of that chapter. Accordingly Hamilton voted to take immediate steps towards the planting of an anti-secret organization at Rochester. Now it so happened that one of the alumni of the Hamilton group, Milton T. Hills, was living at that time near Mt. Morris, New York, which is located somewhat to the south of Rochester. Hills was asked by his chapter to visit Rochester for the purpose of founding a branch of the Confederation. This he agreed to do and early in March, 1853, Hills was officially credited by the Hamilton group as "our delegate" to Rochester.¹⁵⁷ Hills visited Rochester and immediately got in touch with certain students of the former anti-secret society. Among these was Fordyce Williams whose interest and devotion to the Fraternity won for him the title of the "founder of the Rochester Chapter." Hills together with Williams was able to gain the support of six others in the establishment of an anti-secret society. Cautioned, however, by past experience, these men determined to say nothing at all of their plans until such time as they were strong enough to meet any attack that might be directed against them by the secret fraternities. During this period a room was obtained on Exchange Street and a petition seeking membership in the Confederation was addressed to all of the chapters.¹⁵⁸ Amherst gave its unanimous consent on March 28, 1853. Williams, more meticulous in respect to the national constitution, referred the petition to Peter Smeallie of Union who at that time was President of the Confederation. Evidently, Smeallie endorsed what Hamilton had done as Williams accepted the Rochester group early in June of the same year. Smeallie's action also carried with it the approval of the Union group. No evidence is at hand to record the position taken by Western Reserve and Colby. It is likely, in view of the chaotic conditions at Hudson, Ohio, that no attempt was made to gain the consent of that society. In the case of Colby it seems reasonable to assume that its consent was secured. It should be noted that the constitution at that time did not require as a condition for membership in the Confederation a vote of the convention. This being the case it seems safe to fix the date of the founding

¹⁵⁶ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 345-346; see also *Manual of Delta Upsilon* (1929), p. 5.

¹⁵⁷ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Jan. 28, Mar. 3, 1853.

¹⁵⁸ See above, note No. 156. Both of these sources refer to the adoption of a badge, while the *Manual*, also states the society was known as Οὐδὲ Αδελον.

of the Rochester Chapter as being not later than the middle of June, 1853.¹⁵⁹

Rochester was represented at the Williams Convention of 1854 by John N. Whidden, one of the seven charter members of the new chapter. Furthermore, Rochester had a delegate at every convention from 1854 to 1880 inclusive with the single exception of that for 1861. During these years Rochester also acted as host to the general Fraternity three times. It was Rochester, moreover, that courageously coöperated with Hamilton and Middlebury in advancing the ideals and extension of the fraternity after Williams, Union and Amherst had been lost. The Rochester men of these years have left behind them an enviable record.

During these years chapters had been established at Bowdoin and Rutgers. To a certain extent interest in anti-secrecy at these two institutions may have resulted from the action of the Convention of 1857 which had gone on record as favoring the planting of chapters where the Confederation did not exist. No particular university or college was mentioned but it may well be that Bowdoin and Rutgers were in the minds of those who had attended that national gathering. Both of these institutions were likely places for fraternity expansion; Rutgers having been founded shortly before the American Revolution, while Bowdoin received its start in 1802. Again secret societies existed at both of these schools, which in itself was an invitation for the Confederation to extend its influence in their direction.

Direct opposition, moreover, to the practice of the Bowdoin secret fraternities demonstrated itself in the fall of 1857 by the actual formation of an anti-secret society. This fact is established from an entry in the second issue of the *Bowdoin Bugle* for 1858 in which it appears that Levi R. Leavitt was listed as president, Winthrop Norton, vice-president, James L. Phillips, corresponding secretary, Marcus Wight, recording secretary, Nelson P. Cram, treasurer. Edwin A. Harlow, John E. Butler, Albert De F. Palmer, Gustavus S. Palmer, Reuben A. Rideout, Henry S. B. Smith and Samuel W. Pearson are listed as members.¹⁶⁰ Upon their labors and efforts rested the future chapter of the Confederation. Information of these activities may have been

¹⁵⁹ Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, June 2, 1853, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, June 7, July 1, 1853, and Minutes of Delta Sigma, Amherst, Mar. 28, 1853. See the *Manual*, *op. cit.*, p. 5, for an earlier date which probably is incorrect in view of the above evidence.

¹⁶⁰ I am indebted to Donald K. Usher, Bowdoin '35, for this information. In the *Polar Bear*, publication of the Bowdoin Chapter, for May 25, 1933, it is stated that the society organized Oct. 28, 1857.

known to the chapters assembled at the 1857 Convention though it was not until the following year that the convention instructed its secretary to write to the "new chapter" at Bowdoin tendering aid in their struggle to form an anti-secret society. The use of the words "new chapter" does not indicate the presence of a group that had been lawfully admitted into the Confederation. Rather should it be interpreted as the expression of a wish that the local group might in time be a member of the Fraternity. Later in the same year, 1858, Williams gave its consent to the petitioning group at Bowdoin and on July 6, 1859 the Convention meeting at Springfield formally admitted Bowdoin as a chapter of the Fraternity.¹⁶¹

Bowdoin was represented at this gathering but did not attend the next meeting in 1861. During these years the chapter grew from the original twelve to twenty-four. The reason why Bowdoin was not present at the 1861 meeting is simply this, the chapter was no longer in existence. Two factors have been advanced to explain the decline of this society. In the first place the success that had attended the efforts of the group against the secret fraternities seems to have reduced the spirit and morale of the members, the leaders of whom were largely lost by graduation in 1860. Again, the advent of the Civil War lessened the size of the chapter and at the same time dampened an enthusiasm for Delta Upsilon that was hard to maintain in the face of renewed opposition by the secret societies. The loss of the Bowdoin Chapter was not forgotten by Delta Upsilon. In 1879 the convention spoke most favorably upon the reestablishment of the society but it was not until 1890 that actual steps were taken towards this end. At the convention of that year the Council was instructed to consider the advisability of reestablishing the society. This was done and a favorable report was presented by the Council to the next convention. Finally at the Colby Convention in 1892 a petition was considered, which petition was supported by Harry E. Bryant and Edward P. Loring, members of the local group at Bowdoin. The delegates voted to admit the petitioners and on the evening of October 14, 1892 fifteen men were formally initiated as a chapter of Delta Upsilon at the Falmouth House in Portland, Maine.¹⁶²

In the meantime Rutgers had been admitted to the Fraternity by convention action, July 6, 1859. Anti-secret sentiment first showed

¹⁶¹ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1857-1859, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, Oct. 12, 1858.

¹⁶² Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1861, 1879, 1890-1892, *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 391-392, *Polar Bear*, May 25, 1933.

itself at Rutgers sometime during the fall of 1850. Who the leaders of this movement were is not known, though it is established that communications were addressed to both Hamilton and Amherst asking for guidance in counteracting the evils of secret associations.¹⁶³ Whether any reply was ever given to these overtures is not known. Eight years later, however, another attempt was made and this time with success. Those interested in the affair were not at first thinking in terms of an anti-secret society. Their chief concern seems to have centered about the idea of forming a rival organization to the existing fraternities whose practices in the literary societies had aroused considerable comment. There were some indeed who were anxious to have a group formed with the view of petitioning one of the secret fraternities not represented at Rutgers. Strong opposition to this idea was immediately raised when it was found that at least a year would have to take place before any definite organization could be effected. As a result opinion which had favored the founding of an anti-secret society gained control.¹⁶⁴

After this preliminary survey of opinions and ideas, the leaders called a meeting in Alonzo P. Peeke's room on the evening of May 24, 1859. Among those present in addition to Peeke were Suydam, Beardslee, De Witt, Hageman, Skillman, Bodine, Wyckoff and Rogers.¹⁶⁵ What took place at this gathering is not known except for the all-important fact, namely that an anti-secret organization was established. It is evident, moreover, from other sources that Peeke was instructed to communicate with Amherst as to admission into the Confederation. Amherst was addressed because of the presence at the Rutgers Theological Seminary of Denis Wortman, a member of the Amherst Chapter. Wortman, moreover, seems to have assisted the group in their early efforts. Peeke carried out his orders and set forth in his letter the ideals of the local group. Amherst replied that she would gladly support Rutgers at the next convention in whose hands the admission of new chapters rested by virtue of the constitution. Amherst encouraged Peeke to go ahead and adopt a body of anti-secret principles and pledge those men who could be relied upon to carry out the ideals of the Confederation.¹⁶⁶ Evidently, the Rutgers men seemed pleased with

¹⁶³ Minutes of Delta Sigma, Sept. 9, 1850, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Sept. 26, 1850.

¹⁶⁴ These facts were gleaned from a number of letters in the possession of the Rutgers Chapter, notably one from W. J. Skillman who insisted that the genesis of the chapter did not rest on the principle of anti-secrecy.

¹⁶⁵ Journal of Samuel J. Rogers, May 24, 1858, referred to in the Rutgers records.

¹⁶⁶ Amherst to Rutgers, June 3, 1858.

the prospects as on Commencement Day, June, 1858, they appeared on the campus wearing silken badges on which was stamped the motto of the Confederation.¹⁶⁷

At the opening of college in the fall of the same year, the Rutgers anti-secret society under the direction of its president opened up negotiations with the Williams Chapter. Williams replied by stating that a unanimous vote in favor of Rutgers had been taken at a chapter meeting and that it was sending a copy of her constitution together with several anti-secret tracts. By May, 1859 all of the chapters had given their consent to the Rutgers society becoming a member of the Confederation. To all intents and purposes Rutgers was now on equal terms with the other chapters. All that remained to be done was to introduce a formal petition at the next convention, which was undertaken by Benjamin W. Rogers and John W. Beardslee at Springfield, July 6, 1859. The convention's vote taken that day, formally declared the existence of the Rutgers Chapter.¹⁶⁸

Rutgers started out with a chapter of twenty-one members. A room was secured on Church Street, a few doors from George, for which one dollar was paid for each meeting. Later a room was rented at the same rate over an engine house on George Street near the corner of Schurman. Some time thereafter a second story room on Hiram Street was secured for ninety dollars a year. Considerable attention was paid by the society to literary activities, sessions of which were frequently public. Rutgers, moreover, was present at every national gathering, as covered by this chapter, with the single exception of that for 1873 when she reported by letter. She was also of invaluable aid in 1864 when her presence at the Middlebury Convention doubtless prevented a dissolution of the Confederation. At the same time, Rutgers entered into a period of internal decline due probably to the ravages of the Civil War. By the spring of 1866, there were but three men in the chapter and for a time it appeared as though the society might die. The crisis, however, was bridged and from that day to this Rutgers has held a high place among the chapters of Delta Upsilon.

Next in the roll of the chapters was the society founded at Washington and Jefferson. Prior to 1865 this college consisted of two separate institutions, one at Washington, known as Washington College; the

¹⁶⁷ S. J. Rogers in 1908 sent to his chapter the badge that he wore in 1858; this badge is still in the possession of the Rutgers Chapter.

¹⁶⁸ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Oct. 15, 1858, Williams to Rutgers, Oct. 27, 1858, Rochester to Rutgers, Dec. 8, 1858. A. H. Shearer has an interesting account of the early history of this chapter in the *Quarterly*, XXIX, 379-385. See also, Amherst to Rutgers, Feb. 15, 1859, H. C. Haskell to Rutgers, May 13, 1859.

other at Cannonsburg, known as Jefferson College. Both of these schools originally had been academies but by act of the state legislature were named colleges in 1806 and 1802 respectively.¹⁶⁹ At both of these colleges there existed before 1862 five secret societies whose members sought in more ways than one to dominate and control student life to the evident disadvantage of the neutrals. Among the latter there were some who were opposed to secrecy as well as the practices of the existing fraternities. One of these was Stephen A. Califf of Jefferson, who sought for and obtained information relative to the Social Fraternity at Williams and proceeded to inform his friends of the merits of the Fraternity. Much enthusiasm was shown by these men with the result that in "March, 1860, the gold and gems of Delta Upsilon flashed in the village streets and shone in the college hallways."¹⁷⁰ Hamilton, according to the *Quinquennial*, seems to have aided the local group in their preliminary organization. An examination of the available sources, however, fails to show that any of the chapters took any action at that time in respect to admitting the group into the Fraternity. Had the Civil War not occurred it is likely that something might have been done in 1861. As it was, the affair was first brought before the Fraternity at the 1862 Convention by George Templeton of Jefferson College. Templeton's report of conditions at Jefferson convinced the delegates of the wisdom of admitting the local society to membership. This action was taken on May 14, 1862, which according to the constitution then in force, is the correct date for fixing the establishment of the Jefferson Chapter.

During the next three years this chapter seems to have maintained a healthy existence and that in spite of the War which took some of the members from college. At the same time the secret fraternities sought to embarrass the work of Delta Upsilon. The combined effect of these influences tended to reduce but not destroy the chapter. In the fall of 1863 there were twenty-one members in the chapter; a year later it was considerably lower. Conscious of this decline the members sought to stimulate interest by increased communications with the other chapters. It reminded each in turn that the constitution called for active correspondence and that had this been followed the Fraternity would not have lost Union and Bowdoin or seen others "secede like Williams and Amherst." For a time there was also some prospect of a convention being held at Cannonsburg, but conditions ultimately forced that chapter to give up the distinction. And yet, the members

¹⁶⁹ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 418-419.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 419-420.

refused to consider their chapter a failure; instead they continued to write to the other societies and were the first to propose the establishment of a uniform ritual for the Fraternity.¹⁷¹

In 1866, John D. Shafer represented that chapter at the Rochester Convention and presented a petition that reflected a change in the educational policy of the state of Pennsylvania. Pressed for funds, the legislature had combined the colleges at Washington and Cannonsburg in 1865 under the joint name of Washington and Jefferson. Preparatory and Freshman instruction was to be continued at Washington, while the Sophomore, Junior and Senior work was to be given at Cannonsburg. As a result membership in the chapter became divided between the two colleges. To meet this situation, Shafer proposed that a separate chapter be established at Washington. According to the meagre information given in the *Quinquennial* of the 1866 Convention, Shafer's proposal was laid on the table and there the matter rested.¹⁷² The Jefferson Chapter, now known as the Washington and Jefferson Chapter, continued, therefore, to exist with members at both colleges. This division did little to help the growth of Delta Upsilon, though the chapter was able to keep alive with a fair number of students in each class. For a brief period the chapter gained local recognition by reason of the action of the President of the College requiring all prospective students to sign a statement which bound them from joining any secret society. This naturally led to an extension of the chapter, an extension, however, that also resulted later in a corresponding decline. Being anti-secret and yet having no secret societies to contend against, the position of Delta Upsilon became somewhat of an anomaly. At the close of the school year 1867, there were but nine members at Washington and sixteen at Cannonsburg. By the fall of the same year the total number had fallen to eleven, most of whom were at Cannonsburg. In spite of this decline, the chapter was represented at the Conventions of 1868 and 1869, the latter being the last gathering attended by Washington and Jefferson.¹⁷³

During 1869 the state legislature passed a measure that resulted in the grouping of all departments of the college at Washington. Certain members of the Board of Trustees who had opposed this action brought

¹⁷¹ Washington and Jefferson to Rochester, Oct. 14, 1862, Washington and Jefferson to Rutgers, Oct. 20, 1863, April 12, Oct. 15, 1864.

¹⁷² *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 79. The date 1860, as given in the *Quinquennial*, is wrong.

¹⁷³ Washington and Jefferson to Rutgers, July 5, Sept. 24, 1867, and Hamilton to Rutgers, Sept. 23, 1867. The President of the College was a member of Delta Upsilon.

suit in both the state and federal courts asking among other things that an injunction be issued preventing instruction at Washington. Although this plea was ultimately denied the result was, pending final settlement, that classes at Washington were practically closed; all of which did little to help the local chapter. Many of the members left for other colleges, one of whom, William Hartzell, went to Amherst where he played, as has been shown, an active rôle in Fraternity life. Of the class of 1870, as listed in the *Quinquennial*, three graduated from other colleges. And when the college opened in the fall there was but one Delta Upsilon left in the chapter. In all probability he was S. R. Frazier. Writing to Amherst in January, 1871, Frazier stated that one other name had been added to the chapter roll. Although greatly disturbed over the condition of things, Frazier believed that matters would improve. In this, however, he was to be disappointed as the chapter seems to have gone out of existence shortly thereafter.¹⁷⁴ At the 1874 Convention some talk took place as to reviving the chapter, without, however, any tangible result. Two years later a committee was appointed to investigate conditions with a view of reestablishing the Washington and Jefferson Chapter. This committee reported that conditions there were not favorable, and with that the committee was discharged. Nine years later, Crossett broached the matter to the Council as well as to a number of the chapters. Even then, though some interest was shown, nothing was actually accomplished. Since then, while there has been some talk of reviving the chapter and in one case a petition from a local group was considered, nothing positive has been done. The loss of the Washington and Jefferson Chapter, therefore, seems to have been due largely to the change in policy towards this institution by the state legislature. Other factors, such as the effects of the Civil War, the absence of secret societies after 1867 and the difficulties relative to maintaining a chapter with its members divided between two campuses were also significant in bringing to an end the Washington and Jefferson Chapter of Delta Upsilon.¹⁷⁵

The loss of this chapter, in one sense, was compensated for by the addition of a number of societies elsewhere. First in order of priority was the group planted at Madison University, as Colgate was then known. During the early history of this institution there seem to have been two literary organizations known as Aeonia and Adelphia.

¹⁷⁴ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 431-434, S. R. Frazier to Amherst, Jan. 25, 1871, Hamilton to Amherst, Oct. 17, 1871.

¹⁷⁵ *Annual, 1874-1877*, Crossett to Rutgers, May 11, 1886, Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, May 14, 1886. The charter was withdrawn in 1909.

Membership in these groups was open to all and from all accounts perfect harmony existed between them. The advent of a secret society in 1865 brought about a change that caused much discord and ill feeling. Opposition to the practices of this Greek letter fraternity laid the foundations for the inception of a chapter of Delta Upsilon. During the fall of the same year one Clark B. Oakley, Rochester '64, matriculated at Madison. Oakley soon had an opportunity of explaining to a small number of men the merits of anti-secrecy. As a result five students gathered one November evening at the rooms of George O. Whitney and having examined the constitution of the Fraternity formed themselves into a society pledged to carry out the ideals and principles of Delta Upsilon. In all probability contact had already been established by that time with the Vice-President of Delta Upsilon who recognized the installation of these men by Oakley as having been official. Definite endorsement of his act occurred at the 1866 Convention, from which it may be said, dates the establishment of the Madison Chapter.¹⁷⁶

This assembly also approved of the founding of a society at New York University. Here too opposition on the part of a neutral element to the monopolistic tendencies of the three secret societies paved the way for Delta Upsilon. It would appear that these secret groups so completely dominated student life and activity that the members of one of the literary societies, Eucleian, formed the so-called "Neutral League." This society immediately undertook to establish an open door policy in all literary and class elections. Foremost among its leaders were Isaac F. Ludlam and John Ogle who held the League together during the trying months of 1864 and 1865. Victory crowned their efforts and the "Neutral League" resolved itself into an "Anti-Secret Society." At this juncture Delta Upsilon stepped in and directed the future of the organization. Finally, on December 19, 1865, fourteen students of the University formally received the Fraternity pledge by George W. Martin, Samuel D. Wilcox, and Otis J. Eddy, all of the Hamilton Chapter. Information concerning this action was brought before the Convention of 1866 which voted to sustain this installation. And with this vote a chapter of Delta Upsilon was officially planted at New York University.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁶ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 78, 458-459, *Quarterly*, II:6-7, XIV:19-22, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, July 20, 1847. Madison acquired rooms in one of the business blocks of the village and in 1873 moved into rooms in the "new Smith block," where they remained for nine years. In 1881 a movement was begun which resulted in the acquisition of a Fraternity House, which was first occupied in December, 1882. Colgate claims to be the first chapter to own its own home.

¹⁷⁷ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 78, 477-478.

For the next few years the New York Chapter enjoyed success and prestige, and that in spite of the opposition of the secret societies who tried to break the morale of the group. As an illustration, an episode as given in the *Quinquennial* is of interest. It appears that in accordance with the chapter's constitution, each member was required to support the society's candidate in any election in Euclidean. One member, however, unknown to the chapter, betrayed his brothers by throwing his vote to a Greek letter man with the result that Delta Upsilon lost the election. Not until the Junior Exhibition in March, 1866 was it known who had violated his oath and pledge to the chapter. At this Exhibition the "betrayer 'swung out' a Zeta Psi pin and was duly expelled." To safeguard against similar occurrences in the future, the chapter revised its ritual so as to provide for the giving of the pledge with particular solemnity, hoping, thereby, to impress upon each novice the seriousness as well as the sanctity of the oath that had been taken. Later this procedure was modified and in time was displaced by the pledge as given in the constitution of the Fraternity.¹⁷⁸

In the meantime, campus opinion had endorsed the new society. The Chancellor of the University as well as three members of the faculty accepted honorary membership in the Fraternity. The faculty, moreover, in the fall of 1869 began informing the parents of prospective students of the evils of secret societies. This act greatly encouraged the New York Chapter who seem to have petitioned the faculty to make public their warning to parents. At the same time the chapter abolished all initiation fees and dues, and placed the finances upon a voluntary basis.¹⁷⁹ In addition to these interesting facts, it should be noticed that the society held its meetings in the lodge of the Graduate Club of New York, an organization of Delta Upsilon that did much to further the growth of the Fraternity during its span of existence. At these meetings the New York Chapter resolved to aid in the founding of a chapter at the College of the City of New York, and after that had been won, threw open its club rooms to the members of the new chapter.

Shortly thereafter the New York Chapter underwent a rapid decline. In part this was due to the graduation in 1878 of some who had played an active rôle in the life of the society. Again, the secret groups knowing of this weakened condition sought to seduce some of the remaining members away from Delta Upsilon. Amid these conditions the chapter became sadly deranged and for a time appeared to be on the verge of

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 478-479.

¹⁷⁹ *Idem*. See also, New York to Rutgers, Oct. 2, 1869.

dissolution. Thanks, however, to the efforts of two former members, the society was kept intact, even though the chapter numbered but two, neither of whom were at the 1878 Convention. New York's absence was noticed, particularly as her delegates had been rather active in past meetings. As a result the convention instructed the Rutgers Chapter to look into conditions at New York. To what extent this order was followed is not known; but if it were, the Rutgers men soon found out that the alumni were hard at work trying to keep the society going. Additions were made from the entering freshman class and delegates appeared at the 1879 and 1880 Conventions. Conditions, however, were still none too promising. The report of the delegate in 1880 was most disappointing. He frankly stated that this might be the last heard of the New York Chapter as the society numbered but five members, all of whom were seniors. The society, however, did not expire and was able through its representatives at the Brown Convention of 1881 to report that the chapter had seven members who were determined to continue the growth and development of Delta Upsilon on their campus.¹⁸⁰

The founding of the New York Chapter was followed two years later by the appearance of a society at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Very little is known of the inception of this chapter. It appears that prior to the arrival of Delta Upsilon, four secret fraternities existed at Miami and in their hands much of student life centered. Opposition to the habits of these societies existed among some of the more alert independents who seem to have been desirous of forming an organization which would cultivate a more wholesome feeling among all students. Doubtless some of these were actuated by sincere convictions and were strongly of the opinion that the secret groups were not all they should be. At this point there arrived at Miami, John M. Robinson, a member of the Marietta Chapter. Robinson at once urged upon the dissatisfied students the idea of Delta Upsilon, and in March, 1868, he initiated six men into the Fraternity. Later in the same year he pled the cause of Miami at the Rutgers Convention with the result that the society was admitted by unanimous vote, May 13, 1858. For a few years the chapter seems to have enjoyed some success. Its numbers slowly increased, while its delegates appeared at every convention. Unfortunately, the University experienced financial difficulties, and although some of the alumni attempted to bolster up the fortunes of the institution, it soon appeared that Miami would have to close its doors. The effect of this disturbing factor was reflected

¹⁸⁰ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 479-480, *Annual*, 1870, 1880, 1881.

in the life of the chapter. No delegate attended the 1873 Convention and although that body voted to have its next meeting at Miami, the local men, much to their regret, had to decline the honor. In a letter to Amherst, Miami expressed its sorrow in not being able to have the convention and clearly intimated that though they hoped to be present at the next national meeting, present appearances argued against such good fortune. After graduation in 1873, the University closed its doors. As a consequence, Delta Upsilon ceased to exist until it was reestablished in 1908.¹⁸¹

Interest in literary work rather than opposition to secrecy constituted the ground-work upon which the Brown Chapter of Delta Upsilon was built. Prior to 1860 there existed at that institution five national Greek letter fraternities whose ideals and aims found little expression in debate or literary exercises. Doubtless some of the fraternity men paid attention to these activities, but, in the main, such efforts were left entirely in the hands of several literary societies whose existence was little more than nominal. Actual opportunity for the development of skill in public disputation was none too common at Brown. Believing in the merits of these exercises and aware that student life offered no avenue for the expressions of their desires, several of the freshman class of 1860 determined to take steps towards the foundation of an active and virile literary group. A meeting of these men seems to have taken place on November of that year, at which a committee was appointed to consult with the University President as to the wisdom of forming such an organization. The reaction of President Sears was most encouraging. Immediately thereafter there appeared on the campus the Gamma Nu Society whose constitution and name had been supplied by a Yale group which was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. As indicative of their objective, the Brown men adopted as their badge a pin formed like a book. At first the membership was restricted to students of the two lower classes but by 1867 Juniors and Seniors were allowed to join. Literary work always formed the chief aim of its members, and judging from the records of that group many an interesting and lively session took place. By this time the secret fraternities became aware that Gamma Nu was detracting from their influence and power. Accordingly a contest ensued in which the Greek letter men were able to gain some advantage. Several of the members of Gamma Nu broke their vows and joined the secret organizations. Although these desertions were keenly felt, Gamma Nu

¹⁸¹ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 82, 492-498, Miami to Amherst, June 14, 1873, *Annual 1870-1873*.

continued its work and in 1867 sought to knit its members more closely together by the adoption of a new pin formed by a gold star and wreath. Further, in the spring of 1868 the society held its first public exercise; an event that demonstrated beyond all doubt that Gamma Nu had won a firm place in the student life at Brown.

In the meantime, Henry R. Waite, whose interest in the Fraternity has already been noted, approached Gamma Nu with a view of its becoming a chapter of Delta Upsilon. Brown University, one of the oldest in the country, was a most attractive field for fraternity expansion, since the ideals and practices of the local group there were in many respects identical with those of the Fraternity. Considerable correspondence followed with the result that on May 22, 1868, Gamma Nu voted to accept the offer that had been made by Waite. This devoted worker immediately made plans to visit Providence and on June 1 of the same year he gave the Fraternity pledge to seventeen members of what actually amounted to a chapter of Delta Upsilon. Although this installation had in no wise been ordered by the various chapters, not a single voice was raised in protest, so willing were all for the Fraternity to enter Brown University. Accordingly on June 9, 1869 the Convention formally voted to admit Gamma Nu into Delta Upsilon. Within a year a hall was furnished, largely as a gift of some of the citizens of Providence, which did much to stimulate interest in Delta Upsilon. Public entertainments at which orations and speeches were delivered reflected the growing strength of the chapter. This literary effort, which was continued for a long time, was matched by the publication of a college annual, known as the *Caduceus*. Finally, it should be noted that the Conventions of 1870 and 1881 were held at Providence.¹⁸²

The addition of Brown to Delta Upsilon coincided with the establishment of a society at Cornell. Although much younger than Brown, Cornell University, thanks to the generosity of its founder, Ezra Cornell, and the splendid leadership of its first president, Andrew D. White, was a most inviting field for fraternity life and service. Hardly had it opened its doors when three secret societies were founded. The unhappy practices, however, of these groups led to some dissatisfaction and discord with the result that a rival society known as the "Independent Organization" came into being. Immediately the secret fraternities swung into action and through the medium of the *Cornell Era*, a student paper edited and controlled by these groups, a sharp

¹⁸² Most of the material for this sketch of Brown has been taken from the account in the *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 83, 435-438.

attack was made upon the Independents. Ridicule and abuse that was by no means a compliment to its authors were hurled upon the Independents. By way of reply, George F. Behringer, one of the leaders of the Independents and formerly a member of the New York Chapter, published a communication in the *Cornell Era* in which he sought to refute the charges that had been made. Several meetings were held by the Independents at which Behringer sought to stimulate the members to continue their contest for equality in student life. By May, 1869, however, the influence of the secret societies had triumphed and the Independents had gone down in defeat.¹⁸³

The Independent Organization failed largely because it lacked a harmonious spirit, a definite program and a sense of cohesion among its members. This is well illustrated by the fact that several of its members joined the ranks of their former enemies. This was not true, however, of Behringer who was encouraged to continue the contest by a few friends at Ithaca as well as by the Hamilton and Rochester Chapters who saw in the situation a unique opportunity for Delta Upsilon. Delegates from these chapters visited Behringer on May 14, 1869 and with his help a number of students were picked for membership in a new society. Finally on May 17 the pledge was given to seven men around whom the future of the society centered. Formal recognition of this action was accorded by the Madison Convention, June 9, 1869.¹⁸⁴

Hardly had the chapter been planted when a series of events arose that seemed for a time destined to undo the work of Behringer and his friends. The secret societies, and even some of the neutrals, poured forth considerable ridicule and abuse and sought through various channels to undermine the strength of the new fraternity. The following taken from the *Cornell Era* will illustrate the attitude of the secret societies towards Delta Upsilon:¹⁸⁵

Glad are we to chronicle the occurrence of an event in the dull round of our college life—most glad and yet it is with a thought of sorrow, a feeling of commiseration for the depravity of man that we record the advent of the Delta Upsilon Society to Cornell University. Sorrow that upon the bright record of our great university has been written the name of this, of all detestable brands and clans the most

¹⁸³ *Cornell Era*, Dec. 19, 1868, Jan. 9, Mar. 6, 20, May 8, 1869. The Independents were organized Dec. 11, 1868, Behringer being listed as an officer.

¹⁸⁴ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 83, 500-505, Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, Vol. I, gives an interesting account of the rise of the fraternity.

¹⁸⁵ *Cornell Era*, May 22, 1869.

detestable, an association with nothing save its badge to recommend it, a clique utterly anomalous, and without character.

Abuses of this type, however, only served to convince the chapter that it had a definite rôle to play. At the close of the first year it had fourteen members and shortly thereafter forced the secret societies to give it a place on the editorial staff of the *Cornell Era*. College opinion tended more and more to respect the dignity and ability of Behringer and his associates who through college and town papers cleared away many of the misunderstandings as to the purposes of Delta Upsilon. Behringer's room, that of other members and occasionally the Ithaca Hotel served as meeting places for the chapter. Later the society had rooms at 11 Green Street, the Wilgus Block and in 1874 occupied quarters in the Fish Block. At these gatherings literary activities played an important part, though considerable thought and attention was given to general fraternity problems. Cornell was at first most anxious to extend the Fraternity into other fields, but its failure to convince the convention that Monmouth was a suitable place somewhat dampened its ardor in this respect. Cornell, also took an active part in the constitutional revision of 1881, when it stood for the elimination of the anti-secret and the adoption of a non-secret clause. To Cornell, therefore, credit is due for pushing through this very important change in the policy of Delta Upsilon.¹⁸⁶

Within a year after the founding of the Cornell Chapter, Delta Upsilon took its place at Trinity, Marietta and Princeton.¹⁸⁷ Trinity College, an Episcopal institution at Hartford, Connecticut, was founded as Washington College in 1823. Twelve years later its name was changed to Trinity. Prior to the advent of Delta Upsilon there existed at this college two secret societies who had things pretty much as they wished. Opposition to this situation naturally developed among those who felt that class honors and offices should be open to all and not merely to the members of the secret organizations. This sentiment gradually extended itself and under the leadership of Robert C. Hindley steps were taken towards the forming of a rival society. Although Hindley tried to keep his actions as quiet as possible rumor soon had it that a new society was about to appear on the campus. Consequently when a number of students appeared at Chapel, February 22, 1870 wearing badges of an unknown description, student opinion was not altogether unprepared for the event. Actually, the society had been functioning for several months. The latest *Manual*

¹⁸⁶ Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, 1869-1881, *Annual*, 1870-1881.

¹⁸⁷ See above pp. 65-69 for an account of the Princeton Chapter.

of the Fraternity lists the date of organization as having been some time in December, 1869.¹⁸⁸ Information concerning the inception of this group seems to have reached Amherst a few weeks later. Hamilton and Union also appear to have been aware of what was happening. Indeed there is evidence at hand that would make one believe that these three chapters had aided Hindley in his efforts and had given him assurance that the Fraternity would welcome the presence of a chapter at Trinity. All of which was in perfect accord with the provisions of the constitution which permitted the three senior chapters to install chapters subject, however, to the consent of the convention. At the Brown Convention, June 2, 1870, Trinity was added to the list of Delta Upsilon Chapters.¹⁸⁹

Delta Upsilon started at Trinity under favorable circumstances. A suite of rooms was rented and the chapter furnished splendid opportunities for literary exercises. Further, it was able to gain from the other fraternities its share of college honors and offices. The very act, however, of negotiating this arrangement with the secret societies was in itself somewhat of a denial of the ideals of the Fraternity which stood for equality of opportunity for all students. It would appear, moreover, that the Trinity Chapter sought to advance itself rather than Delta Upsilon. Meetings, chapter activities and the roll of its members were not made public. To a considerable degree, the Trinity Chapter was acting like the secret fraternities and thus failed to live up to the standards of Delta Upsilon. These factors, plus a lack of experience in "rushing," soon undermined the strength of the organization. Opinion which at first had endorsed the chapter soon changed and with the graduation of the charter members a rapid decline set in. Only once did a delegate appear at a national convention, though the chapter reported by letter each time a meeting was held. At the 1874 Convention the delegates, in view of the continued absence of Trinity, appointed Brown and Amherst as a committee to look into matters. Our sources do not record what this committee discovered, though one may surmise that its report in 1875 was none too promising. By this time Trinity had ceased to function. No additions seem to have been made beyond the class of 1876 and with the departure of these men from college, Delta Upsilon disappeared at Trinity.¹⁹⁰

A few years later, as will be shown in a subsequent chapter, the

¹⁸⁸ *Manual* (1929), p. 6 On Dec. 18, 1869, Hindley notified Rutgers that Waite had initiated eight men on December 17; see Rutgers records.

¹⁸⁹ *Annual*, 1870.

¹⁹⁰ *Annual*, 1870, Minutes of the Amherst Chapter, Jan. 18, 1870, *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 521-522.

Fraternity established a national executive council, one of whose members, Frederick M. Crossett displayed considerable zeal and interest in the promotion of Delta Upsilon. Among other things, Crossett desired to revive the Trinity Chapter and for some time he favored the absorption of a local society, Iota Kappa Alpha, which had existed at Trinity since 1829. Investigation, however, revealed that conditions on that campus were none too favorable with the result that the matter was allowed to drop. Later in 1888 one F. M. Barber, a student at Trinity, became interested in Delta Upsilon and directed inquiries to Brown as well as to Walter E. Merritt, Amherst '87, then an active worker in the Fraternity. Barber told Merritt of his desires, but later added, after talking to Professor Sweeten Luther, one of the charter members of the old chapter, who had advised against the return of Delta Upsilon, that he had given up the idea entirely.¹⁹¹ The Council reported the substance of these circumstances to the Convention of 1889, and added the statement that in its opinion nothing more could be done for the time being. Several years later some attention was paid to the idea of reviving the chapter though nothing definite seems to have been accomplished. Finally, in 1909, the Convention formally voted to withdraw the charter. Since then, Trinity has been listed as an inactive chapter.¹⁹²

More lasting results followed the installation of a society at Marietta. The genesis of this group dates from 1866 at which time there were three Greek letter societies on that campus. The policies of these fraternities, so it is reported, often ran counter to the welfare of the students. Among those who disliked the attitudes and habits of these societies were G. H. Pond, A. W. Williams, S. J. Hathaway, John Sylvanus, Frank Kelsey and William Payne. These men determined that an anti-secret organization ought to be founded and accordingly were led to correspond with Gamma Nu of Yale which was thought to be anti-secret in nature. Gamma Nu informed the Marietta men that their society was devoted chiefly to literary pursuits and that its constitution forbade extension into other colleges. These limitations caused Pond and his friends to give up the idea of founding a society opposed to secrecy. Four years later, however, Augustus W. Williams matriculated at Lane Seminary, where he made the acquaintance of Josiah H. Strong, a member of the Western Reserve Chapter. Strong

¹⁹¹ R. H. Bowles to Crossett, Jan. 28, 1885, E. P. Miller to Crossett, June 23, 1884, F. M. Barber to W. E. Merritt, Oct. 13, 20, 1889, S. Luther to Merritt, Sept. 4, 1889.

¹⁹² *Annual*, 1886, 1889, 1910; see also Minutes of the Board of Directors, Feb. 14, 1918, for an account of a visit by Crossett to Trinity.

told Williams of Delta Upsilon and loaned him a copy of the Fraternity catalogue, which in due time Williams circulated among certain undergraduates at Marietta, including Seymour J. Hathaway.¹⁹³ After some further thought those interested, ten in all, met on the evening of March 18, 1870 at South Hall "for the purpose of establishing an Anti-Secret Society, to become a chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity at their consent." For the present they were content to style themselves as members of an anti-secret organization and to govern themselves as a chapter of Delta Upsilon. All of the men, moreover, were pledged to keep the existence of their society a secret for the time being.¹⁹⁴

The following evening another meeting was held at which William Rowlands was admitted to membership. Rowlands, evidently, was a young man of drive and personality as the entire responsibility for soliciting new members was placed solely in his hands; the others were to say nothing at all about the existence of their fraternity. Contact was also established with the Western Reserve Chapter who delegated Marcus Cozad to visit Marietta and install a chapter. Accordingly on April 23, 1870, Cozad formally gave the Fraternity pledge to thirteen students.¹⁹⁵ Within two weeks the society met in what it pleased to call the "Delta Upsilon Rooms," at which time the secretary announced that the faculty of the college had given its consent to the establishment of the chapter. Shortly thereafter letters were addressed to the various chapters of the Fraternity and favorable replies from Brown, New York, Western Reserve and Princeton were read at a meeting held May 14.¹⁹⁶ Western Reserve, moreover, took upon itself the duty of sponsoring the interests of Marietta at the Brown Convention on June 1, 1870. The very next day the delegates voted to admit the Marietta society as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.¹⁹⁷

The advent of Delta Upsilon at Marietta had taken the secret fraternities somewhat by surprise. To them the arrival of an anti-secret society was the signal for an outburst of ill-will. The campus was at once alive with excitement. And when Dr. Nelson of Lane Seminary was known to have accepted the invitation of the chapter to deliver an

¹⁹³ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 527, *Quarterly*, I:41-42, XX:64-66.

¹⁹⁴ Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, Mar. 18, 1870.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, Mar. 19, April 23, 1870.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, May 7, 14, 1870.

¹⁹⁷ *Annual*, 1870; see also Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, Oct. 14, 1870 for the adoption of a resolution declaring that the society should be incorporated in Ohio as the Marietta Chapter of Delta Upsilon. It is not known whether this was carried out or not.

address at the local Congregational Church the feelings of the Greek letter men rose to great heights. The chapter, in the meantime, proceeded to place posters at various places on the campus advertising this event, which was to take place in June, 1870. These, it seems, were torn down by the secret fraternities at the first opportunity. Fresh posters were immediately displayed and this time the Marietta Chapter stood guard with the result that no damage was done. Dr. Nelson's address as well as the incident itself did much to quicken the spirit of the chapter and raise its standing in the community.¹⁹⁸ Further trouble, however, followed. In September, 1874 the chapter rooms were raided by members of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity. Having discovered the minute book, the invaders held a mock meeting and entered a record of their procedure in this book. Among other things it seems that these men found the petition of Delta Upsilon to the Marietta College Faculty asking for assistance against the repeated attacks of the secret fraternities. Immediately resolutions were adopted by Alpha Sigma Phi in which expressions of sympathy appeared for the down-trodden members of the Delta Upsilon. A toast, moreover, was offered declaring Alpha Sigma Phi to be the best society in the country. Another raid, similar in nature, seems to have taken place in May of the next year and during the fall of 1876 a number of scandalous sheets were circulated about the campus. The upshot of these events, however, did little to dampen the ardor of the chapter. Indeed the reputation of Delta Upsilon grew, while the depredations themselves appear to have injured the secret groups in ways that had not been calculated. Student, faculty and town opinion quite generally frowned upon these acts and gave strong support to Delta Upsilon.¹⁹⁹ Continued assaults against the chapter, however, were made, her rooms invaded and infamous handbills scattered about the town. Even as late as 1882 the opposition against Delta Upsilon continued to rage.

In the meantime the chapter devoted considerable attention to the development of its literary life. The hall was fitted up most attractively and at one end there was erected a stage for dramatic presentations. Representatives of the chapter were present at every national gathering and in 1874 the chapter was host to the general Fraternity.²⁰⁰ The addition of Marietta to Delta Upsilon more than justified the action of the convention in admitting that society to the Fraternity.

¹⁹⁸ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 528-529.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 530, Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, Sept. 10, 1874, May 21, 1875 and Marietta to Amherst, Mar. 30, 1877.

²⁰⁰ Marietta to Amherst, April 23, 1872, *Annual*, 1872-1881.

Marietta joined Delta Upsilon in 1870. During the next four years no further expansion of the Fraternity took place. Then it was that the convention granted charters to societies at Syracuse and Manhattan. The origins of the Manhattan Chapter at the College of the City of New York goes back to the summer of 1873, when two students of that college agreed to organize an open league opposed to secrecy upon their return to the campus in the fall. At this juncture they became aware of Delta Upsilon and learned much of its ideals and aims from a friend who was of the New York Chapter. Further stimulus seems to have come from the Union and Amherst Chapters who urged the New York group to found a chapter at Manhattan as soon as possible.²⁰¹ As a result of these various forces a group of students at that college formed themselves into an open league during the spring of 1874 and followed this up by submitting a petition to the Marietta Convention of that year. This assembly appointed a committee to visit the society and, if found worthy, to give its members the Fraternity pledge. New York, Rutgers and Hamilton undertook this task and shortly thereafter a chapter was established at Manhattan.²⁰²

New York immediately took the young society under its care. Both societies occupied the same quarters, held joint meetings and acted as one organization with branches of two different institutions. Probably this act of kindness, while of decided help, created a dependency on the part of Manhattan that was bound in time to weaken the new chapter. Tied somewhat too closely to a sister chapter, Manhattan does not seem to have exercised enough independence. Had the members been of sterner stuff or had they had a competent leader the chapter might have gained from the help offered by New York. As it was, Manhattan acted in a most feeble manner. It was almost apathetic in the rushing of new members, and although additions were made, no great strength was added. Of the nine members of the classes from 1877 to 1879 inclusive, five graduated from other colleges, while the remainder had left college by 1878. These graduations left the chapter without a single member, a fact that naturally resulted in the extinction of Manhattan.²⁰³

Eight years later the Council under the stimulus of Crossett turned

²⁰¹ Minutes of the Union Chapter, Feb. 27, 1874, Oct. 17, 1873, Minutes of the Amherst Chapter, Nov. 4, 1873.

²⁰² *Annual, 1874, Quarterly, I:26-27, Quinquennial, op. cit., pp. 557-558* In the absence of other information the vote of the Convention, May 14, 1874 may serve to fix the date of the establishment of this chapter.

²⁰³ *Quinquennial, op. cit., pp. 560-561.*

its attention to Manhattan, hoping to bring about a revival of Delta Upsilon on that campus. Crossett broached the matter to several of the alumni of the old chapter and from these he received considerable encouragement.²⁰⁴ Turning to Manhattan itself, Crossett met a group of students who at once showed decided interest in the affair. Whether these men had already been approached by the alumni or not is not known. In any event Crossett received during the fall and winter of 1886 several letters from these students relative to the founding of a chapter at Manhattan. Crossett made a careful survey and even went to the extent of visiting the local group. His reactions were distinctly favorable and under his guidance a petition was addressed to Otto Eidritz who in turn presented it to the Executive Council, December 11, 1886.²⁰⁵ A month later that body voted to recommend the granting of a charter and referred the whole matter to the Committee on Dead Chapters. This committee, which consisted of Union, Brown and Williams, did not express any great enthusiasm. And while the Executive Council was engaged with other matters, a letter was received from the Manhattan group withdrawing its petition. Although Crossett and others deplored the way things had gone and kept hoping that in time a new opening might appear, nothing seems to have been done by the Fraternity at large. Finally in November, 1909, the convention formally voted to withdraw the charter and with that action Manhattan became one of Delta Upsilon's dead chapters.²⁰⁶

The Syracuse Chapter was founded about the same time as was the Manhattan group and has had a continued life from that date to this. The inception of this chapter is in one sense crowded with uncertainty, and, were certain sources available, it might be possible to place the founding of this society in 1866. Among the records preserved at the Fraternity Headquarters is a fragment of the 1866 Convention's procedure and action. At that time it was customary for the secretary of that meeting to forward a manuscript copy of the convention's activities to each of the chapters. The particular fragment referred to seems at one time to have been in the possession of the Middlebury Chapter.

²⁰⁴ E. F. Gutsgell to the Council, June 18, 1886; see also letter to the same from J. H. Goldbacher. Gutsgell stated that in his opinion the former chapter had failed "because it started in the higher classes among members who graduated before they could place the fraternity upon a solid basis in the Freshman and Sophomore classes."

²⁰⁵ Society at College of City of New York to Council, Dec. 7, 1886, Minutes of the Executive Council, Dec. 11, 1886, Jan. 12, 18, 26, Feb. 5, 12, 1887. An attempt to found a chapter had taken place in 1880 by the New York Chapter, see Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, Jan. 16, 1880, New York to Rutgers, Jan. 8, Feb. 21, 1880.

²⁰⁶ Annual, 1910.

Comparing this source with the account as given in the *Quinquennial* for this convention there is sufficient similarity to warrant our accepting this as a reliable source. Indeed it is more complete than the narrative as given in the *Quinquennial*. Now according to this fragment the delegates in 1866 seem to have listened to a representative of a society at Lima which was seeking membership in Delta Upsilon. The "Lima" in question was doubtless Lima, New York, which was the home of Genesee College, located a short distance to the south of Rochester where the convention was then in session. The delegates at this meeting seem to have been rather pleased with the petitioning body and after some discussion voted to grant it a charter.

According to the constitution then in force and in keeping with the interpretation that has been followed throughout this narrative, a chapter may not be said to have been established until installation has taken place. In some cases it seems that installation came first, in which event the consent of the convention was necessary to make it a chapter in good standing. In this incident, the convention had given its consent and all that was needed to add Genesee College to the roll of chapters was for a committee to visit and install the chapter. In the light of available evidence it does not appear that installation ever took place. Had this occurred it is likely that some reference would have appeared in the minutes of some of the chapters or of the conventions that followed. No national gathering took place in 1867 and the records for the assembly of 1868 are altogether silent as to Genesee College. By way of general conclusion it may therefore be stated that no chapter was ever planted at Lima, New York.²⁰⁷

It is of interest to note that among the literary societies existing at Genesee College, which in 1870 was moved to Syracuse and from then on has been known as Syracuse University, was one which was called the Atticaeum. And it was from a society bearing the same name that the Syracuse Chapter was conceived. It is altogether possible that the Atticaeum of Genesee College was transferred to Syracuse University and if so the recollection of the 1866 event might still have been fresh in the minds of its members. Be that as it may, during the fall of 1872 Frank Smalley and Edwin Nottingham undertook the establishment of a literary society at Syracuse University. These men were convinced that the secret fraternities, by reason of their closed organization, were not advancing the cultural side of college life. Gaining the support of

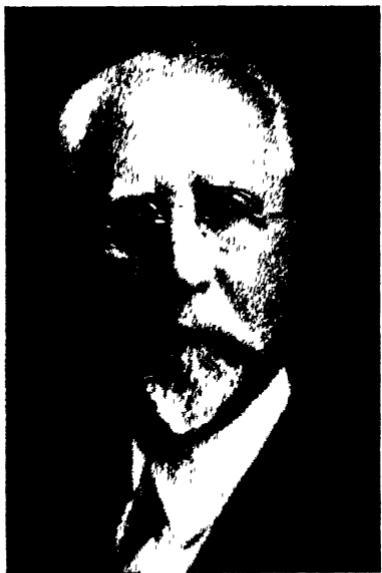
²⁰⁷ An examination of the records of Genesee College preserved at Syracuse University threw no light on this topic.



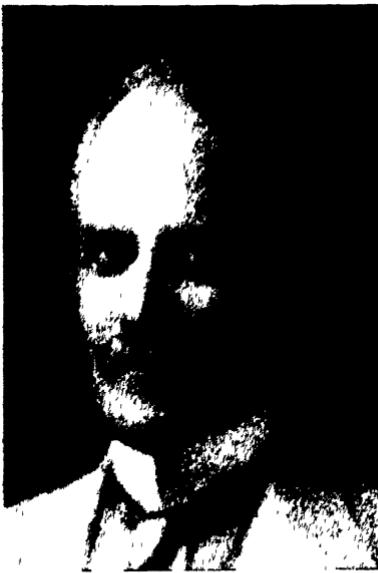
GEORGE WASHBURN
AMHERST '55
PRES OF ROBERT COLLEGE, TURKEY



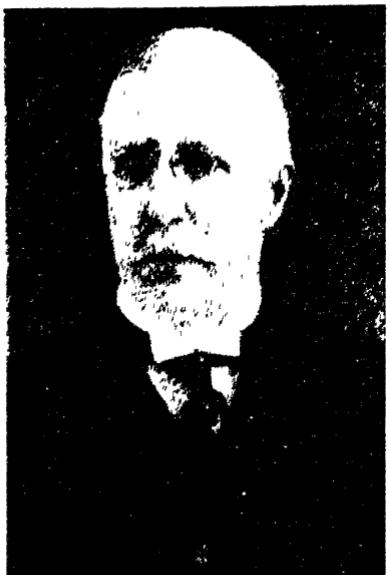
WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS
RUTGERS '69
MISSIONARY, LECTURER, AUTHOR



Buchanan
JAMES L. BARTON
MIDDLEBURY '81
MISSIONARY, ADMINISTRATOR
AUTHOR



HORACE G. UNDERWOOD
NEW YORK '81
PRES OF AMERICAN COLLEGE,
KOREA



WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE
BROWN '80
PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY



Underwood & Underwood
JEREMIAH W. JENKS
MICHIGAN '78
ECONOMIST, AUTHOR, EDUCATOR



RALPH DORN HETZEL
WISCONSIN '06
PRES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE
COLLEGE



Bachrach
JAMES B. CONANT
HARVARD '14
PRES OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

several other students, Smalley and Nottingham posted a notice, early in October, 1872, on the doors of College Hall to the effect that an open society was in the process of being founded. The editors of the college paper, the *University Herald*, realized at once that Smalley's efforts constituted in part an attack upon the secret societies of which they were members. Accordingly, the editorial section of that paper carried an article in which the idea of an open society was discussed at some length. Although the tone of this article was moderate, it is evident that the object in the mind of its author was to prove the utter futility of founding a new society at Syracuse. In spite of this mild opposition an open society was founded. Indeed the same issue of the *University Herald* which voiced sentiments against the plan carried a notice that the Atticaeum had been established.²⁰⁸

Although the Atticaeum was devoted primarily to literary pursuits, some of its members desired to give attention to fraternal objects as well. These men were not entirely of the same opinion as to the method of realizing these objects. A few were for the establishment of a secret society, while others led by Smalley believed that the forming of such an organization would be contrary to the ideals that had given rise to the Atticaeum. In order to prevent a dissolution, Smalley turned the attention of the group towards Delta Upsilon. That Syracuse was a splendid field for fraternity expansion was recognized as early as 1871 when Amherst took the matter under consideration. The actual initiative, however, seems to have come from Syracuse. Someone it seems at Syracuse had written Amherst asking for information relative to the aims and ideals of Delta Upsilon.²⁰⁹ On the basis of this communication the matter was brought before the 1873 Convention. The delegates seemed pleased with the outlook and may even have appointed a committee to proceed to that campus and establish a chapter. There is nothing, however, in the record of that convention to warrant this latter statement. On the other hand, Abraham Miller of the Madison Chapter visited Syracuse on November 14, 1873, and at a meeting held in the Hall of Languages, received the pledges of seventeen students.²¹⁰ Miller's action, moreover, was accepted by the Convention of 1874. Other chapters, as has been noted, had been installed before the constitutionally appointed body, namely the convention, had taken action. In such cases the date of the convention's action has been taken as

²⁰⁸ *University Herald*, Oct. 30, 1872.

²⁰⁹ Minutes of the Amherst Chapter, Oct. 31, 1871.

²¹⁰ Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, Nov. 14, 1873. Rochester in a letter to Rutgers, Nov. 28, 1873, stated that she had done much towards founding Syracuse.

fixing the date of the establishment of the chapter. Accordingly, Syracuse was founded by convention action, May 13, 1874.

Subsequent meetings of the society were held at the Hall of Languages and at the rooms of the members. In the spring of 1874 quarters were rented in the Pike Block. For over two years this was the home of Delta Upsilon. During this period the chapter records show that the members took considerable interest in debate and literary exercises. Greater growth would doubtless have taken place but for a certain amount of internal discord. Evidently some of the chapter still cherished a kindly attitude towards the secret societies. A few actually broke their pledges which resulted in their immediate expulsion from the fraternity; while others asked for and obtained dismissals. On top of this came the destruction of the chapter's rooms by a group of secret fraternity men during the Christmas recess of 1876 and 1877.²¹¹ In spite of these difficulties and setbacks, the society maintained its organization, secured new members and in February, 1877, obtained a lease on some rooms in the Rice Block. About the same time a dispute arose between the chapter and the secret societies over the management of the *University Herald*. It appears that the editorial and business boards of this paper were elected by the students in a way that gave to the Greek letter societies complete control. Delta Upsilon was accorded representation by this arrangement. Late in 1876, however, Delta Kappa Epsilon sought to exclude certain groups from this scheme of things. This move was promptly checked by Delta Upsilon when it voted to have nothing to do with the publication of the paper unless all societies were equally represented. Two years later these secret societies effected a plan whereby Delta Upsilon was to be excluded from any share in the management of this publication. This plan called for the discontinuance of the *University Herald* and the establishment of a new paper on which Delta Upsilon was to have no representative. News of this caused the chapter to assume full and complete direction of the *University Herald*. A board of editors was elected and publication resumed where the secret fraternities had left off. From then on for a number of years the Syracuse published this paper which added much to the prestige of the chapter at home and abroad. From a national point of view Syracuse more than held its own. Delegates were present at all conventions. Fraternity problems were seriously discussed in chapter meetings and in 1878 the society voted in favor of a change in national policy, namely the establishment of a non-, rather than an

²¹¹ Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, 1873-1877, especially for Jan. 12, 13, 19, 1877.

anti-secret position.²¹² At times, some of its members were elected to Fraternity offices. Furthermore, it seems to have favored a moderate program of extension and for this reason warmly endorsed the petitioning society at the University of Michigan.

As early as 1850 the Fraternity had its attention turned towards Michigan. In that year the Williams Chapter received a communication from a group of students at Ann Arbor concerning the badges and ideals of the Social Fraternity. Although it is not known whether or not Williams answered this letter the fact remains that the cause of anti-secrecy was being agitated at Michigan at this early date. Twelve years later another communication was received by Williams from certain students who not only were opposed to secret societies but who wanted advice as to the forming of an anti-secret group. A copy of the Williams constitution was forwarded to these men. Nothing, however, seems to have materialized, though the 1864 Convention authorized the Rochester Chapter to investigate the anti-secret group at Michigan with a view of adding it to the Fraternity. Rochester seems to have communicated with the Michigan men and to have gained from Colby and Hamilton a promise to vote for Michigan at the next convention. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the 1865 and 1866 Conventions discussed the situation, though it is evident that nothing positive was accomplished.²¹³ At the 1870 Convention, however, the committee on new chapters spoke encouragingly about prospects at Michigan. As a result a special committee was appointed to investigate the situation at once. This body seems to have made some type of a survey as in 1875 the convention instructed Marietta and Rochester to establish a chapter at Ann Arbor if at all possible. Early in 1876, George W. Coon and Edward C. Dodge, both of Rochester, visited Ann Arbor and undertook to carry out the wish of the last convention. Coon and Dodge found a group of men who were favorable to the idea and after several preliminary meetings, initiated and installed the Michigan Chapter on the evening of April 10, 1876.²¹⁴ Official notice of this act was presented to the 1876 Convention which body immediately sent a telegram of congratulations to the new chapter. Although not present at this meeting, Michigan had delegates at every subsequent meeting covered by this chapter, and in 1882 was host to the general Fraternity.

Internally, the chapter devoted considerable attention to literary

²¹² *Ibid.*, Nov. 24, 1876, Oct. 4, 11, 1878.

²¹³ Hamilton to Rutgers, Nov. 3, 1864, Rochester to Rutgers, Dec. 10, 1864, Mar. 6, 1866. Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, Jan. 29, 1850, Feb. 11, 1862, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1864.

²¹⁴ *Annual*, 1870, 1873-1876, *Quarterly*, II:8-9, *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 563-564.

work as well as to athletics and other student enterprises. At first it was called upon to meet a rather bitter attack leveled against it by the secret groups. The *Chronicle*, a student publication, carried a "fierce onslaught" for a time, but ultimately gave up the contest. One of the factors which had led to this conflict was the anti-secret attitude of Delta Upsilon. For over forty years this had been the time-honored policy of the Fraternity, adherence to which had done much to advance the growth and expansion of the society throughout the country. By 1870, however, the need for so drastic a policy had largely passed. Throughout the Fraternity there was a growing sentiment favorable to a change. And yet Michigan had been planted as an anti-secret society, though the local group itself adopted a non-secret position. If the Fraternity at large had any doubts as to the wisdom of continuing an anti-secret program it is not to be wondered that the Michigan Chapter stood out for a more liberal pronouncement. Indeed there were some within that group who so strongly disliked the national anti-secret attitude that they were ready to lead the chapter over into the fold of a secret society. The net result was that the chapter spent many an anxious day, saw some of its members resign, while others became completely apathetic as to the future of Delta Upsilon at Michigan. At this juncture the Fraternity stepped in and salvaged the situation by changing its older position from anti- to non-secrecy. In achieving this end, Michigan took a leading rôle and for its efforts much credit is due.²¹⁵

Michigan also took a prominent part in founding the Northwestern Chapter. As early as 1870 the Fraternity had its attention turned towards Evanston as a field for extension. Nothing, however, was done until 1874 when the Convention instructed Madison and Cornell to investigate conditions there. For some unknown reason this committee did not render a report, a fact which probably indicates that these chapters did not undertake the task assigned to them. In 1879 the matter came up once again, and this time the convention appointed a new committee to take steps leading towards the founding of a chapter and report at the next assembly. In the meantime conditions at Evanston were becoming ripe for the appearance of Delta Upsilon. The tactics of the secret societies had so embittered a group of young men of the class of 1881 that a bold stand had been taken by these students as early as their freshman year. The subtle insinuations and mysterious meetings of the Greeks proved, however, too inviting as a number of these men forsook their older friendships and joined one or another of

²¹⁵ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 564-565. The *Quarterly*, XV:122-128 contains an interesting article on conditions at Michigan.

the secret fraternities. Those that remained loyal to the ideals enunciated in the freshman year were on the point of giving up the contest when their attention was directed to the account of Delta Upsilon in Baird's *Manual*.

Impressed by the aims of this society the group on January 27, 1880, instructed Polemus H. Swift to write to Michigan for further information. Michigan replied at once and informed the Northwestern group of the action recently taken by the national convention in respect to secrecy. Shortly thereafter, Ossian C. Simonds, Michigan '78, then a resident of Chicago, visited Evanston and outlined the ideals of the Fraternity and expressed the hope that a chapter might be founded at Northwestern. Swift and his friends were delighted and asked Simonds to obtain authority to plant a chapter as soon as possible. The result was that on February 18, 1880, Simonds and Asa Whipple, also of Michigan, administered the pledge to fourteen men. Asa Whipple reported this fact to the convention of that year. Whipple, it seems, had been appointed by the 1879 Convention to investigate conditions at Northwestern. His statement, therefore, in 1880, constituted a report which the delegates proceeded to accept. Although the chapter was installed in February, 1880, there is nothing in the records of the 1879 Convention to warrant the belief that the delegates had actually voted to establish a chapter. All that had been done was to appoint a committee which was to take steps towards the founding and report at the next meeting. That the Fraternity looked with favor upon Northwestern is beyond all question, but no "power to act" was voted by the 1879 Convention. Consequently, in order to make the installation of February, 1880 complete, it was necessary for the 1880 gathering to admit Northwestern formally as a chapter. No formal action of this type took place, though it did accept the action of the committee appointed a year earlier. From a strict constitutional point of view, therefore, the Northwestern Chapter was not finally admitted until October 27, 1880, which was the date Whipple made his report.²¹⁶

Northwestern was not represented at that convention though she did have a delegate at the meeting of 1881, at which time the Fraternity officially admitted the Harvard Chapter. Five years before, a committee of Amherst and Brown, as well as another of Cornell and Amherst, had been appointed to investigate conditions at Cambridge.²¹⁷ The findings of this later body were not favorable, though the following

²¹⁶ *Quarterly*, I 57-58, *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 575, *Annual*, 1870, 1874, 1879, A. D. Whipple to Rutgers, Mar. 25, 1880.

²¹⁷ *Annual*, 1876.

year, 1880, the exact opposite was reported by Amherst.²¹⁸ The explanation for this change in attitude is doubtless to be found in the fact that in the interim there had appeared at Cambridge a sentiment in favor of Delta Upsilon. The leaders in this local movement seem to have been Oscar E. Perry, Alfred M. Allen, Charles W. Birtwell and Frank G. Cook. These men met, December 1, 1880, in Birtwell and Allen's room and talked over the idea of forming a society which in time might become a chapter of Delta Upsilon. Evidently these men knew of the Fraternity and were attracted by its ideals and program. Cook frankly states in his diary that he was anxious to join a society but was unable to consider Phi Eta or Signet because of the expense attached to each. Shortly after this meeting, contact was established with the Brown Chapter, the result of which was to encourage the Harvard men to forge ahead with their plans of organization. By December 13, eight students had formed what they considered a chapter of the Fraternity, although they must have known that official status could only be given by convention action. Two months later, matters had gone far enough to warrant a visitation by delegates from Brown and Amherst who on February 19, 1881, initiated Cook, Allen and some twelve others into Delta Upsilon. This action was in keeping with the resolution adopted by the 1880 Convention. Consequently the correct date of the founding of the Harvard Chapter is that of February 19, 1881. Official notice of the installation was given at the convention in October, 1881, at which Harvard was represented by Cook and Perry.²¹⁹

The admittance of Harvard gave Delta Upsilon a roll of twenty-five chapters, thirteen of which had been founded since the memorable convention at Middlebury in 1864. Although four of these thirteen, Trinity, Miami, Manhattan and Princeton, had ceased to function, the presence of the others demonstrates that considerable progress had been made. Expansion, moreover, had been matched by a sound growth in constitutional matters. The Fraternity had altered its policy from anti- to non-secrecy and forward-looking steps had been taken for the establishment of a national executive council.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1880.

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1877, 1880, Diary of Frank G. Cook, MSS., *Quinquennial*, op. cit., p. 584.

Chapter VII

CHAPTER HISTORIES, 1881-1899

CROSSETT A PRONOUNCED EXPANSIONIST—CHARTERS GRANTED TO MID-WESTERN PETITIONERS—DIFFICULTIES AT PENNSYLVANIA—THE MINNESOTA DIVISION OF THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER—DELTA UPSILON INVADES THE PACIFIC COAST AREA—AND LATER MOVES INTO CANADA

DURING the year 1885 four new chapters were added to the Fraternity. Of these the oldest was that which was planted at the University of Wisconsin. Interest in this institution was doubtlessly stimulated by Frederick M. Crossett who, as the most energetic member of the recently established Executive Council, had embarked the Fraternity upon a policy of rapid expansion. Although our sources are completely silent, it seems reasonable to assume that it was Crossett who suggested Wisconsin to the 1883 Convention as a fitting place for another chapter. Supported by evidence as given in the *Quinquennial* of the presence of some sixty members of Delta Upsilon within that state, of whom one-third lived at Madison and Milwaukee, Crossett's enthusiasm encouraged the convention to appoint a committee consisting of Northwestern to look "into the advisability of founding a Chapter at the University of Wisconsin." To what extent Northwestern sought to carry out this duty is not known, though at the 1884 Convention that chapter together with Michigan and Cornell were asked to investigate conditions at Madison and report at the next gathering. Northwestern delegated its authority to one of its members, Wilbur F. Atchison, while Michigan did the same in respect to Charles W. Carman. Cornell as a chapter took no action although its interests seem to have been cared for by an alumnus, P. H. Perkins, then living at Madison. Perkins' support was evidenced by a letter to Robert Eidritz in which he strongly favored our entrance into Wisconsin. Carman's enthusiasm had already been shown on the floor of the Convention of 1884 when he had been the first to propose the appointment of an investigating committee.²²⁰

²²⁰ *Annual, 1883-1884, Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 662-663, P. H. Perkins to R. Eidritz, Jan. 21, 1885.

Backed up by the action of the delegates, Carman and Atchison visited Madison early in May, 1885. Here they met Perkins and Professor William Trelease, Cornell '80, who conducted them about the campus and introduced them to a small but select group of students. Carman and Atchison were decidedly pleased with conditions and after a careful examination of the students they had met, proceeded to establish a chapter May 6, 1885. Only two men were initiated: Ambrose P. Winston and Frederick Whitton of the classes of 1887 and 1889 respectively. Carman stated that he might have initiated five or six more but was led to limit his choice to those whom he felt sure would work to advance the cause of Delta Upsilon. Carman, probably, was aware of the inherent danger of starting a society composed of but two members. And had it not been for the energy and devotion of these two men, one of whom, Winston, was a brother of Edward M. Winston, Harvard '85, the entire venture might have been wrecked. As it was, Winston and Whitton, together with what help Perkins, Trelease and others furnished, shouldered their responsibilities with a spirit that was bound to bring ultimate success.²²¹

Wisconsin was not present at the 1885 Convention, though she did report by letter. Distance plus lack of funds were assigned in this communication as the reasons for her absence. According to this report, however, the chapter numbered five members, two being Juniors, the remainder being divided equally between the three other classes. Conditions, moreover, for the future were stated as being quite pleasing; particularly as none of the secret societies showed any spirit of opposition. As a result Wisconsin closed her first year within the Fraternity with a record that was both encouraging to itself and to Delta Upsilon. Continued growth took place during the year that followed and that in spite of some slight opposition on the part of the secret groups. College and class honors were won in a number of cases, while the chapter itself gave considerable thought to literary and cultural development. Attention was also given to athletics. At first the chapter met at the rooms of its members. Later quarters were rented for meeting purposes and in 1890 a suite of rooms was acquired near Capitol Park. Nationally, Wisconsin lived up to expectations. She was represented by at least one delegate at all of the conventions of the nineteenth century except in 1887 when she reported by letter. Wisconsin, moreover, acted as general host to the Fraternity in 1893.²²²

²²¹ *Annual, 1885, Quarterly, XXX:11-12, LII:170-171, C. W. Carman to Crossett, May 14, 1885.*

²²² *Annual, 1885-1900, Quinquennial (1891), pp. xiv-xv, Quarterly, III:170-171, 284-285, XI:197-209.*

Late in the same month that witnessed the planting of the Wisconsin unit a chapter was established at Lafayette. As early as 1873 the Fraternity had its attention turned towards that institution as a result of the efforts of the Rutgers Chapter. Convinced of the soundness of Lafayette as a place for extension, Rutgers addressed a letter to the President of that college in which, it is believed, the matter of Delta Upsilon entering Lafayette was raised. No reply seems to have been received, though Rutgers did establish contact with one D. Fleisher who, judging from the tone of a letter, was probably a member of Delta Upsilon, although his name does not appear in the *Quinquennial*.²²³ Benjamin Wyckoff, Rutgers '75, moreover, upon vote of his chapter, visited Lafayette and together with Fleisher looked over the situation. Wyckoff was instructed to go again, but due to Fleisher's advice no other visit was made. According to Fleisher, Wyckoff's presence at Easton had aroused some talk and suspicion, which Fleisher believed might lead to trouble if Wyckoff were to come again. Rutgers, therefore, allowed the matter to drop. At the 1874 Convention, however, the question of a chapter at Lafayette was introduced and a committee formed of Rutgers and New York was asked to investigate and report. Some form of a statement was made by this committee in 1875. Exactly what was said is not known, though it is evident that the delegates did not think the situation hopeless as the committee was not discharged. Something, however, did happen to prevent any further investigation, though what this was is not stated in any of our sources.²²⁴

In 1883 Lafayette was brought once again before the convention, probably by Rutgers as that chapter together with New York were appointed to investigate conditions at Lafayette. The findings of this body, however, were none too favorable as a result of which the assembly of 1884 discharged the committee. Crossett, however, seems to have been of the opinion that Lafayette was a splendid field for expansion. Accordingly, on his own responsibility, he visited Easton in January, 1885, and came away thoroughly convinced that Delta Upsilon should enter that institution. A group of students, moreover, had been interviewed, to whom Crossett freely gave information concerning the Fraternity and its policy. Doubtless, Crossett reported these facts to

²²³ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Jan. 13, 1874, D. Fleisher to Wyckoff, Feb. 19, 1874; see also G. H. McEllen to Rutgers, Feb. 11, 1874. The absence of other names from the *Quinquennial* of men who are known to have been Delta U's would help to endorse the assumption of Fleisher's membership.

²²⁴ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter, Jan. 13, 29, Feb. 3, Mar. 7, 1874, *Annual*, 1874-1875.

certain members of the Executive Council, although there is no record of this in the minutes of that body. The Executive Council, in all probability, encouraged Crossett to go forward with his plans and in May of the same year he visited Lafayette again. He was greeted most cordially by the above-mentioned students who during his absence had formed themselves into the Social Union. Crossett was more than pleased and departed feeling certain that a formal petition would be presented in the near future. In due time this took place and under the guidance of Crossett was accepted by the Executive Council. In the meantime, Crossett appears to have written the chapters asking for their consent to the establishment of a society at Lafayette. Favorable replies were received and on May 30, 1885, at the Arlington Hotel in Easton nineteen men were inducted into membership in the Lafayette Chapter of Delta Upsilon. The installation committee consisted of Joseph H. Bryan, Frederick M. Crossett, Robert J. Eidritz, Marcus C. Allen, Otto M. Eidritz, Edward M. Bassett and Charles E. Hughes.²²⁵

The founding of the Lafayette Chapter received the endorsement of campus opinion. The administration welcomed the new society while the fraternities adopted a friendly attitude. Rivalry to be sure existed but that was not born out of any dislike for Delta Upsilon; rather was it due to a feeling of vested interests which for a time it was thought Delta Upsilon threatened. As illustrating this attitude there may be cited the case of the secret societies keeping Delta Upsilon off of the editorial board of the college annual. Opposition of this type, only encouraged the members of the chapter to press forward to a stronger and most lasting organization. Meetings were held from time to time in the rooms of the members. In the fall of 1885 a lodge was located in the third story of 423 Northampton Street, while in March, 1888, the chapter moved into a more commodious room at 437 Northampton Street. Here valuable social and literary exercises were held. Attention was also paid to college activities, such as class and athletic honors. From a national point of view Lafayette was represented at every convention from 1885 to 1900 except in 1892 and 1893.²²⁶

Within a week after the establishment of the Lafayette Chapter a branch of the Fraternity was planted at Columbia University. Late in 1874, Eugene D. Bagen, then a Sophomore of the New York Chapter,

²²⁵ Annual, 1883-1885, *Quarterly*, III:172-173, Crossett to Chamberlain, May 13, 1885, Crossett to Rutgers, May 27, June 4, 1885, Michigan to Crossett, May 19, 1885, Colby to Crossett, May 13, 1885, *Quinquennial*, (1891), p. xvi.

²²⁶ *Quinquennial*, (1891), p. xvi, *Quarterly*, III:254-255, IV:162-163.

became interested in Columbia as a suitable place for fraternity growth. Bagen passed his impressions on to the Rutgers men who at that time were taking an active rôle in Fraternity affairs. The matter, moreover, was presented to the delegates at the 1875 Convention. This body registered its feelings by appointing a committee, composed of New York, Amherst and Manhattan, to investigate conditions. Bagen seems to have acted as chairman of this group. Little, however, could be done for the time being as the summer vacation followed shortly after the close of the 1875 meeting. At the opening of college in the fall, Bagen introduced himself to a Professor Waldo who had formerly been at Marietta and was known to be friendly to Delta Upsilon. To what extent Waldo actually assisted Bagen is not known, but by early November Bagen was writing to Rutgers that he had pledged three or four men and was hoping that the Fraternity would immediately establish a chapter. As General Secretary of the Fraternity, Bagen's efforts were of added strength. In spite of these favorable beginnings, however, nothing seems to have been done. Possibly some of the chapters were reluctant to proceed without further information, or maybe Bagen himself found conditions less inviting than he had at first expected. The Convention, however, in 1876, evinced a determination to continue its policy and appointed a new committee formed of Rochester, Rutgers and New York to investigate and report at the next meeting. The following year the convention having accepted the committee's report, which was favorable to Columbia, voted that Rochester, Middlebury and Cornell should proceed to establish a chapter. No action, however, was taken by this committee and what is more no reference to Columbia was made at the next two conventions.²²⁷

What caused this rather sudden change in sentiment is not known as our sources are entirely silent on the matter. It is evident, however, from the wording of a statement that appears in the *Annual* for 1880 that a committee on Columbia had been operating during the past year. It was the belief of this body, which was headed by the New York Chapter, that conditions were favorable to Delta Upsilon's entrance into Columbia University. New York, moreover, was requested by the delegates to continue its efforts. Associated with New York were Rutgers and Brown. Investigations by this body seem to have been undertaken with the result that at the national meeting of 1881 a new committee, formed of New York and Cornell, was created to look into matters and report at the next convention. Both of these committees

²²⁷ *Annual*, 1875-1879, E. D. Bagen to Rutgers, Nov. 23, 1874, June 21, Nov. 6, 1875, New York to Amherst, Nov. 6, 1875.

discovered a number of men at Columbia who were opposed to the secret societies but who were unwilling to form a new group on the ground that Columbia already had its share of societies. As a result of this finding an adverse report was presented to the 1882 Convention, which body discharged the committee and allowed Columbia to be dropped from further consideration.²²⁸

Sometime in the spring of 1885, Hamilton L. Marshall of Columbia obtained a copy of the *Quarterly* and became so interested in Delta Upsilon that he wrote to Joseph H. Bryan, New York '86 as to what might be done relative to the founding of a chapter at Columbia. Bryan, it seems, turned the letter over to Crossett who together with Albert W. Ferris, New York '78, took steps towards the planting of a chapter at that institution. The sentiments of the chapters were sought who, on hearing that conditions were more than favorable at Columbia, gave their consent to the immediate founding of a society. Supported by this interest the Executive Council proceeded to organize a petitioning group and after a short delay issued a charter, June 1, 1885. Five days later at the Hotel Brunswick in New York City the Columbia Chapter was founded with ten members.²²⁹

Of these ten, one was from the graduating class of 1885, three were of the class of 1886, while the remainder were sophomores. With this as a nucleus, Delta Upsilon undertook its life at Columbia. The college in general seems to have been mildly suspicious of a non-secret fraternity but at no time took any hostile measures against the new society. Additions were made to the chapter, while the members themselves added to the reputation of Delta Upsilon by gaining a number of class, university and athletic honors. At first the chapter meetings were held in the rooms of the members. Later a room was acquired at 19 East 74th Street and still later on East 57th Street. The absence, however, of a central lodge was constantly in the minds of the members who believed that the growth of the chapter was being retarded by this factor. Finally, in October, 1887, the chapter moved into quarters at 8 East 47th Street. Here "together with the New York Alumni Club . . . it enjoyed as pleasant and luxurious a home as any fraternity at Columbia College." In May, 1891, it moved to the Fraternity Headquarters at 142 West 48th Street. In national life, Columbia played an important role. The close contact that it maintained with the New

²²⁸ *Annual, 1880-1882*, New York to Rutgers, Feb. 21, 1880.

²²⁹ *Annual, 1885*, *Quarterly*, III:174-175, 213, Michigan to Crossett, May 19, Brown to Crossett, May 15, Rochester to Crossett, May 13, Middlebury to Crossett, May 14, Colby to Crossett, May 13, 1885 and Crossett to Rutgers, May 27, June 4, 1885.

York Alumni Club and the Executive Council gave a splendid opportunity for its men to take a leading part in fraternity work. A survey of the sources will reveal a number of names in this club who had been students at Columbia. From 1885 to 1890 inclusive the Executive Council had on its rolls eight men from Columbia of whom William J. Warburton and Thornton B. Penfield might be mentioned. Columbia, moreover, was represented at every national convention from 1885 to 1900.²³⁰

The last of the four chapters to be founded in 1885 was that at Lehigh. Late in 1884 Delta Upsilon had its attention turned towards that university probably by Crossett who was ever on the alert for prospective chapters. It may be that Crossett knew of the struggle the neutral element was having at that institution in the matter of class awards and honors. In any event the rapid growth of Lehigh since 1879 marked it as a place suitable of expansion. Considerations of this type explain why the 1884 Convention asked Cornell, Rutgers and Hamilton to plant a chapter at that institution. Nothing, however, seems to have been done for almost a year, although during that period several attempts were made by Lehigh students to organize a new society. Whether the Executive Council knew of these doings or whether these students later became members of the Fraternity is not known. It is established, however, that Crossett, Packard and Tansey, the latter two being of the Cornell Chapter, visited South Bethlehem, September 19, 1885. Tansey knew a student at Lehigh, Charles P. Pollak, and through this friendship a number of men were interviewed and the ideals of the Fraternity explained. As a result of these efforts four men were found who bound themselves to further the establishment of a chapter. Anxious to have this accomplished as soon as possible, six more men were secured; all of which doubtless was made known to Crossett. Communications between the Executive Council and the petitioning group followed with the result that on October 7, 1885 a preliminary meeting at Lehigh adopted plans for holding an installation at the American Hotel, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Three days later the Lehigh men were formally installed into Delta Upsilon and the Lehigh Chapter became a reality.²³¹

Representatives from seven chapters were present at this installation which was conducted by Bassett and Crossett. The Lehigh Chapter started out with ten men, four each from the junior and sophomore

²³⁰ *Quinquennial*, (1891), pp. xvii-xviii, *Quarterly*, III:286, XXVIII:469-470.

²³¹ *Quinquennial*, (1891), pp. xviii-xxi, *Quarterly*, III:225, *Annual*, 1884, Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, Oct. 7, 1885.

classes, and two from the senior class. The officers of the new society consisted of William A. Lydon, Robert L. Whitehead, John M. Howard, Luther R. Zollinger, and Harry S. Morrow. A constitution and by-laws, modelled on that of the Cornell Chapter was also adopted. On these foundations the Lehigh group undertook its life at Bethlehem. At first the secret societies sought to cripple the activities of the chapter by refusing her a place on the board of the college annual. Within a year, however, this was overcome and from that time on relations have been more or less friendly. In the meantime recognition was won on the campus through scholastic, athletic and social attainments. For a time Pollak's room served as the chief place for meeting, but in January, 1886 the chapter moved into a suite of rooms in the Kanuass Block on East Third Street. Two years later, ten rooms were rented in an apartment house on Wyandotte and Fourth Streets. Later quarters were obtained on Cherokee Street. From a national point of view, Lehigh was ably represented at all of the remaining conventions of the century.²³²

A little over a year after the founding of Lehigh a chapter was planted at Tufts College. Interest in Tufts seems to have first shown itself during 1883. So strong was the feeling in favor of Tufts that an attempt was made to grant it a charter at the convention of that year. Although there is no mention of a petitioning group at Tufts in the 1883 *Annual*, it is evident that there must have been a body of students there seeking admission into the Fraternity. This assumption is borne out by the account as given in the *Quinquennial* by one of the charter members of the local society. According to this author the genesis of the Tufts Chapter is to be found in the dissatisfaction that existed among the more prominent non-secret men with the political and social conditions on that campus as well as in the grounded belief that some second-rate fraternity might enter the field and thus make the situation more undesirable. Although the efforts of these men were not successful in 1883, the convention did ask Cornell, Brown and Amherst to look into the feasibility of planting a chapter at Tufts. It is doubtful if this committee did more than report favorably upon the proposition in 1884, at which time a new committee was instructed to continue the investigation. In 1885 an adverse report was presented but upon vote of the delegates the committee was retained.

Among the students at Tufts who had become interested in Delta Upsilon was Wilson L. Fairbanks. Fairbanks was more than conscious

²³² *Ibid.*, Minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, Oct. 10, 14, 1885, Jan. 17, 1886, Sept. 14, 1888.

that the non-secret element at Tufts was breaking up, due in part to a sense of distrust that had arisen in their ranks as to the sincerity of some of their leaders as well as the likelihood of the entrance of a new secret society. Fairbanks, who in all probability already had a copy of Delta Upsilon's constitution, sensed the situation and together with several other kindred souls held a private meeting May 29, 1886 at which it was decided that those present would have nothing to do with the proposed new secret society. Mention, moreover, was made of Delta Upsilon; whereupon, it was agreed that an investigation of the Fraternity should be made at once. Catalogues, magazines and other publications of the Fraternity were looked into with the result that on June 15, a formal petition signed by thirteen men was mailed by Fairbanks to Crossett. With Commencement only three days off, nothing could be done towards meeting the desires of these men. Anything like a thorough investigation would have taken more time to say nothing of the delay that would have arisen in obtaining by letter the consent of the chapters.²³³

The opening of college in the fall of the same year witnessed a prompt revival of interest on the part of the petitioners. Believing that their prospects would be increased by some type of an organization, these men founded the Mathetican Society. Bolstered by this act overtures were made once more to Crossett who replied by sending Robert S. Bickford of the Harvard Chapter to Tufts. Bickford was more than pleased with the caliber of the Tufts men and was instrumental in bringing about a joint meeting of the Mathetican Society and of the Harvard Chapter. The Harvard group registered its sentiments by voting in October, 1886 to endorse the petitioners at the next convention. At the same time, the Tufts men were able to gain the good will of the Secretary of the Tufts Faculty who graciously addressed a letter to the Executive Council commanding the local group in no uncertain terms. Coincident with the receipt of this letter came a formal petition signed by seventeen men of the Mathetican Society.²³⁴

At the Hamilton Convention, October 29, 1886, Frank O. Melcher and Wilson L. Fairbanks were accorded the privilege of presenting the merits of the Tufts society. After some debate the delegates voted to admit this group. Nothing more was needed beyond providing for formal installation, a detail that was arranged by the Executive Council

²³³ *Annual, 1883-1886, Quinquennial*, (1891), pp. xxii-xxiii, Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, Nov. 23, 1883, W. L. Fairbanks to Crossett, Oct. 11, 1885, June 15, 1886.

²³⁴ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. xxiii-xxiv, H. A. Dearborn to Crossett, Oct. 26, 1886, Mathetican Society to the Council, Oct. 26, 1886.

in conjunction with the Tufts group. Accordingly on December 4, 1886, at the Quincy House, Boston, Crossett and Otto M. Eidlitz formally established the Tufts Chapter of Delta Upsilon.²⁸⁵

Under the guidance of the eighteen men who became charter members, the Tufts Chapter finished its first year with an increase in numbers and local reputation. According to the available sources there seem to have been no outward signs of antagonism on the part of the secret groups beyond that of friendly rivalry. Additions to the chapter roll were made in the years that followed, while on the campus individual members gained recognition by winning class and athletic honors. Chapter meetings were held in convenient quarters in West Sommerville and West Medford. Later, a house was obtained at which in 1896 the Fraternity was entertained. Tufts was represented at every general meeting covered by this chapter except for 1890. The alumni, moreover, took an active part in both local and national fraternity life. Among these graduate members whose loyalty to the Fraternity was evidenced a number of times, none played a more important rôle than Fairbanks. From the very first, Fairbanks threw himself into Fraternity life with a vim that was bound to attract attention. Later, his services as a member of the Executive Council and as editor of the *Quarterly* were of peculiar and lasting benefit to Delta Upsilon.

Less than a year after the foundation of Tufts a chapter was placed at De Pauw. Although relatively young, De Pauw even then had a number of secret societies. By 1882 these groups had split into two general factions over the control of the local literary societies. So bitter had this quarrel become that literary activity was brought practically to an end; an outcome that was greatly deplored by the neutral element. Among the neutrals there were some who believed that these cultural pursuits were of greater benefit to the college and to themselves than the existing inter-fraternity war. Accordingly steps were taken for the creation of a society of their own. At first informal meetings were held. By 1883, however, a society was formed known as the Organized Barbs. For a time the fortunes of this group prospered, but by 1884 a crisis was reached. In part this was due to a desertion by some to the ranks of the secret societies. Again, internal trouble was engendered by an attempt to make out of the Organized Barbs a local fraternity. The constant inroads, however, made upon their society by the secret fraternities compelled those that remained to take steps towards a more permanent organization.

In the fall of 1885, therefore, inquiries were addressed to one of the

²⁸⁵ *Annual, 1886*, Crossett to Rutgers, Dec. 6, 1886.



NEHEMIAH BOYNTON
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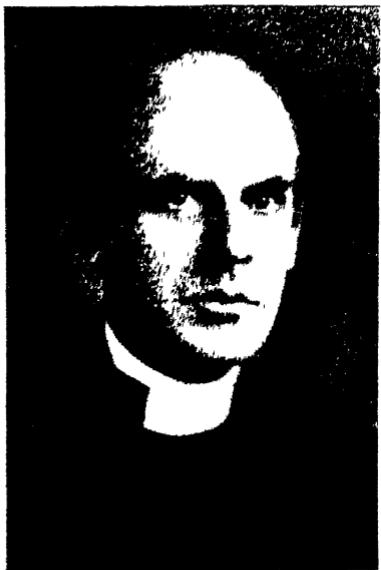
HENRY SPELLMEYER
NEW YORK '66
BISHOP OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH



Underwood & Underwood
CHARLES M. SHELDON
BROWN '83
AUTHOR OF 'IN HIS STEPS'



CHARLES L. SLATTERY
HARVARD '91
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Underwood & Underwood
GEORGE CRAIG STEWART
NORTHWESTERN '02
BISHOP OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH



Keystone View Co
IRVING P. JOHNSON
UNION '87
BISHOP OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
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PASTOR OF COMMUNITY CHURCH,
NEW YORK CITY

better-known Greek letter groups not represented at De Pauw. Investigation revealed that this fraternity was chiefly Southern in its scope and influence and for that reason was not suited to conditions at De Pauw. Although a few of the Barbs were of the opinion that nothing more should be done until the next school year, others wanted overtures to be made as soon as possible to some other fraternity. In casting about for such a possibility, an examination was made of certain material that recently had been published in the *De Pauw Monthly*. Here a list of fraternities was given together with a statement of their relative standing and prominence. Among these was Delta Upsilon which strongly appealed to the Barbs by reason of its prosperous condition and the ideals upon which it had been founded.²³⁶

In the meantime the attention of Delta Upsilon had been turned towards De Pauw. At the 1883 Convention the delegates after some discussion voted for the appointment of a committee, composed of Northwestern and Michigan, to look into the situation at De Pauw. The report of this committee was adverse in nature. In spite of this and a similar statement in 1885 the committee was retained. Late in May, 1886 Michigan received a communication from the Barbs. Michigan's reply greatly encouraged these men who lost no time in communicating directly with the Council. Crossett, who at that time was the directing genius of this body, showered upon the local group a number of Fraternity publications and encouraged them to go ahead with their plans. Further correspondence on the part of the Barbs with several of the chapters resulted in the drafting of a formal petition to the Fraternity. Although dated June 7, 1886, the document was not mailed until a week later; the delay being caused, doubtless, by a desire on the part of its framers to obtain as large a number of signers as possible. Accompanying this letter was a communication from President Martin of De Pauw University which strongly endorsed the petitioning group.²³⁷

Within a month thereafter the Michigan Chapter reported to Crossett that it was favorably disposed towards De Pauw. Acting on the advice of this chapter the Barbs kept up a correspondence during the summer, and in September, 1886 asked Crossett to canvass the

²³⁶ *Quarterly*, V:165-167, *Quinquennial*, (1891), pp. xxiv-xxv. J. F. Meredith was the author of the account in the *Quarterly*, *op. cit.* He also sketched an account in the same, XLVII:661-662, which conflicts with the older account as to details. I have followed the earlier record as that was closer to the event itself and therefore is more likely to be accurate.

²³⁷ *Annual*, 1883-1885, *Quarterly*, V:167-168, J. F. Meredith to Crossett, May 22, June 14, 1886.

chapters as soon as possible. Crossett was more than willing to do this and after having seen to it that De Pauw had sent catalogues to all of the chapters, issued a circular letter stating that the Executive Council favored Delta Upsilon's entrance into De Pauw. In view of the fact that the convention of that year was to meet at Madison on October 28, only a few of the chapters seem to have replied. Of these Lehigh, Madison, Marietta and Colby were favorably disposed, while Cornell took a contrary position. Realizing that nothing now could be done, Crossett invited De Pauw to send one of their men to the convention. This delegate appeared and presented the case of the Barbs with the result that the convention voted to allow the Council to "determine the advisability of establishing a chapter at De Pauw." Interpreting this motion as a commission to establish a chapter, Crossett immediately informed John F. Meredith, the delegate from De Pauw, that a committee would visit Greencastle in the near future. A little later he wrote stating that his visit had to be delayed but that he would appear before the close of the year. For some unknown reason, this was not done. Meredith became alarmed over this delay, especially as some of the Barbs were on the point of accepting bids from the secret societies. Even this failed to arouse Crossett who does not appear to have reached Greencastle until March 31, 1887. After some consultation with the Barbs, members of the Faculty, and President Martin, Crossett with the help of George I. Larash of Northwestern and Fred C. Clark of Michigan formally installed the De Pauw Chapter, Saturday, April 2, 1887.²³⁸

Crossett's action in planting the De Pauw Chapter raised considerable discussion at the 1887 Convention. It was the opinion of a number of delegates that the 1886 Convention had never given its consent to the establishment of a chapter and for that reason Crossett's action was null and void. The details of this dispute are discussed elsewhere in this volume; hence it only remains to be stated here that the action of the convention, October 28, 1887, is the correct date for fixing the founding of the De Pauw Chapter.²³⁹

The advent of Delta Upsilon at De Pauw caused some comment among the secret societies. Some opposition followed but as Delta Upsilon grew in size and influence its position on the campus became generally accepted by all. Class and college honors as well as athletic

²³⁸ Michigan to Crossett, July 10, 1886, J. F. Meredith to Crossett, Sept. 19, Oct. 12, 17, 23, Nov. 7, Dec. 7, 1886, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, 1887, *Annual, 1886, Quarterly, V:167-169.*

²³⁹ See above, pp. 90-94.

distinction aided the chapter in its steady growth during the remainder of the century. From the very first the society rented a suite of rooms for meeting and social purposes. From a national point of view, De Pauw was represented at every convention covered by this chapter except that for 1887. Further, in 1895, De Pauw was host to the Fraternity.

Following the founding of De Pauw, a chapter was established at Pennsylvania. That this institution merited a chapter of Delta Upsilon no one denied. Indeed looking at the situation from the present day one wonders why the Fraternity was so slow in entering one of our oldest and best universities. As it was, the attention of the Fraternity was first directed towards Pennsylvania at the 1881 Convention, when Rutgers, Hamilton and Madison were asked to "establish a chapter" at that institution. For the next two years this committee seems to have done little more than mark time, though in 1884 it reported that conditions there did not warrant establishing a chapter. The convention accepted this report and discharged the committee and with this action no further attention was paid to Pennsylvania until 1886.²⁴⁰

In the meantime the Executive Council had been established and under the direction of that body expansion became the order of the day. Possibly it was Crossett that brought Pennsylvania before the 1886 Convention as his interest in Fraternity growth had been shown on more than one occasion. Be that as it may, the delegates after some debate directed the Council to appoint a committee to found a Pennsylvania Chapter. The earlier attempts in 1881 had doubtless come to naught because of the absence of any group interested in the Fraternity at Pennsylvania. In 1886 the exact opposite existed. Some time in August of that year Crossett communicated with Thomas C. Ely, Madison '85, who at that time was a medical student at Pennsylvania. Crossett seems to have suggested to Ely the possibility of a chapter at that university. Ely's reply was not received until the middle of September. His answer endorsed the idea of a chapter and stated that he would look into the matter in the near future. It may be that Crossett mentioned these facts to the delegates in 1886, though the Executive Council's report at that time said nothing at all about Pennsylvania.²⁴¹

Backed up, however, by the action of the Convention, Crossett

²⁴⁰ *Annual, 1881-1885.*

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 1886, T. C. Ely to Crossett, Sept. 11, 1886. In this letter there is reference to a letter from Crossett dated the "16th," which of course could not be of September.

immediately turned his attention to the matter. Having secured the name of Alexander W. Russell, possibly from Ely, as an outstanding non-fraternity man at Pennsylvania, Crossett wrote to him inquiring as to his attitude and as to the fraternity situation at his institution. Russell's reply contained enough information to warrant a continuation of correspondence. Acting on Crossett's advice, Russell canvassed a number of neutrals and after a close study of the ideals of Delta Upsilon, sent Crossett a list of persons who might be interested in the advent of a new fraternity. Crossett at once asked Russell to sound out these men and on January 18, 1887 presented the entire matter to the Executive Council. Crossett spoke in favor of Pennsylvania at this meeting and the Executive Council appointed Hughes, Eidritz and Crossett a committee to take charge of the matter and make the necessary arrangements relative to installation. On the same day of this meeting Russell wrote Crossett that those interested in Delta Upsilon would be glad to see Crossett within a week as they were anxious to find out more about Delta Upsilon and what it might cost to form a chapter. Crossett answered these letters and visited Philadelphia some time before January 26, 1887. Crossett's visit resulted in the local group forming themselves into an association so as to further their entrance into the Fraternity. For the next few months, however, matters lagged due in part to the lack of confidence that some of the men had in Russell and also because others were somewhat content with existing conditions. As one of them observed in a letter to Crossett, local interest in clubs, studies and literary activities was so great that there hardly seemed to be any reason for joining a fraternity. Here matters rested for some time.²⁴²

Upon the opening of school in the fall of 1887, Russell informed Crossett that although he had left college he was willing to coöperate in any effort towards establishing a chapter at Pennsylvania. Russell's letter came too late in September for Crossett to do anything before the next convention. At this gathering Crossett told of the several overtures that had been made to a group at Philadelphia but that for the present nothing could be done towards founding a chapter. The delegates accepted this report without any comment; an action which Crossett interpreted as meaning an extension of the authority to the Executive Council which had been given in 1886. Crossett, therefore, went ahead and replied to Russell's repeated letters by

²⁴² A. W. Russell to Crossett, Dec. 21, 1886, Jan. 7, 18, Feb. 1, Mar. 7, 1887, E. W. Mumford to Crossett, May 12, 1887, Minutes of the Executive Council, Jan. 18, 26, 1887.

forwarding fraternity material and by urging him to continue in his efforts. Russell, it appears, worked most diligently and by January 20, 1888 forwarded to Crossett a petition signed by seven men, all of whom seem to have been most enthusiastic about joining Delta Upsilon. The Executive Council, however, felt that seven was not enough to warrant granting a charter.

At this juncture, Crossett went to Philadelphia believing, doubtless, that his own efforts would stimulate interest and recruit a larger number of petitioners. In this he was successful as some twelve students were secured in the course of the next month. These, Russell, was able to form into a society with officers and a constitution. A report of all this was given to the Executive Council by Crossett; whereupon that body voted a charter to the petitioning group. Crossett forwarded this information to Philadelphia together with a statement that installation would take place on March 17. Due, however, to a severe storm, the event was postponed until the twenty-third, at which time Crossett, Hughes and three others of the Executive Council installed the Pennsylvania group in the presence of delegates from nine chapters. Eleven men were initiated into the chapter.²⁴³

The action of the Executive Council, as is shown elsewhere in this volume, was questioned on the ground that no authority had been given for the founding of Pennsylvania. The delegates, however, at the 1888 Convention, not wishing to penalize the petitioners, voted to admit them into Delta Upsilon. This vote was taken on October 26, 1888 and in accordance with the constitution of the Fraternity at that time, should be viewed as the correct date for fixing the establishment of the Pennsylvania Chapter.²⁴⁴

In the meantime, the Pennsylvania group had gone ahead and rented in April, 1888 two steam-heated rooms on the third floor of a flat on the corner of Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets. For the next two years the chapter increased in size and influence, but beginning with 1890 a decided slump took place. Only two new members were added from the classes of 1893 and 1894, while but five were gained from the class of 1895 and only three from that of 1896. The absence of any chapter letter in the *Quarterly* for a number of issues is further evidence of the decline in fraternity interest at Pennsylvania. No representative, moreover, was present at the 1890 and 1892 Conventions. Aware of

²⁴³ A. W. Russell to Crossett, Sept. 28, Nov. 1, 8, 27, Dec. 20, 1887, Jan. 20, 30, Feb. 8, 16, 21, 26, Mar. 6, 7, 18, 20, 1888, *Annual*, 1887-1888, *Quarterly*, VI:169, Minutes of the Executive Council, Jan. 26, Mar. 3, 19, 1888.

²⁴⁴ See above, pp. 94-98.

these facts, Fairbanks and Thomas of the Executive Council, upon direction of the convention, determined to salvage the chapter if it was not altogether too late. Correspondence and conversations took place between these men and Thomas L. Coley and Ryland W. Greene, both of the class of 1892, as to conditions at Pennsylvania.

According to Coley, whose views seem to have been endorsed by Fairbanks, Pennsylvania's decline might be attributed to the lack of fraternity spirit in the chapter, the dormitory system of the University and the absence of any support from either alumni or chapters. More important than these considerations, Coley believed was the fact that the chapter had been founded without sufficient care and organization. In other words, Coley declared that it was a "gross error" to have granted a charter to the group led by Russell. Somewhat dismayed by these facts, Thomas and Fairbanks visited Pennsylvania, where they found conditions much as had been reported. Conversations, however, with the chapter resulted in the appearance of a new attitude, while a steering committee, of which Joseph R. Smith, '95 was chairman, was formed. This body, together with what help the Executive Council and alumni furnished, was able to bring about a reorganization of the chapter. Seven and nine men were secured respectively from the classes of 1897 and 1898. Further additions were made in the years that followed with the result that Pennsylvania was able to weather the storm of internal disintegration and take her place once more in the conventions of Delta Upsilon. From 1895 she was represented at every national gathering, while at home her influence and size continued to reflect the good work of the reorganization days of 1892 and 1893.²⁴⁵

The next chapter in order of founding was that established at Minnesota. Interest in that institution seems to have shown itself at the 1882 Convention when a committee composed of Northwestern and Western Reserve were appointed to examine the "advisability of establishing a chapter" there. No report was made by this committee in either 1883 or 1884. During the spring of 1885, however, Crossett opened up negotiations with Carman N. Smith, Michigan '83, who at that time was living at Minneapolis. Smith's reply expressed the hope that he and the other fifteen Delta U's in the city might help in the founding of a chapter. Possibly Crossett answered this letter though there is no evidence to that effect. In any event it must have been Crossett who was responsible for the insertion within the 1885 *Annual* that the

²⁴⁵ *Quinquennial*, (1903), pp. 870-875, T. L. Coley to Thomas, April 20, May 7, 1893, R. W. Greene to Thomas, Nov. 2, 1893, Fairbanks to Thomas, Sept. 3, 1890, *Annual*, 1890-1893, A. W. Russell to Crossett, April 18, 1888.

Minnesota Committee still existed even though it had made no report that year. Crossett, evidently, wished to keep this institution before the attention of the Fraternity so that when the occasion presented itself a foundation of opinion favorable to Minnesota would be already existing. No statement was made, however, by this committee in 1886, but once again the *Annual* recorded the existence of this body. During 1887, Crossett received a letter from Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Middlebury '71, of the University of Minnesota in which the wish was expressed that the Executive Council would "use a little money and discretion during the coming year" in the way of fostering a chapter at that institution. Hall was of the opinion that there never could be a good alumni group in Minneapolis without a chapter at the state institution. Stress of business, relative to De Pauw and Pennsylvania, prevented Crossett from giving any serious attention to Minnesota. At the Convention, however, of that year the Michigan delegate in a very able paper on extension pointed out the advantages of Minnesota. The following year, the committee, which still seems to have existed, advised favorable action but the delegates saw fit to lay the recommendation on the table.²⁴⁶

At the 1889 Convention the Council reported that inquiries relative to Minnesota had been made but that for the time being conditions did not warrant Delta Upsilon's entrance. The delegates, however, thought differently as the Council was instructed to look into the matter still further and report at the next convention. In the meantime conditions at Minnesota were moving towards the establishment of some type of an organization that might combat the monopolistic tendencies of certain individuals who had come to dominate class elections. It is of interest to note that this opposition was not built upon any dislike of the secret societies; rather was it aimed at an inner group of students who sought to keep class elections where they wished. In the fall of 1889 those neutrals who were anxious to modify existing conditions carried on a counter campaign with the result that they were able to break up the clique that heretofore had been in control. For their success they earned from their opponents the name of Hautbeaux or, in more vulgar language, Hobos. The success of 1889 was duplicated in 1890 and again in 1891. By this time the soil at Minnesota was ripe for the founding of a new society. Indeed some of the neutrals openly talked about petitioning one of the secret groups not represented at Minnesota, while others, having heard of

²⁴⁶ *Annual*, 1882-1887, C. N. Smith to Crossett, Mar. 25, 1885, C. W. Hall to Crossett, Oct. 20, 1887.

Delta Upsilon, talked among themselves of taking steps in that direction. Shortly thereafter copies of *Our Record* were received by the Hautbeaux Club which stimulated most of its members to seek admission into Delta Upsilon. Profs. C. W. Hall and A. R. Moore, both members of the Fraternity and of the Faculty, were approached and their help solicited. Hall and Moore encouraged the Hautbeaux Club with the result that a formal petition was addressed to the Minneapolis Alumni Association of Delta Upsilon requesting them to consider their desire for a charter. This petition was signed by eight seniors and four juniors. The alumni immediately forwarded the petition to the national headquarters.²⁴⁷

This petition must have been received by the Executive Council sometime late in January, 1890. This body replied shortly thereafter and while no copy of this letter is at hand, it is evident in the light of later developments that the Executive Council must have expressed itself as favorable to the proposition. In answer to this communication, Moore urged the immediate establishment of a chapter. Some of the petitioners, Moore believed, were not desirable members and for that reason he suggested that a committee be appointed to look over the ground and select a nucleus "which shall begin operations at once." Information of what had taken place was then laid before the Executive Council at a meeting held February 19, 1890. After some discussion it was voted that "permission be asked of the chapters to initiate certain members of the University of Minnesota by the Chapter at the University of Wisconsin, with the understanding that if they prove themselves worthy they may be granted a charter by the Convention in 1890." What seemed to concern the Executive Council was the fact that the petitioners were limited to the upper classes, a number of whom would leave college in June. For this reason the Council decided that immediate installation was out of the question. There was no reason, however, why certain students at Minnesota might not be initiated, subject to chapter consent, even though this was a departure from the accepted procedure and without precedent of any kind.²⁴⁸

Thomas, who seems to have conducted most of the correspondence with the Hautbeaux Club, intimated to them in a letter that it would be expedient for them to undertake a more formal organization and increase their size by admissions from the lower classes. These sug-

²⁴⁷ *Quinquennial* (1891), pp. xxviii-xxix, Minneapolis Alumni Association to Executive Council, Jan. 21, 1890; this letter contained the petition from the local group to the Alumni Association.

²⁴⁸ A. R. Moore to Thomas, Feb. 6, 1890, C. W. Hall to Crossett, Feb. 28, 1890, Minutes of the Executive Council, Feb. 19, 1890.

gestions seem to have been carried out, information concerning which reached Thomas early in March of the same year. In the meantime Thomas had written the chapters asking for their approval of the Executive Council's action of February 19. Answers to this request were received from the chapters by May 9, all but Syracuse and Amherst giving their consent. These chapters, as well as others, thought the procedure unusual and not calculated to bring about the establishment of a strong chapter. Hamilton, for example, stated that "if a chapter is to be admitted, it should be received squarely & openly with no half way work. She does not favor withholding a charter until the men have proved themselves by their work to be of proper material. The qualifications for admission should be so high & rigid that there can be no possible doubt what the result will be. The men should be such that a charter can be granted unconditionally & the new initiates immediately enter upon their duties." Sentiment of this type seemed to be so strong that Thomas doubted that any action could be taken. After some further thought, Thomas suggested, in a letter to Minnesota, that a way around the difficulty might be found by establishing a Minnesota Chapter "as of the Wisconsin Chapter." Minnesota, however, expressed herself as opposed to this procedure and urged that pressure be brought to bear upon those societies that seemed reluctant to accept the decision of the Council. Pressure by alumni was exerted with the result that one by one the opposing chapters gave their consent, though it is evident that these would not have yielded were it not for the pressure and "the peculiar exigencies of the case." By May 10, 1890, every chapter had mailed in its acceptance.²⁴⁹

Whereupon the Executive Council, in view of a resolution that had been passed by that body, proceeded to make plans for the initiation of the Minnesota men. The local group on receiving this news immediately pledged three more underclassmen and made arrangements for the initiation ceremonies. On May 23, 1890 a committee composed of Albert R. Moore, Edward B. Barnes, Carman N. Smith and Frederick Whitton, inducted fifteen men into Delta Upsilon. It is to be noted that this action did not create a Minnesota Chapter as no vote on such a question had ever been brought before the chapters. The vote that had been taken was one that merely authorized the initiation of the men at Minnesota. And until granted a charter this group was known

²⁴⁹ A. W. Shaw to Thomas, Mar. 3, 22, 31, April 9, 23, May 4, 1890, E. B. Barnes to Thomas, April 23, 1890, Circular Letter to the Minneapolis Alumni Association to the Executive Council and Chapters, April 21, 1890, Hamilton to Thomas, May 3, 1890. There are a number of letters from the chapters on this matter at the general headquarters of the Fraternity.

as the Minnesota Division of the Wisconsin Chapter. At the 1890 Convention the delegates from Minnesota, Albert W. Shaw and Walter A. Chownen were accorded seats. A little later the Executive Council made its report: whereupon the Convention on October 22, 1890 unanimously voted to grant a charter to the "students at the University of Minnesota who had been initiated on May 23, 1890 as members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity." This action, therefore, and not the initiation ceremonies constitutionally established the date of the founding of the Minnesota Chapter.²⁵⁰

In this respect it is to be noted that no installation ever took place; the Fraternity evidently considered the initiation ceremonies of May as equivalent to installation. And yet technically these ceremonies cannot be so interpreted. All that the Fraternity had done in May was to initiate certain students into Delta Upsilon; moreover, these men were known as belonging to the Wisconsin Chapter, a procedure which from a constitutional point of view was extremely odd to say the least. One cannot but conclude that the judgment expressed by the Hamilton Chapter was in keeping with Fraternity policies and that it should have been followed in this particular case.

From the very first the Minnesota men more than held their own among the other fraternities. Honors were gained in athletics, while many a class office was won. In part this was due to the eagerness of the men to win distinction for themselves and the Fraternity. On the other hand, the soundness of chapter life and policy, particularly that which stressed literary activity, had much to do with this success. The chapter, moreover, maintained quarters at 617 Fifteenth Avenue. Later rooms were occupied at 211 Beacon Street and 522 Twelfth Avenue. In 1898 the chapter moved into a house of its own. Minnesota was represented at all of the remaining conventions of the century except for 1892 and 1897.²⁵¹

The last decade of the nineteenth century witnessed the establishment of seven chapters, of which that founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the first. The attention of the Council seems to have been directed towards this college in the spring of 1887 when Fairbanks, then a senior at Tufts, inquired whether any thought had ever been given to a chapter at Technology.²⁵² Nothing, however,

²⁵⁰ Minutes of the Executive Council, May 9, 1890, A. R. Moore to Thomas, May 14, 1890, A. W. Shaw to Thomas, May 21, 1890, Thomas to Rutgers, 1890 (no other date given), *Quarterly*, VIII:208-209, 223, 281-284, *Annual*, 1890.

²⁵¹ In 1892 Minnesota reported by telegram.

²⁵² Fairbanks to Crossett, Mar. 6, 1887.

materialized for the time being and it was not until January, 1891, that anything more is heard of the matter. During that month, Frank C. Shepherd, then a junior at Technology, proposed to several of his friends that a society be formed with a view of joining Delta Upsilon. Upon being asked why he had singled out Delta Upsilon, Shepherd replied that he had heard of the society through one of his home friends who recently had joined the Amherst Chapter and that he was thoroughly convinced that this was the Fraternity he wished to promote at Technology. This statement seems to have won over those whom Shepherd had approached and steps were immediately taken towards gaining the desired objective. An examination of the college annual revealed the names of Louis Derr, Amherst '89 and Lincoln C. Heywood, Brown '90 among the students at Technology. Contact was made with these men with the result that on March 19, 1891 a local society, known as Nu Chi, was established. According to the aims of the eleven men who signed the local constitution, which had been drafted by Derr along lines similar to Delta Upsilon, a charter was to be sought for from that Fraternity as soon as possible.²⁵³

Steps in this direction had been taken by Shepherd early in February when letters were addressed to the Executive Council. Encouraged by this body, Shepherd, together with Derr and Heywood, as well as Frank Vogel, Harvard '87, then an instructor at Technology, additions were made to Nu Chi. Thomas, in behalf of the Executive Council, urged this group to increase its size, which immediately was done. By the middle of March, eighteen men had joined Nu Chi and a formal petition had been forwarded to the national headquarters. The Executive Council, however, seems to have taken no action beyond informing Shepherd that they would consider and investigate. Nu Chi was not certain whether the Executive Council wished them to push their claims or wait until the fall. Delay, according to their idea, was injuring the growth of the group which wanted immediate action. Shepherd's enthusiasm went so far as to lead him to propose to Thomas that the chapters consent to the issuing of a provisional charter. Backed up by this, Nu Chi would be able to increase its size and influence so that by convention time it would be securely founded and worthy of a permanent charter. The Executive Council, however, on examining the situation informed Nu Chi that they must have more underclassmen before any action could be taken. This Nu Chi proceeded to do with the result that on May 8, 1891 the Executive Council issued a

²⁵³ *Quarterly*, X:96.

letter to the chapters asking their consent to the immediate establishment of a chapter at Technology.²⁵⁴

In adopting this procedure the Executive Council was within the letter of the Constitution which permitted the granting of charters between conventions upon vote of the chapters. Further, precedent for this method existed in the cases of Lafayette, Columbia and Minnesota. Ever since the De Pauw and Pennsylvania incidents, the chapters had become somewhat jealous of their powers over the granting of charters. Moreover the Minnesota case had done little to mollify this attitude. Accordingly when some of the chapters received the Executive Council's letter, protest was registered. Cornell, for example, while giving its consent stated "she is not in favor of this way of establishing chapters. The proper way is by convention." Rutgers was of the same opinion, while a few of the chapters seem to have been opposed on other grounds. Even at Technology itself sentiment was expressed by Derr and Heywood that it would be better to wait until the fall convention. As a result of these various reactions, the Executive Council deferred the affair until the 1891 Convention. At this gathering the merits of Technology were presented by the Executive Council with the result that all opposition vanished and a charter was granted. This action took place on November 11, 1891. Early in the evening of the same day the Executive Council formally installed the Technology Chapter of Delta Upsilon.²⁵⁵

Twenty-seven men were initiated as charter members of the new society. Fraternity meetings were held at 377 Columbia Avenue during the year 1891-1892. In the fall of 1892 the chapter moved to the Ludlow Apartment on St. James Avenue. Two years later headquarters were established at 52 Chester Street, while in 1893 the chapter rented a home at 549 Massachusetts Avenue. Here the chapter remained until the fall of 1899 when new quarters were obtained at 246 Newbury Street. During these years the chapter devoted attention to literary activities, though it by no means lost sight of the advantages offered by athletic and extra-curricular pursuits. Delegates were present at every convention except in 1899. Among the graduates of Technology at this time was Clifford M. Swan whose devotion to the Fraternity

²⁵⁴ F. C. Shepherd to Thomas, Feb. 1, 17, Mar. 4, 20, 28, April 5, 13, 1891, L. C. Heywood to Thomas, April 23, 1891, Minutes of the Executive Council, Mar. 27, May 3, 1891, Circular letter from the Executive Council to the Chapters, May 8, 1891.

²⁵⁵ L. Derr to Thomas, May 9, 16, 1891, Cornell to Thomas, June 6, 1891, Rutgers to Thomas, May 30, 1891, *Annual*, 1891, *Quarterly*, X:24, 96-97. The records preserved in New York contain a number of letters from the chapters favoring entrance. Technology was installed at the home of the Harvard Chapter.

was to be shown by his loyal work as a Director and President. Thomas R. Weymouth also should be remembered for his services on the Executive Council.

Not until 1892 was another college added to the roll of Delta Upsilon. Three years before the Executive Council had received a petition from Kappa Beta Sigma of Swarthmore. This petition was signed by fourteen men and stated that the local group had been founded in 1888. Kappa Beta Sigma seems to have been the logical outcome of a movement at Swarthmore in favor of greater social and fraternity life. The advent of Kappa Sigma and Phi Psi to Swarthmore in 1889 stimulated the interest of those who were already members of Kappa Beta Sigma which had grown to such a point by 1891 where union with some national fraternity was desirable. Delta Upsilon was singled out by these men as the fraternity they wished to join. Having come to this decision the above-mentioned petition was forwarded to the Executive Council and by them to the Convention of 1891. In view of the fact that the delegates knew little or nothing of the petitioning group and because the Executive Council had introduced the petition with little or no comment, a motion to grant a charter was lost twenty to four. The effect of this vote was to stimulate Kappa Beta Sigma to greater efforts. Late in the same year, therefore, the members of this local, acting upon the advice of several Delta U's, determined to reorganize their society so as to put it more in tune with the aims of Delta Upsilon. Heretofore the existence of Kappa Beta Sigma had been kept a secret at Swarthmore. Continuance of this policy was now viewed by its members as being contrary to the best interests of the group if membership in Delta Upsilon was to be won. Accordingly, on April 9, 1892 at the Hotel Luray, Atlantic City, there was organized the Pi Kappa Omicron Society. According to its constitution, which was patterned after that of Delta Upsilon, the fraternity was to be non-secret in nature. The badge was a silver triangle with a garnet center bearing the letters Pi Kappa Omicron.²⁵⁶

During the months that immediately followed Pi Kappa Omicron sought to introduce itself to several of the chapters of Delta Upsilon. The reception that it received seems to have been cordial. Small wonder was it therefore that John R. Hayes and John L. Carver went to the Colby Convention believing that their mission would be success-

²⁵⁶ Petition of Kappa Beta Sigma, Oct. 25, 1891. *Quarterly*, XII: 14-15, *Annual*, 1891. Among the letters at the Headquarters is one dated Oct. 12, 1891 from G. W. Sanborn of the Michigan Chapter to the Council in which there is reference to a receipt of a communication from the "Temporary Chapter" of D. U. at Swarthmore College asking us to support them at the coming convention.

ful. On reaching this meeting they discovered that the Executive Council while ready to endorse other groups had nothing to say as to Swarthmore. Maybe Hayes and Carver expected this as there is no evidence that a formal petition had been submitted to the Council. Through the kindness, however, of William H. Perry, Syracuse '93, a motion was introduced allowing the Swarthmore men to plead their case. Having listened to this, the convention then discussed the merits of the petitioners. It was the belief of some that Swarthmore was too small a college for Delta Upsilon to enter, while others seem to have wanted more time for consideration. As a result, a motion to grant a charter was defeated by a vote of seventeen to four.²⁵⁷

Although Swarthmore had been denied, the impression that its delegates received of Delta Upsilon was enough to convince Pi Kappa Omicron that it should continue its efforts for a charter. At the same time the attention of the Executive Council had been turned towards this local group. In June, 1893, moreover, Fairbanks, then on the Executive Council, chanced to visit Swarthmore. Fairbanks found the group quite satisfactory and reported to Thomas that the society, if granted a charter, would be an asset to Delta Upsilon. Correspondence then followed between the local group and the Executive Council with the result that a formal petition was presented. The Council referred this to the delegates of the 1893 Convention with the request that the delegates give it their careful consideration. The delegates also listened to the pleas of Henry McAllister and Allen K. White, representatives from Swarthmore. Enthusiasm ran high and for a time it looked as though a charter would be voted. A motion to that effect, however, was lost by two votes. On the following day, October 5, E. R. Stevens of the Wisconsin Chapter was able to reopen the matter. Whereupon a motion was put and carried that the granting of a charter be left with the Council "with full power to act." Of the chapters not present, New York voted aye by letter, while Pennsylvania and Technology wired their approval.²⁵⁸

During the winter that followed Fairbanks and Thomas visited Swarthmore and found the petitioning group entirely satisfactory. On January 29, 1892 the Executive Council voted to grant a charter. Arrangements for installation followed and on the evening of March 3, 1894, forty-one graduate and undergraduate members of the local society were initiated into Delta Upsilon. The pledges were taken by Fairbanks and John Patterson. During the remaining years of the

²⁵⁷ *Quinquennial*, (1903), p. 18, *Quarterly*, XII:14-15, *Annual*, 1892.

²⁵⁸ *Annual*, 1893, *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, 18-19, *Quarterly*, XII:15-17.

century the Swarthmore Chapter continued to grow and prosper. Social, class and athletic honors were won, while literary activities became a feature of their regular meetings. Rooms were secured in what was known as the "Borough Hall." It should also be noted that the chapter tried to keep a close contact with its alumni by continuing the publication of a paper known as the *Triangle*. Swarthmore was present at every national gathering throughout the remainder of the century, while one of its members, Charles T. Brown, '98, became a member of the Executive Council during the same period.²⁵⁹

Heretofore, Delta Upsilon had ranked as an Eastern Fraternity. Out of the total number of its chapters but eight were west of the Alleghenys and of these but one, Minnesota, was west of the Mississippi River. In 1896, however, Delta Upsilon moved out to the Pacific and founded two chapters at Stanford and California. Neither of these institutions was unknown to the members of Delta Upsilon. Occasional comments in the *Quarterly* had introduced these universities as suitable places for fraternity growth. Delta Upsilon's traditional policy of conservatism plus the great distance that would separate any Pacific coast chapter from the rest of the Fraternity were factors that argued against any expansion in that direction. And yet it was from Minnesota that the first suggestion came that the Council should consider penetrating this field. Late in October, 1891, Thomas received a letter from Albert W. Shaw of the Minnesota Chapter stating that George Clark, Minnesota '91, then living at Stanford, had written him to the effect that he intended interviewing President Jordan as to Delta Upsilon's entrance into that institution. Shaw inquired of Thomas as to what might be the attitude of the Executive Council. It is not known that Thomas ever replied to this letter or that Clark ever spoke to Jordan. In any event the matter had been introduced and the first step taken towards the founding of a Stanford Chapter. A year later, at the Colby Convention, Melville T. Cook of the De Pauw Chapter introduced, at the request of his chapter, the question of forming a branch at Stanford. After some discussion the Executive Council was instructed to take steps towards the establishment of a local society which was to apply for a charter at the earliest opportunity.²⁶⁰

Exactly why Cook sponsored this move or why his chapter had taken such an interest in Stanford is not known. It may be that Cook was even then thinking of transferring to that university as he finally did in the fall of 1893. Or it is possible that De Pauw had been encouraged

²⁵⁹ Minutes of the Executive Council, Jan. 29, 1894, *Quarterly*, XIII:17-18.

²⁶⁰ A. W. Shaw to Thomas, Oct. 28, 1891, *Annual*, 1892.

to take this stand as a result of some unknown contact. Be that as it may, the Executive Council had been directed to make an investigation. Little, however, was done by this body for the simple reason that it was overburdened at the time with matters incident to a revision of the constitution. In the meantime Melville T. Cook and Albert Crane, both of the De Pauw Chapter matriculated at Stanford and had written Thomas that they were endeavoring to form a local group. The Executive Council reported this fact at the 1893 Convention together with the suggestion that the delegates give a vote of encouragement to Cook and Crane. Whereupon the Convention passed a resolution informing these men that when the local group at Stanford was ready to apply for the charter the Fraternity would give them very careful consideration. On receipt of this news, Cook and Crane approached certain Delta U members of the faculty and one Albert E. Cooley, then a student at Stanford, but who formerly had been pledged by the De Pauw Chapter. Backed up by the support of these men, Cook and Crane began the selection of men and on January 12, 1894 were able to organize a local society known as Alpha Upsilon. In addition to these two men, the society included Cooley, Edward C. Harwood, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, John M. Gates, Charles W. Miller, Samuel Platt and J. H. Timmons. Public notice of this event appeared in the *Daily Palo Alto* on February 9, 1894.²⁶¹

Alpha Upsilon lost no time in informing the Executive Council of these facts and of its determination to petition for a charter. A copy of a petition was forwarded to the Executive Council which after some consideration was referred by that body to the convention with a recommendation for an affirmative action. In the meantime circulars had been sent to all the chapters and a petition itself to the Union Convention of 1894. At this gathering the Executive Council declared itself in favor of Stanford. This declaration was embodied in a motion which proposed that the petition be granted on the condition that Alpha Upsilon, after three years' existence, could be able to show that it had maintained the prestige of the Fraternity in the West and that it could "assimilate the society to the character of the now existing chapters." The Convention unanimously accepted this motion which to all intents and purposes placed the Stanford group on probation for three years.

Although disappointed over the outcome, Alpha Upsilon girded itself for another attempt for immediate installation. Circulars were

²⁶¹ A. Crane to Thomas, Sept. 4, 1893, *Annual*, 1893, *Quinquennial* (1903), pp. 20-21, *Quarterly*, XV:196-198.

again sent out while a formal petition was forwarded to the national headquarters. The Executive Council reacted favorably to these overtures and referred them in a generous manner to the De Pauw Convention of 1895. The delegates showed their interest by allowing Charles J. Staples, of Amherst, to read the petition and by listening to the representative of the local society, Edward C. Harwood. After some discussion the convention voted to remove the period of probation; whereupon a motion to admit Alpha Upsilon was put and carried. The Executive Council was also instructed to proceed with the installation. This body carried out this order and on March 13, 1896 at the California Hotel in San Francisco, the Alpha Upsilon Society became the Stanford Chapter of Delta Upsilon. Thornton B. Penfield, Columbia '90, represented the Executive Council and formally conducted the rites.²⁶²

At the time of its establishment, Stanford was occupying quarters in a rented house; formerly having had rooms in Mariposa Hall. During the summer of 1896 ground was broken for a permanent home which was occupied for the first time in the fall of the same year. Supported by this effort the chapter forged ahead gaining recognition for itself in all fields of student activity. Stanford was represented at all of the conventions from 1897 to the end of the century.²⁶³

Stanford's admittance to Delta Upsilon was made possible not only because of the merits of the institution and the efforts of its founders but also because of the rise of a local group at the University of California, which likewise sought membership in Delta Upsilon. Had Stanford acted alone it may have been that the convention would not have founded a chapter so far removed from any other unit of the Fraternity. Cook and Crane were well aware of this and while sponsoring Alpha Upsilon had also furthered a similar movement at Berkeley.²⁶⁴ Cook and Crane appear to have visited California and after conversations with several Delta U's on the faculty took steps towards the founding of a local society. This was ultimately effected on April 28, 1894, though it was not until May 12 of the same year that public announcement was made. The society took as its name

²⁶² M. T. Cook to Thomas, Feb. 11, April 30, 1894. Minutes of the Executive Council, June 11, Oct. 22, 1894, Jan. 7, 1895, *Quinquennial* (1903), pp. 21-22, *Annual*, 1894-1896, E. L. Harwood to Thomas, May 24, 1895, C. W. Miller to Thomas, Oct. 14, 1895.

²⁶³ *Quinquennial*, (1903), p. 22.

²⁶⁴ An informal application seems to have been received by the Fraternity in 1878. Although referred to a committee nothing seems to have been done.

Omega Alpha, adopted a monogram pin and took steps towards joining Delta Upsilon. A formal petition was mailed to the Executive Council signed by W. E. Lloyd, A. W. North, F. H. Dam, J. G. Howell, J. A. Elston, E. C. Gage and A. C. Wyckoff. This petition was favorably received by the Executive Council and referred to the 1894 Convention for action. After some deliberation a resolution was passed encouraging Omega Alpha and instructing the Executive Council to inform the society that its petition would receive careful consideration. Why the convention took this action cannot be explained except on the ground that in the minds of the delegates it was thought best to postpone action for a while. This of course necessitated another petition which in time appeared and was presented by C. J. Staples of Amherst at the 1895 Convention. A. C. Wyckoff was allowed to present the claims of the local group. Following this the delegates voted to grant a charter and instructed the Council to arrange for installation.²⁶⁵

Installation took place March 13, 1896 in conjunction with that of the Stanford group; Penfield conducting the ceremonies. At this time the California Chapter was located in rooms on Kittredge Street. The following year the men moved to the corner of Bancroft Way and Dana Street. In student activity the chapter seems to have won local reputation. It was represented at the Conventions of 1897, 1898 and 1900; while in 1898 it reported by letter.²⁶⁶

The establishment of the two Pacific Coast Chapters seems to have satisfied the Fraternity as far as expansion was concerned until 1898. In that year the Convention did as bold a thing as when it had crossed the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, in granting a charter to the Omicron Nu Society of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The genesis of this society may be traced back to the fall of 1894. Among the freshmen who entered McGill that year were several who seemed to have been attracted to one another by mutual interests and desires. Although opportunities presented themselves to these students to join one of the existing fraternities none of the invitations were accepted. By the fall of 1897, however, these men came to the conclusion that their friendships might well be cemented by the formation of a local society. M. Casewell Heine, Archibald H. Maclarens and Robert E. McConnell assumed the leadership and together with

²⁶⁵ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 23-27, Minutes of the Executive Council, June 11, Oct. 22, 1894, June 7, 1895, A. Elston to S. S. Hall, Oct. 10, 1895, *Annual, 1894-1896*.

²⁶⁶ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 25, *Quarterly, XV:212-216*.

four others met at McConnell's room on September 28 and October 5 and formed a provisional society known as *Unitas*. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution, secure rooms and gain entrance into some general fraternity. By the middle of October of the same year rooms were rented at 2443 Catherine Street and three new members secured. At a meeting held October 9, *Unitas* reorganized itself under the name of *Omicron Nu*. Its constitution, moreover, was formed with the express purpose of petitioning for membership in *Delta Upsilon*. This Fraternity had been selected because one of the local men, Angus T. Davis, had a brother in Technology and from him gained information relative to *Delta Upsilon*.²⁶⁷

Late in October, 1897, Davis heard from his brother that the Fraternity Convention was to be held at Amherst that year. Davis immediately got in touch with the other members of *Omicron Nu*. Then and there a committee of three was appointed to go to Amherst and present a petition; accordingly on the afternoon of October 21, Heine and William C. Bishop addressed the delegates in favor of their society. Some discussion followed as to the merits of the group and as to the expediency of entering a Canadian College. Finally the delegates resolved that extension should rest upon merit and not upon locality. Beyond this expression of opinion the Convention would not go, at least the *Annual* tells of no further action. At a later time the *Quarterly* stated that the convention placed the society on "probation"; but of this there is no mention in any of the other sources. It is true that an earlier motion called for an investigation of *Omicron Nu* by the Executive Council but this was withdrawn, according to the *Annual*, after the passage of the above-mentioned resolution. The Executive Council, however, was well within its powers when it undertook as it did a survey of the situation at McGill in the months that followed. Communications passed back and forth between the Executive Council and the local group, in which the early history of the society was outlined. Impressed by the standing of the college and by the evident merit of the petitioners the Executive Council ordered a direct investigation. This led to a visit by George F. Andrews, President of the Fraternity. Andrews reported to the Executive Council that he had found the society well suited to *Delta Upsilon*. Whereupon the Executive Council placed a recommendation in its report to the convention that a charter be granted. At the 1898 Convention eleven members of *Omicron Nu* were present in the interests of their society. The reaction

²⁶⁷ *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 27-28.

of the delegates was most enthusiastic and on October 20, 1898, a charter was unanimously voted to Omicron Nu.²⁶⁸

On November 11 of the same year President Andrews and Royal S. Haynes, Cornell '99, installed the McGill Chapter in the parlors of the local society. At that time the society lived at 111 Metcalf Street. Here meetings were held and plans laid for the advancement of Delta Upsilon. McGill was represented at the two remaining conventions of the century.²⁶⁹

In the founding of the McGill Chapter the Fraternity had become international in nature and for this reason it is no longer correct to speak of the "national" Fraternity. For purposes of clarity, therefore, when there is a reference to the Fraternity in this narrative from now on it will be to the "general" Fraternity. Delta Upsilon, however, has never ignored worth while institutions within the United States. Indeed the very year that witnessed the planting of McGill also saw the establishment of the Nebraska Chapter. Nebraska was not unknown to the members of Delta Upsilon but no serious attention was paid to it as a field for expansion until 1897. Prior to that date it was the opinion of the Fraternity that Nebraska did "not come very near the standard of our brotherhood." In the meantime, however, the University was expanding and fraternities, sensing its possibilities, had entered student life. Among those who were not members of these societies were a few who believed in the ideals of fraternity life but who felt that the existing groups were neglecting certain fundamental values. Convinced that the only way whereby these values might be obtained was through the establishment of a society of their own, there was formed in 1896 the Tau Delta Omicron Fraternity. "It was an organized effort against the false fabric built up by the secret fraternities; but the main object was the betterment of self and the broadening of the social life of the university."²⁷⁰

At first the existing fraternities assumed a hostile attitude but as Tau Delta Omicron was determined in its right to exist, the opposition soon passed away. For a while the new society was quite happy within its own four walls, but soon the realization was reached that membership in a national organization was essential. Accordingly a study was made of the existing fraternities not represented at Nebraska and upon the urgent advice of Rev. Hugh O. Rowlands, Colgate '72,

²⁶⁸ *Annual, 1897, 1898, Quarterly, XVII:22, Quinquennial, (1903), pp. 27-29, W. G. Bishop to Hall, Nov. 15 1897, Petition of Omicron Nu to Delta Upsilon, Oct. 8, 1898, Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 8, Dec. 13, 1897, Mar. 26, Oct. 10, 1898.*

²⁶⁹ *Quarterly, XVII:22.*

²⁷⁰ *Quarterly, XIII:222, Quinquennial, (1903), pp. 29-30.*

pastor of the Lincoln First Baptist Church, Delta Upsilon was accepted as the objective of Tau Delta Omicron. Conscious of the fact that Nebraska was not well known to the Fraternity, the local society sent Dr. Rowlands as its delegate to the 1897 Convention. With him Rowlands brought a petition and this he handed over to Penfield, Secretary of Delta Upsilon. Rowlands was then allowed to present the claims of the petitioners. The delegates reacted most generously to these overtures and while there seems to have been no desire to grant a charter then and there, the Executive Council was instructed to investigate and report at the next general meeting. This the Executive Council proceeded to do and in the spring of 1898, Arthur H. Jameson, Technology '93, visited Lincoln and spent two days in looking over the situation. The report of his visit, which is preserved in the Fraternity archives, proves beyond all doubt that Jameson was more than convinced that here was an opportunity that Delta Upsilon could not afford to miss. Small wonder was it therefore that the Executive Council recommended to the delegates at the 1898 Convention that a charter should be granted. A formal petition was also presented by P. H. Thompson, a delegate of the Nebraska group. After some discussion the Convention voted to grant a charter. On December 9, 1898, at the Brace Building in Lincoln, George F. Andrews and Arthur H. Jameson formally installed the Nebraska Chapter.²⁷¹

A little over a year after the founding of Nebraska the Fraternity granted a charter to the Phi Alpha group of the University of Toronto. Phi Alpha made its appearance in the early part of 1896 when a group of men undertook to gain fraternal contacts, the lack of which was being seriously felt at Toronto. Among these men, should be mentioned Alexander Mackenzie and Fred Young. For over two years the organization functioned as a local society during which time the idea of membership in some national fraternity was often discussed at meetings. Out of these discussions was born the idea of petitioning Delta Upsilon. In this they were assisted by R. M. Breckenridge and S. G. Beckett, both of Cornell and the McGill Chapters. A petition was drafted and sent to the various chapters and to the Executive Council, which as early as March of the same year had turned its attention towards Toronto as a fit place for extension. The petition was read at the 1899 Convention, at which meeting, Andrews in behalf of the Executive Council spoke most favorably of the society which he seems to have visited a short time before. Representatives

²⁷¹ *Quarterly*, XVII.90-94, *Quinquennial*, (1903), pp. 31-32, *Annual*, 1897, 1898, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1897, 1898, *passim*.

of Phi Alpha were also presented to the delegates and were allowed to speak in the interests of their society. After some debate the chapters voted to grant a charter to the petitioning group. The installation took place on December 15, 1899 at the Chapter House, 14 Grenville Street. Brothers Beckett, Cutler and Penfield were in charge of these rites.²⁷²

The establishment of the Toronto Chapter marked the founding of the fortieth chapter of Delta Upsilon. At the close of 1881 the Fraternity had planted twenty-five chapters, of which Wesleyan, Washington and Jefferson, Miami, Trinity, Manhattan and Princeton were inactive. Actually, therefore, there were but nineteen societies within the Fraternity by 1881. The remaining years of the century witnessed a rapid expansion. Chapters were founded not merely in well established Eastern Colleges and Universities, but in other deserving institutions in the Middle West, in the Pacific Coast area and in the Canadian Provinces to the North. Of these fifteen new chapters, not a single one has ever been inactive—all of which speaks volumes for the wisdom and foresight of men like Crossett, Fairbanks, Penfield, Thomas, Andrews and Hall, who together with many other loyal Delta U's added much to the growth of the Fraternity.

²⁷² *Quinquennial*, (1903), pp. 31-32, *Quarterly*, XVIII:17-18, 53-56, XXV.333-337, *Annual*, 1898, 1899, Minutes of the Executive Council, Mar. 26, 1898, Oct. 14, Dec. 8, 1899, S. G. Beckwith to the Executive Council, Jan. 24, 1899. Phi Alpha had also rented rooms at Breadalbane Street and at 59 Czar Street.

Chapter VIII

EARLY ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

THE INCEPTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—EARLY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES—CHANGE IN PERSONNEL IN 1888—FINANCIAL MATTERS—THE FRATERNITY TREASURER AND TAXES—CHAPTER DELINQUENCIES

THE Middlebury Convention of 1864 had given to the Fraternity a constitutional basis far superior to anything that had existed before. A federation of various anti-secret societies had come into being with some type of a national organization at its head. And yet on examination, as has been shown, the actual determination of policy was left largely in the hands of the chapters assembled in convention. To expect that this body with an increasing chapter roll, not to mention other matters of fundamental significance, could adequately handle fraternity affairs was clearly out of the question. An assembly meeting but once a year, whose personnel moreover was largely changed from one gathering to another, was evidently unfitted to guide the future growth and development of Delta Upsilon. At the same time little could be expected from the national officers, most of whom from 1864 to 1879 inclusive were recruited from the undergraduates. The inadequacy of the existing machinery of government must have been apparent to many, particularly among the alumni whose active interest in the Fraternity increased year after year. Small wonder was it, therefore, that the need of a more central and permanent organization was brought before the Fraternity at the Union Convention of 1879. At this gathering a previously appointed committee on charters introduced a motion relative to the creation of an Executive Council. Possibly this committee in seeking to handle the matter that had been assigned then came face to face with the problem as to whom the issuing of charters should be assigned. In any event this committee evidenced an opinion that what the Fraternity really needed was some definite governing body that could be trusted to cope with the ever mounting amount of fraternity busi-

ness. With this in mind the committee reported in favor of the incorporation of an Executive Council. This council was to consist of three graduate and two undergraduate members, all of whom were to be residents of New York State and who were to have their headquarters in New York City. This body was to direct the financial life of the Fraternity, grant charters and supervise all fraternity activities subject to the will of the chapters and alumni clubs in convention. The delegates at the Union meeting accepted this report and submitted the same to the chapters for consideration.²⁷³ Perhaps it was thought wise to refer the matter to the chapters because of the fundamental change that was involved. Then again it may have been submitted in the form of an amendment to the constitution, in which case it was necessary to gain chapter consent. Be that as it may, the chapters seem to have discussed the matter in their meetings and doubtless gave some kind of instructions to the delegates that attended the next national meeting.²⁷⁴

In the meantime some person or persons, possibly those who lived in New York City, tried to form a council. It seems that the personnel of this council was not entirely of New York State and as the resolve of 1879 had called for this grouping nothing could be accomplished until this defect was overcome. Further it seems to have been recognized that to carry out the general idea nothing short of a constitutional amendment was necessary. Accordingly an amendment was proposed in 1880 which after having been referred to the chapters was adopted at the 1881 Convention.²⁷⁵ In anticipation of this adoption, the 1880 Convention considered several general resolutions which laid down the general structure and duties of the council.²⁷⁶ By this time the members of the council had been selected, though it is evident they had not functioned. It will be recalled that the original motion contained the idea of incorporation. Now it so happened that while it was possible to incorporate under the general state law it was impracticable to do so "owing to minor provisions in regard to the debts and possessions of incorporated bodies."²⁷⁷ This difficulty was referred to the Michigan Convention of 1882. After some debate this body proposed that in

²⁷³ *Annual*, 1879.

²⁷⁴ Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, Nov. 7, 1879, shows the adoption of the resolutions of the 1879 Convention.

²⁷⁵ *Annual*, 1880-1881.

²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 1880.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 1882, *Quinquennial* (1884), p. 25. For a list of persons who are credited as being members of the Council from 1879 to 1883 see the *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

lieu of incorporation a central office be established in New York City which was to be the headquarters of the Executive Council. The details incident to this proposition were left in the hands of the New York Chapter which proceeded, for some reason or other, to let the matter drag until the early fall of 1883. Even then it is not known whether this group was responsible for the steps then taken. Be that as it may an Executive Council seems to have been created, consisting of John F. Montignani, Albert Cronise, Samuel B. Duryea, Charles S. Jones, Frank R. Walker, Josiah A. Hyland, Thomas Walters and Frederick M. Crossett. Probably these men never held what might be termed a formal meeting. In part this may be explained on the ground that some of them lived outside of the metropolitan area, a fact that must have made it rather difficult for all of the Executive Council to meet at one time. Even if they had gathered, little could have been accomplished as the convention had never clothed it with any far reaching power, especially in respect to fiscal matters. Conscious of these limitations the editor of the *Quarterly* called the attention of the chapters to the existing situation and suggested remedial legislation be passed by the next convention.²⁷⁸

As a result of this publicity the delegates to the 1883 Convention were prepared to offer certain changes. At this gathering a number of resolutions were adopted, on the basis of suggestions, previously made at Amherst in 1880. In addition to certain provisions relative to finance, which will be discussed later, these resolves stipulated that the Executive Council should appoint one of its members as secretary to whom all communications might be addressed.²⁷⁹ This convention also elected as members of that body, Samuel B. Duryea, Josiah A. Hyland, Thomas Walters and Frederick M. Crossett. These gentlemen appear to have met sometime after the adjournment of the convention and to have elected Crossett as their secretary. It was not, however, until early 1884 that the Executive Council actually began to function; at least none of our sources reveal any activity before that date. Then it was that Crossett undertook to write to the chapters relative to expansion, while in the *Quarterly*, of which he was an assistant editor, information was given as to the location of Fraternity headquarters, the personnel of the Executive Council and of its duties.²⁸⁰ Beyond this, however, our sources lead us to believe

²⁷⁸ *Quarterly*, I:5, 36, *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 96, *Annual*, 1882.

²⁷⁹ *Quarterly*, II:22-23, 61-62, *Annual*, 1883. According to the *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, pp. 92-95, there existed an advisory council; but what its duties might have been or what it did is not known.

²⁸⁰ *Quarterly*, II, *passim*, Crossett to Rutgers, early 1884, Minutes of the Cornell Chapter, April 12, May 3, 1884. The headquarters were located at 842 Broadway.

that nothing was done for the balance of the year. Crossett, it is known, was busy as an editor; a task, which together with his own personal duties, must have made it impossible for him to have given any further consideration to Fraternity matters. Further, both he and the other members may have assisted in preparing for the convention which was scheduled to meet in December in New York City. Another reason for the inactivity of the Executive Council may be found in the fact that the chapters do not seem to have called upon the Executive Council for any help or guidance. It was Crossett's opinion, however, that the financial needs of the forthcoming convention would evoke a call upon the Executive Council. "As yet," Crossett remarked in April, 1884, the "new regulations have not been called into operation." One thing, however, the Executive Council did do and that was to order a new Fraternity cut which was to replace the old "armour cut." This new cut was to be kept by the Executive Council for chapter use. To meet the cost of this cut every active member of the Fraternity was assessed twenty-five cents.²⁸¹

Although the Executive Council had been established late in 1883 no recorded meeting took place until October 20, 1885. During the early part of that year Crossett in behalf of the Executive Council continued to circularize the chapters relative to expansion. It seems likely in view of the content of these communications that Crossett may have met with the other members of the Council to discuss these matters. And yet there is no evidence at hand of any meeting and it may be that to all intents and purposes Crossett was the Executive Council himself. It should be recalled, furthermore, that all the labor incident to this work was done without any compensation; an aspect that compelled Crossett to inform the chapters in June, 1885, that he would be forced to give up his office in the near future. At the Rochester Convention, which was held in October, 1885, while nothing was said as to a salary, a stipend was voted Crossett for his work on the *Quarterly*. The granting of this compensation may have caused Crossett to reconsider his earlier decision to retire from the Executive Council. In any event at this convention, Crossett accepted re-election to the Executive Council.²⁸²

From October 20, 1885 to March 3, 1888 nineteen meetings of the Executive Council were held, Crossett being present at every one. Judging from the records of these gatherings the greatest interest seems to have been shown during 1886 when seven meetings were held. Dur-

²⁸¹ *Quarterly*, II:62, Rochester to Rutgers, Oct. 6, 1884.

²⁸² *Annual*, 1885, Crossett to Rutgers, June 15, 1885.

ing this year over nine hundred letters appear to have been sent out by Crossett in which matters incident to expansion, the *Quarterly* and other fraternity affairs were mentioned. Crossett also directed the attention of the chapters to the vast amount of work undertaken by the Executive Council and suggested that some compensation be given to the secretary of that body. In addition to these affairs, the Executive Council published the constitution, prepared forms for the charter, initiation and certificate of membership and visited several of the chapter and alumni clubs. These facts were all referred to the 1886 Convention in a report rendered by Crossett; this being the first time that the Executive Council presented anything in the nature of a formal statement of its activities. Further, it was suggested in this report that the delegates consider providing means for annual visitations by someone of the Executive Council to the chapters.²⁸³

At this convention the delegates after some debate granted Crossett a salary of five hundred dollars. Further, it assigned a number of duties to the Council such as preparing a new form for initiation. Between this session and the next general gathering the work of the Council almost doubled. Considerable attention was paid to petitioning societies. At the same time twelve chapters were visited by someone of the Council, while the body as a whole completed and distributed a new initiation form and charter. Assistance was also given to the Columbia Chapter and to the New York Delta Upsilon Club. In recognition of the services rendered by Crossett the convention increased his salary to eight hundred dollars. This body likewise elected new members to Executive Council as called for by the passage of the amendment increasing the size of the body from five to seven.²⁸⁴

The following year the personnel of the Executive Council underwent a radical change. In part this was due to the provisions of the above mentioned amendment. It was also explained by a serious misunderstanding that had arisen between the Executive Council and the Convention. The action of Crossett and his colleagues in respect to the establishment of the De Pauw and Pennsylvania Chapters had, as has already been shown, aroused considerable ill will. Further, there were some who believed that the Executive Council was relatively a new office within the Fraternity and in its endeavors to create a well centralized government ran up against some who were of the opinion that the Executive Council was taking too much power from the chapters.

²⁸³ *Annual*, 1886, Crossett to Rutgers, April 8, Oct. 23, 1886. The first known use of a letter head by the Executive Council was in November, 1885.

²⁸⁴ *Annual*, 1887.

The significance of this last idea is realized when one recalls that prior to the inception of the Executive Council the chapters had been exceedingly active in handling national affairs. In other words it was altogether too close to the old order for the Executive Council to exercise its powers in the way it did. As a result of these factors none of the Executive Council chosen at Rutgers in 1887 were retained by the Adelbert Convention of 1888, although the terms of Crossett and Murphy did not expire until 1889.

Even after the Adelbert meeting there existed considerable ill will towards the old Executive Council. Much of this may be explained on the ground that Crossett and his colleagues had not rendered as clear a statement of their activities as they might have upon retiring from office. An attempt seems to have been made by the Executive Council of 1888 to come to an understanding with the former members. Several informal discussions took place between the two groups but nothing definite seems to have been accomplished. In order to clarify matters, as well as in the interest of self-protection, the Executive Council issued a circular letter to all of the chapters. In this communication, which was dated January 7, 1889, reference was made to the former Executive Council in a manner that was deeply resented by that body, particularly as there was an implication of dishonesty in respect to financial affairs and of undue carelessness in the direction of general affairs. Touched to the quick by this letter, Crossett hastened to communicate with the chapters asking them to suspend judgment until both sides of the matter had been presented. Shortly thereafter, Hughes, Crossett, Eidlitz, Schell and Warburton, all of the old Executive Council, issued a lengthy reply in which the various charges that had been made were flatly denied. Further, these men asked the new Executive Council to correct the impression that had been made by presenting a true statement of the case.²⁸⁵

Both sides of the affair were presented to the delegates at the Syracuse Convention of 1889. After much debate a select committee was appointed to investigate the situation. This committee reported that it found no ground upon which any charge of dishonesty might rest. It expressed the opinion, however, that had a more thorough conduct been pursued by the old Executive Council the entire misunderstanding might have been avoided. Viewing the evidence from the point of view of today one is led to conclude that a critical situation had been handled in a most careful and successful manner. It is also clear that

²⁸⁵ Minutes of the Executive Council, 1888-1889, *Annual*, 1888, Crossett to Rutgers, early 1889, no other date given.

the great majority of the delegates were more than anxious to prevent what might have become a serious internal squabble.²⁸⁶ Outside of this event the Executive Council experienced no further trouble of any significance and gradually came to dominate the general conduct of Fraternity matters. The personnel of the Executive Council from 1888 to the close of the century included John Q. Mitchell, William R. Broughton, Walter E. Merritt, William E. Young, Jr., Walter C. Reddy, Ezra S. Tipple, John Dickerman, Ellis J. Thomas, L. Whitney Searle, R. F. Adams, Richard R. Martin, B. C. Hinman, Thornton B. Penfield, Robert J. Eidlitz, R. Collins, J. E. G. Yalden, Wilson L. Fairbanks, Eugene D. Bagen, Ellis R. Woodruff, Leslie E. Larned, John A. Wilson, George F. Andrews, Samuel S. Hall, Edgar S. Bloom, Thomas R. Weymouth, Royal S. Haynes, W. J. Holmes, George Parker, Ebenezer W. Cutler, Robert J. Reiley, Clarence E. Case, R. J. Le Boeuf, William W. Stewart, J. P. Mallett, J. L. Burley, Louis Oppenheim, Robert S. Smith, F. L. Bill, E. H. Custard, John C. Hinckley, W. A. Hudson, Henry T. McEwen, L. J. Caldwell, N. Osborne, H. C. Wyckoff, R. G. Perry, C. T. Brown, Burnett Smith, A. H. Shearer, James Turner, J. U. White, T. P. Elmore and E. K. Rand. Of these Tipple, Thomas, Penfield, Eidlitz, Bagen, Hall, Bloom and Wilson seem to have been the most active.

Among the many problems which these men were called upon to solve, one of the most important was that relative to fraternity finance. During the life of the Anti-Secret Confederation this aspect of the Fraternity had been relatively simple. The constitution of that body provided that the Secretary of the Confederation was to handle the finances of the fraternity. Nothing was said, however, as to items of income or expense. The records of the chapters and of the conventions add very little additional information. On the basis of the existing sources it is reasonable to assume that the Secretary collected all necessary funds either at the conventions or from the chapters themselves. For example, at the 1857 meeting a tax of six dollars was levied upon the delegates for the purchase of a book to keep the record of convention proceedings.²⁸⁷ On the other hand, the publication of the various songbooks, annuals, constitutions and catalogues, though directed by vote of the convention, seems to have been handled by the chapters and not by the Secretary. In the case of the Catalogue of 1859, by way of illustration, Amherst undertook to publish the same and bill the chapters for the number that each society had ordered. These debts were

²⁸⁶ *Annual*, 1889.

²⁸⁷ Record of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, May 14, 1857.

paid either by the delegate at the convention or by mail to the chapter that had assumed the task of publication.²⁸⁸ Actual convention expenses never appear to have been large. And while there are no figures upon which an estimate may be made, the absence of any elaborate affair, either from a social or business point of view, would tend to establish the fact that convention expenses amounted to very little. The cost of sending delegates to these meetings was borne by the chapters and not by the Fraternity at large, as may be seen by an examination of the minutes of the chapters themselves. Further evidence in support of this thesis is to be found in the attitude taken by the Vermont Chapter.²⁸⁹

The four years following the Middlebury Convention of 1864 witnessed no change in the financial procedure of the Fraternity. Delegates continued to be paid by their chapters for expenses to convention, while the cost of publications seem to have been met by levies placed upon the chapters by the society who had undertaken the printing and distribution of any particular work, such as the *Triennial*. In the case of *Our Record*, the ancestor of the present *Quarterly*, the financial responsibility largely rested upon the publishers although the chapters had agreed to subscribe for as many copies as they had members. And as far as convention expenses were concerned it is evident that the chapter that entertained assumed the entire cost. Rutgers, for example, acted as host in 1868 and from the report of the chapter treasurer it appears that the convention cost that chapter \$86.75.²⁹⁰ In 1869, however, a national treasurer made his appearance, at least Isaac F. Ludlam is credited in the *Quinquennial* as holding the post in that year.²⁹¹ Exactly what his duties were is not known as the constitution at that time contained no reference to such an officer and the records of the convention are completely silent on this point. In the light of subsequent activities, it would appear that this office was more in the nature of a convention treasurer than a national treasurer. How the expenses of the Convention of 1869 were met is not known, though it may be that the policy adopted a year later was then in force; of this, however, there is no evidence.

At the 1870 Convention a committee on charters rendered an estimate of fraternity expenses for the ensuing year. According to their

²⁸⁸ Amherst to Rutgers, June 14, August 2, 1859.

²⁸⁹ See above p. 101.

²⁹⁰ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1861, *Quinquennial*, (1884), Hamilton to Rutgers, May 26, June 9, 1864, Sept. 23, 1867, Report of the Rutgers Treasurer, June 3, 1868.

²⁹¹ *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

figures, the expense of the convention of that year would amount to three hundred dollars. Fifty more was needed to meet the cost of founding new chapters, while twice this sum would have to be expended for the engraving of new charters. To meet these items the Convention voted a *per capita* tax of \$1.25.²⁹² This is the first known instance of a general levy upon all of the chapters of the *per capita* type. *Per capita* or chapter taxes seemed to have been assessed by the convention to meet current costs for the next ten years. The items met by these levies seem to have included the expenses of the Treasurer and Secretary, the founding of new chapters, the expenses of the Convention Orator, Poet and Vice-President, and the cost of the convention itself. We have no accurate figures for these various items for the period from 1870 to 1880 inclusive. There is available, however, the record submitted at the New York Convention of 1874. According to this source the Secretary's office incurred costs of thirty-three dollars, the Orator, Poet and Vice-President received sixty-four, sixty-two and sixty-three dollars respectively; the establishment of Syracuse cost eighteen dollars; fourteen dollars and twenty cents was paid out for *Annuals*, nine dollars for telegraph, while the expense of the convention itself amounted to one hundred and six dollars.²⁹³ This last item included several features of which the banquet was doubtless the most expensive. It is evident, therefore, that the cost of transportation in so far as the delegates were concerned was met by the individual chapters. Definite proof of this fact is established by the records of the Rutgers Chapter which discloses that in 1872 the cost of sending a delegate amounted to \$54.50; in 1870, \$41.80, and in 1873, \$45.00.²⁹⁴ Each chapter moreover paid to the Fraternity Treasurer its *per capita* or chapter tax.

Prior to 1881 this Treasurer was probably more of a convention officer, as he seems to appear only at these meetings and is not listed in the constitution. At Brown, however, in 1881 the organic law was amended so as to provide for this office. The Treasurer was to handle fraternity finance and render each year a report to the convention. In 1882, the constitution was altered so as to provide for the levying by this officer of a *per capita* tax upon each active member in the three upper classes. The amount of this tax was to be fixed by the Treasurer

²⁹² *Annual*, 1870.

²⁹³ *Ibid.*, 1871-1880, W. Upton to Rutgers, Mar. 6, 1875, E. D. Bagen to Rutgers, Jan. 17, 1879, G. W. Clark, April 19, 1879. An attempt was made in 1877 to reduce the convention costs by having cheaper invitations, and asking all non-delegates to pay a banquet charge. A motion to this effect was laid on the table.

²⁹⁴ Minutes of the Rutgers Chapter.

after advising with a committee from the chapter that was to entertain the convention for the year in which the tax was to be levied. The next year, 1883, the Convention adopted a number of resolutions which profoundly affected the financial structure of the Fraternity. This change, as has been noted, was brought about as a result of the appearance of the Executive Council. According to these resolves all applications for money for fraternity purposes were to be addressed to the Secretary of the Council at least two weeks before the time the money was needed. All applications so submitted had to be approved of by the Executive Council, though that body could not pass upon a request which had not first been voted upon by the convention. If disapproved by the Executive Council, the application was returned with reasons for disapproval being given; if approved, however, the Executive Council was to inform the Fraternity Treasurer, who was to assess each chapter a *per capita* tax to cover the amount. Each chapter was to return this sum within the time limit set by the Treasurer. In the event that a majority of the chapters objected to the levy or thought the amount excessive, the Treasurer was to inform the Executive Council which in turn was to hand back the request to the applicant for this money. No objection was to be received unless it was in the hands of the Treasurer at least one week before the appointed date. If a majority of the chapters did not make any objection, then the Treasurer was to collect from all the chapters even though some had entered a protest. All assessments levied since the preceding convention were to be reported to the national assembly. Here it was to be audited and if found satisfactory was to be published in the *Annual*. It should be noted in passing that the above regulations held for applications that had been voted by a convention without a definite statement as to the amount. A procedure of this type was often necessary as the entire cost of an undertaking, such as the installation of a chapter, could not be known at the time the convention had acted favorably upon a petitioning society. In those cases, however, where the convention knew of the amount needed and had voted the same, the Treasurer was to levy a *per capita* tax against which no objection could be voiced by any chapter. Any increase in the amount, however, had to be referred to the Executive Council as provided above.²⁹⁵

An interpretation of these resolutions leads to the conclusion that the actual assessment and collection of all taxes, to meet expenses recognized by the Convention, was a duty of the Treasurer. The only share that the Executive Council played was to approve of expense

²⁹⁵ *Quarterly*: II:22-23.

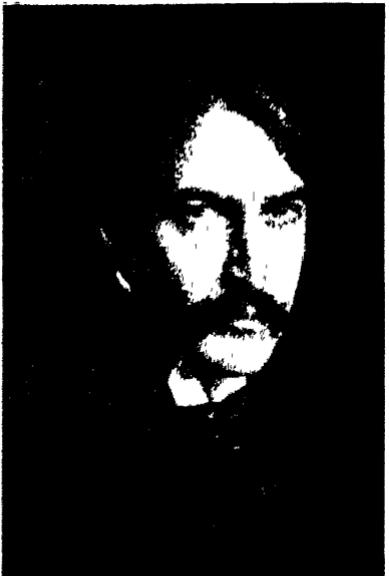


Bachrach

ROSSITER JOHNSON
ROCHESTER '63
EDITOR AND AUTHOR



JOHN MACY
HARVARD '99
EDITOR AND AUTHOR



STEPHEN CRANE
LAFAYETTE AND SYRACUSE '94
AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST



JOYCE KILMER
RUTGERS AND COLUMBIA '08
POET AND JOURNALIST



Underwood & Underwood
RUPERT HUGHES
WESTERN RESERVE '92
HISTORIAN AND NOVELIST



Underwood & Underwood
JOHN ERSKINE
COLUMBIA '00
AUTHOR, POET, MUSICIAN



Underwood & Underwood
FRANK H. SIMONDS
HARVARD '00
JOURNALIST, AUTHOR, HISTORIAN



Keystone View Co
HEYWOOD BROUN
HARVARD '10
CRITIC AND COLUMNIST

items submitted by agents empowered by the Convention to undertake a specified task. The evident purpose behind this provision was to prevent an order being drawn in excess of the purpose intended. This duty might have been assigned to the Treasurer but in view of the fact that this officer was an undergraduate and was not in a position, as the Executive Council was, to know definitely the likely cost of an undertaking, the control over such items was lodged in the Executive Council. Where the Convention, however, had voted a definite sum for a definite purpose, the Treasurer might act regardless of the Executive Council, unless for some unforeseen reason it had been found necessary to raise a larger sum than that voted by the delegates.

From 1883 to 1890 inclusive the office of Treasurer was held by an undergraduate elected annually by the Convention. During the year 1887-1888 the duties of this office were taken over by the Executive Council as the result of a vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred V. Fisher. Rutgers, it appears, questioned the propriety of the Executive Council's act, but was told by Crossett that the constitution gave to that body power to handle financial affairs. He did not, however, mention that the constitution stated that the chapter to which the office belonged had the power to fill vacancies. In spite of this encroachment on the part of the Executive Council, the error may be pardoned. A deficit, it appears, had arisen at the 1887 Convention and to meet the situation the Executive Council believed that steps should be taken at once. For this very practical reason the Executive Council delegated the treasurer's office to its secretary, Crossett. Crossett, however, seems to have sensed the inherent difficulty of his position when he suggested to Rutgers that the Fraternity Treasurer should be a member of the Council.²⁹⁶ It is not to be expected, moreover, that an undergraduate would have as broad a grasp of fraternity matters as a member of the Council. Maybe this assumption explains why the Executive Council steadily during the years under discussion took over many of the duties of the Treasurer. The presence of a financial statement from the Executive Council to the Convention illustrates quite well the growing power of the former body. Further evidence may be cited in the decreasing number of letters from the Treasurer to the chapters relative to taxes and levies. Finally, an examination of the treasurer's report itself shows, that that officer in time had little to do beyond the handling of the convention expenses.

The various taxes that were levied upon the chapters, either by the

²⁹⁶ *Annual*, 1887, Executive Council to Rutgers, Feb. 7, 1888, Crossett to Rutgers, Feb. 22, Mar. 7, 1888.

Treasurer or Executive Council down to the Convention of 1891 accounted for an ever increasing revenue. Foremost among these taxes was the *per capita* levy to meet the expenses of convention. Included within these costs were the expenses of the Orator, Poet and Vice-President, the banquet, the printing of invitations and menus, the hotel accommodations for the delegates, the renting of some hall for public exercises and at times music and other sundry items. This tax ran from two to three dollars and was levied upon the undergraduates and evidently was not used to pay the transportation of the delegates, this expense being borne by the chapters themselves. Then there seems to have been a *Quinquennial* tax which was levied upon the chapters in proportion to their members to meet part of the expense of this publication. This levy seems to have been set at \$3.25. A form of initiation levy was assessed amounting to \$1.70 per member, to meet the cost of supplying these blanks to every initiate. Beginning with 1887 an initiation fee of three dollars was laid on everyone inducted into active membership. Each society, moreover, upon installation paid a sum for a charter which probably amounted to fifteen dollars. There was also an assessment, at least since 1886, to cover the cost of the *Annual*, which tax amounted to about thirty-five cents per member, depending upon the size of that publication. The actual cost of installing a new chapter was also pro rated among the undergraduates. How much this levy equalled can not be stated on the basis of the available evidence. Finally there were a number of smaller items which seem to have been assessed at various times. Exclusive of the initiation fee, each member of a chapter probably paid into the Fraternity treasury somewhere around seven to eight dollars a year. Additional income was received from the sale of *Annuals*, certificates of membership, and tickets to the convention banquet.

One other tax was levied upon the undergraduates and that was designed to meet the salary of the Secretary of the Council. At the 1886 Convention this salary was fixed at five hundred dollars which entailed a *per capita* tax of \$1.25. The following year the stipend was increased to eight hundred dollars. How much more was added to the *per capita* tax is not known, though whatever it was seems to have been included in the general assessment of that year which was levied to meet convention expenses. In 1889 the salary was reduced to two hundred dollars, the amount being raised through the general assessment of that year.²⁹⁷ This general assessment seems usually to have been paid by one of the delegates at the general convention; all other levies

²⁹⁷ *Annual, 1883-1891.*

being collected during the course of the fraternity fiscal year which ran from one convention to another.

The absence of any record books of either the Executive Council or the Treasurer from 1883 to 1890 has caused the above narrative to be somewhat general in nature. Our task was not made easier by the appearance of two reports to the convention by the Treasurer and the Executive Council. On the basis of these reports the following charts indicate the amounts received and expended:²⁹⁸

TREASURER'S REPORT

	Income	Expenses	Bills Payable	Bills Receivable	Profit -Loss
1887	1,116.50	1,113.72	276.92	...	274.14
1888 All items covered in report of the Council					
1889	991.00	991.00	- .....	.....	... ..
1890	1,094.67	1,094.67	15.70	123.00	107.30
1891	887.50	887.50	9.75	.....	9.75

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

	Income	Expenses	Bills Payable	Bills Receivable	Profit -Loss
1887	914.15	914.15	241.65	245.65	4.00
1888	1,532.51	1,532.51	282.43	567.23	284.80
1889	1,214.53	887.51	.....	243.23	570.15
1890	1,475.53	1,475.53	490.00	728.85	238.85
1891	2,158.59	2,119.78	615.00	989.21	374.21

On the basis of these figures it can readily be seen that the financial structure of the Fraternity was steadily growing. A growth, moreover, which argued most effectively for a thorough revision of the constitution which, as has been shown, was carried through by the Conventions of 1890 and 1891.

The constitution of 1891 provided for a financial arrangement which did credit to its makers. According to this document the office of Fraternity Treasurer was eliminated. In lieu thereof a Convention Treasurer, elected annually by the assembled delegates, was created to take charge of convention finances. A subsidy not greater than one thousand dollars was to be allotted for the expenses of this meeting. This sum was to be paid by the Executive Council to the Convention Treasurer who in turn was to render a report to the Executive Council of all receipts and expenditures. This report, moreover, had to be inspected by the Auditor who was to receive the statement from the Convention Treasurer not later than two weeks before the convention. The Convention Treasurer had no power to levy and collect any tax as had

²⁹⁸ *Ibid.*; a detailed examination of these reports will reveal some minor differences which do not appear in the above figures.

been the case, although there was nothing in the constitution to prevent his receiving gifts. Further, as will be pointed out later, the actual income of this officer was increased by the sale of banquet tickets. Within this income the Convention Treasurer was to meet the expenses of the meeting which included among other things the necessary costs of the officers of the Fraternity and of the delegates, railroad fares excepted, during the sessions of the convention.

The larger share, however, of fraternity finance was lodged in the hands of the Executive Council. The actual handling of all receipts and expenditures was delegated by this body to its Secretary who was also the Executive Council's treasurer. In return for his work he was to receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars. All fraternity expenses were to be met by an annual *per capita* tax levied upon the undergraduates. For purposes of assessment active membership was to terminate upon the withdrawal of the student from the chapter or from his graduation from the department of which he was a member when initiated. In the event that an individual continued his work in another college he might if he so desired elect to be classed as an active member. All taxes paid within sixty days from the time of assessment were subject to a rebate of ten percent. A new chapter was excused from its first general tax provided that an amount equal to such tax be expended in internal improvements in ways approved by the Advisory Board of the Chapter. It should also be observed that the editor of the fraternity magazine was to receive a salary of three hundred dollars and profits up to four hundred and fifty dollars. Anything in excess of this amount was to be divided between the editor and the fraternity. Finally, it should be noted that the Executive Council's power over financial affairs was always subject to the terms of the constitution and all resolutions passed by general convention.²⁹⁹

According to the terms of these provisions the Fraternity paid out each year in salaries five hundred dollars. The financial stringency of 1891 and 1892 forced the Executive Council to cut the editor's stipend fifty percent. In 1897, however, the Convention voted to increase the amount for salaries to six hundred dollars, of which the editor received the larger share. Four years earlier the By-Laws of the Fraternity had been amended so as to provide for the payment of all subscriptions of the *Quarterly* direct to the Executive Council and out of the general treasury funds were allotted to meet the expenses of this magazine.

In order to meet these expenses as well as those arising from the publication of the *Annual*, the cost of holding conventions, maintaining

²⁹⁹ *Annual*, 1890, 1891.

an office, installing new chapters and a number of smaller items, the Executive Council levied an annual *per capita* tax. In 1891 this tax was placed at four dollars. Later it was increased, though at no time did it get above five dollars and a half. This advance was not brought about by any considerable increase in operating costs. Salaries, to be sure, had risen; but as long as the Fraternity wished to maintain a national basis in more than name, sums of this type would have to be paid to men who were willing to give of their time and attention to Delta Upsilon. The amount of labor expended by the Secretary of the Council and by the editor of the fraternity magazine far exceeded any financial return that they received. In 1896, for example, Fairbanks was paid a hundred and fifty dollars for his services as editor, services of a man who did much for the welfare of the Fraternity. His retirement from the *Quarterly* in late 1896 evoked the following statement from the Executive Council: ". . . it loses the services of a man—a thorough D. U. in spirit—who was willing to undertake the work from a pure love for the Fraternity. The task required a great sacrifice on his part. The magazine came into his hands crippled by business complications. The panic of '93 made it impossible for us to pay him any of his salary." At the same time let it be added that few realized the conditions under which he labored for the Fraternity. Except for one day a week, his assignments on the *New York Times* allowed him no opportunity to do anything for the Fraternity until two-thirty in the morning.³⁰⁰ Nor can anyone examining the records of the Fraternity question the propriety of the pittance allotted Hall as Secretary of the Council. In addition both of these men, as well as Thomas, Penfield and others, gave many waking hours for the advancement of Delta Upsilon without receiving a single penny in return.

The increase in *per capita* taxes was not, therefore, due to any extravagance on the part of the Executive Council. Indeed that body openly declared that the expenses of Delta Upsilon were less in proportion than any of the fraternities of corresponding rank. What caused the entire trouble was simply the failure of the chapters to meet their obligations when they fell due. In 1892, \$478.10 was due the Fraternity from several of the chapters. The following year this had risen to \$1,176.53, while in 1894 outstanding debts equalled \$1,456.53. The next three years witnessed a steady increase and in 1898 the amount stood at \$2,174.15. Here, then, is the explanation for the rise in fraternity assessments. Repeated failure on the part of some of the chapters to meet these taxes was creating a serious financial condition. Even as

³⁰⁰ *Annual*, 1896.

late as 1899, there were five chapters that owed sums that went back prior to 1892. Conscious of the need for imperative action, the Executive Council brought the matter before the Convention in no uncertain terms. "Is it just," so the Executive Council reported, "that nine-tenths of the Chapters should pay an increased tax year after year to make up the deficit caused by a few Chapters not meeting their obligations to the Fraternity? Is it right that a Chapter that has paid off its last year's tax only the amount due from three of its members, and of which the Chapter Treasurer, after hard and faithful work, says to the Council they can pay but they won't, is it right, we submit, for that Chapter to continue indefinitely in the enjoyment of those privileges which belong to a Chapter in good standing? We may also add that the delegate from that Chapter comes before the Convention with the statement that the Chapter is in good financial condition and that they are planning to go into a new Chapter House soon."³⁰¹

This case is cited not because it was the only one but because it illustrates the problem that confronted the Fraternity. By way of remedy, the Executive Council suggested that those chapters far in arrears might well be denied representation at Convention, and if not present at the national assembly might well be relieved of its charter. "It is not the dead Chapter, but the weak," that the Executive Council feared.³⁰² No reprisals, however, were enacted, as the chapters concerned took the matter to heart and very materially reduced their indebtedness. As it was the Executive Council reported in October, 1900, that \$1,482.48 was still outstanding.³⁰³ The following table shows the financial record of the Fraternity for the years listed.³⁰⁴

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Bills Receivable</i>	<i>Bills Payable</i>	<i>Cash on Hand</i>
1892	2,594.86	2,582.05	480.66	702.00	12.81
1893	2,162.09	1,998.99	1,176.53	217.80	163.10
1894	2,240.48	2,055.29	1,456.53	201.00	185.29
1895	3,460.02	3,423.79	1,578.65	.....	268.23
1896	2,619.44	2,953.62	1,822.18	.....	665.82
1897	3,118.38	2,812.52	2,812.52	.....	305.86
1898	3,145.77	3,128.12	2,174.15	.....	17.65
1899	4,711.15	4,449.68	1,719.08	.....	261.47

³⁰¹ *Annual*, 1899.

³⁰² *Idem*.

³⁰³ *Ibid.*, 1900.

³⁰⁴ *Annual*, 1892-1899, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1892-1899. In 1892 the bills payable would have been larger but for the fact that the costs of the *Annual* for 1892 and 1893 as well as for the Convention of 1894 were not then available. In 1895, no estimate was at hand as to the cost of the Convention for that year.

The increase in both income and expenses beginning with 1895 is explained by the fact that the handling of the *Quarterly* was transferred at that time from the editor to the Executive Council. Most of the yearly income was gained by levies upon the chapters, while most of the expenses arose from salaries and convention costs.

Contrasting the above figures with those given on a previous page one is able to draw several interesting conclusions. In the first place it is evident that the chapters did not take their responsibilities as seriously as they might have and that the Executive Council religiously tried to live within the income actually received. The fact that a favorable balance was always recorded, and that in spite of the failure of some of the chapters to do their part, speaks volumes for the wisdom and loyalty of the men who guided the financial life of Delta Upsilon. More significant than this is the increase in revenue itself. Translated, this increase demonstrated quite clearly that Delta Upsilon had grown in size and stature during the years since 1887; years, moreover, that witnessed the development of the Executive Council. Finally, it may be observed that without the loyalty and service of those men who so faithfully performed their duties as members of the Executive Council, Delta Upsilon would have continued as a loosely organized fraternity. Significant as was the work of the undergraduates the fact remains that without the Executive Council the Fraternity would not have become the institution as it stands today.

Chapter IX

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1905—INCORPORATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MAY 26, 1905—THE COMMITTEE OF FORTY-EIGHT—INCORPORATION OF DELTA UPSILON FRATERNITY, DECEMBER 10, 1909—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES—CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF THE CONVENTION—THE CONSTITUTION OF 1909 AND 1921—THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF ITS ALUMNI

THE Fraternity Constitution and By-Laws of 1891 served as the organic law of Delta Upsilon until 1905. During these years a number of amendments were adopted of which those passed in the nineteenth century have already been discussed.³⁰⁵ In 1901 the third section of Article I was modified so as to provide for an Acting President, instead of a President of the Fraternity, and an Honorary President. Nothing was said as to the tenure of this latter office, the implication being that it might be held by the same person for an indefinite period. This fact was observed in 1902 and an attempt was made at the Convention of that year to limit tenure to two years. At first a motion to that effect was carried but upon reconsideration was defeated by a vote of thirty-five to seven. Our sources fail to explain this shift in sentiment, though it may be conjectured that as the office was merely one of distinction no great harm could come to the Fraternity by this arrangement.³⁰⁶

None of the amendments that had been passed since 1891 profoundly affected the basic law of the Fraternity and can not, therefore, be advanced as factors explaining the important constitutional revision of 1905. This revision, however, may be explained by an examination of the findings of a Committee on Internal Improvement that had been appointed in 1903. The actual work of this body and the resulting action of the delegates is reviewed in a later chapter. Suffice it here to say that this Committee, together with another that had been formed

³⁰⁵ See above pp. 81-82.

³⁰⁶ *Annual, 1901-1902.*

to consider Western Representation on the Executive Council, proposed certain far reaching changes in the organic law. Most of these changes were adopted by the delegates at the 1905 Convention, the net result of which was the appearance of what might be termed a new constitution for Delta Upsilon.

A comparison of the 1891 and 1905 Constitutions reveals relatively few changes of any significance. In the main most of the various sections of the former document were repeated word for word. Here and there some minor detail was altered, as for example the change in the fiscal year from October 10 to October 1 and the fact that the Executive Council was required to notify all organizations of a convention two weeks in advance instead of three as had been the case before. Again, there were several instances where clauses present in the earlier law were omitted. The Constitution of 1891, for example, had required the reading of at least three papers on matters of general Fraternity interest. This feature was left out of the law of 1905. The Librarian theretofore was supposed to maintain a library at the Executive Council offices, a provision that does not appear in the document of 1905. Stenographic reports of convention activities were required by the former law but not by the latter. Finally, it may be noticed that *Annuals*, which theretofore had been sent by the Executive Council to all organizations, were no longer to be supplied, though the practice of furnishing the chapters with this publication was continued.

Other minor changes and omissions might be mentioned but as these are so insignificant in nature no mention will be made in this volume. On the other hand there were several modifications that do call for special attention. In the first place the composition of the Executive Council was altered in response to the demand that the Western members of the Fraternity should have a place on that board. Under the former constitution the Executive Council consisted of nine members, two of whom were to be undergraduates, chosen from the Fraternity at large. In the future, however, membership was to be limited to six alumni, no two of whom were to be from the same chapter and at least two of whom were to reside west of Buffalo. The headquarters and powers of the Executive Council remained untouched except as to one or two matters. The Executive Council was empowered to establish alumni associations as well as clubs and to direct the publication of the *Quarterly* whose editors were to act as a sub-committee of the Executive Council.³⁰⁷ Further, the Council's delegates to convention were accorded the same rights and privileges as the representatives

³⁰⁷ See below pp. 309-321 for a discussion of the *Quarterly*.

of the chapters and like them entitled to compensation for railroad expenses. Finally, provision was made for the President of the Executive Council to call meetings of that body, the allocation of three hundred dollars per year to meet the expenses of its members to and from meetings, and for the obtaining by mail of the opinion of absent members to any matter before the Executive Council. In the second place the 1905 Constitution provided for the creation of alumni associations in addition to clubs which had been recognized by the earlier law. Both units were to be entitled to two convention delegates provided that a meeting had been held within one year thereto and "providing that shall have contributed to the Treasury of the Fraternity in that year not less than \$5." Although alumni delegates were granted the right to speak at convention and vote on all matters except where a call of the chapters was demanded, they were no longer counted towards the determination of what constituted a quorum. A quorum, according to the new law, consisted of a majority of the delegates from the chapters. In the third place, several new features were added to the powers of the convention. The convention still elected Fraternity officers, which remained the same as before except that in lieu of an Acting President there was to be a President. The necessary expenses of all officers as well as of delegates to convention were to be borne by the Fraternity, a feature that had not existed in the former constitution. At these meetings full reports were to be presented by the Executive Council, Treasurer, Decennial Secretary, Librarian, Auditor and Quarterly Editor, and these reports were to be published in the *Annual*. As to the admission of new chapters a unanimous vote of the "chapters assembled in Convention" was required. This in itself constituted no change. The provision that a local society should exist for two years prior to admission was retained, while the convention's ruling in 1892 that upon a similar unanimous vote the Executive Council might install chapters at the end of a two years' existence was made an integral part of the new constitution. Under the previous document no petition for admission was to be received after the second day of the convention, a feature which does not appear in the 1905 law. Further, in view of the admission of Canadian chapters the Constitution of 1905 provided that chapters might be located in educational institutions anywhere, at the discretion of the Fraternity. Chapters, moreover, were not to delegate their representation at Convention to alumni, a provision that was new in so far as the law was concerned but not as to past practice.³⁰⁸ It also should be noted that the Convention Treasurer was to make a

³⁰⁸ See above p. 82 for an instance of alumni acting as chapter delegates.

report to the Council, a feature that brought the constitution into line with what had been the rule. The Fraternity Treasurer was to pay all accounts by check direct to the creditor, receiving vouchers specifying the purpose for which the expense had been incurred. A uniform system of accounting was to be followed by this officer. Finally, the 1905 law provided that each chapter should hold appropriate exercises on or about November 4 of each year, which day was to be known as Alumni Day.

From the above résumé, it may be seen that while the central organization was strengthened, the chapters lost none of their important powers or duties. The Fraternity still remained a society composed of chapters, alumni and an Executive Council. Its objects were, as before, the promotion of friendship, the development of character, the diffusion of liberal culture and the advancement of equity in college affairs. And, as since the Brown Convention of 1881, Delta Upsilon has been a non-secret Fraternity.³⁰⁹

Although the Constitution and By-Laws of 1905 determined the organic law of Delta Upsilon, certain changes had taken place within the central organization. These changes should not be viewed as amounting to any violation of the constitution; rather should they be interpreted as an implementation of that document with the object of creating a stronger and more effective central government. Moreover, the movement in this direction was thoroughly in keeping with the historical development of the Fraternity. Small wonder was it, therefore, that Wilson L. Fairbanks, whose interest in greater centralization has already been shown, undertook to present certain views along this line at the 1903 Convention. The delegates reacted favorably to his suggestions with the result that the Executive Council was authorized to appoint a committee to devise means for further internal development. Late in January, 1904, the Council appointed this body of which Fairbanks was made chairman. The detailed activities of the committee will be discussed later; suffice it here to note that as a result of their findings and recommendations, the Convention of 1904 authorized the incorporation of the Executive Council of Delta Upsilon. On the basis of incorporation, which was effected May 26, 1905, the Executive Council drafted a set of rules and regulations of which only that which pertains to the creation of a Board of Directors need now be mentioned. The inception of the Board reflected the growing importance of the central government of the Fraternity. Further, as the burden of work at the headquarters had materially increased of late, it

³⁰⁹ A copy of the 1905 Constitution may be found in the *Annual* for that year.

had become necessary to establish a new agency. Even with the help furnished by the Directors, the Executive Council found, by the summer of 1906, that it needed additional assistance. This fact together with the growing demand for a more definite allocation of the duties of the Executive Council led that body to propose in 1906 a constitutional amendment providing that its size be increased from six to eight members. Advance information of the amendment had already been sent to the chapters several weeks before the convention. As a result, the delegates accepted the proposal and at the same time re-defined the list and duties of the Executive Council officers. The convention likewise amended the By-Laws so as to allow \$1200 for convention expenses in contrast to the former grant of \$1000.³¹⁰

During 1907 and 1908 no changes were made in either the Constitution or By-Laws, though during the latter year several amendments were presented for the consideration of the 1909 Convention. By this time, however, the Executive Council had decided to recommend a far-reaching revision of both the organic law and structure of the Fraternity. Ever since 1904, when the Internal Development Committee presented its report, the general headquarters of the Fraternity had assumed an extensive amount of work. Chapter and alumni problems, National and District Conventions, the *Quarterly*, *Annual* and other publications, and a number of other activities too numerous to mention, had been undertaken by the Executive Council to the great satisfaction of the Fraternity at large. Speaking of these matters, Fairbanks said at the Swarthmore Convention of 1909, "One cannot compare the present status of Delta Upsilon with that of four years ago without realizing that in the ability to hold and to do, the fraternity has made a large advance. Of the increased enthusiasm among the alumni, the greater alertness and virility among the chapters, we have plenty of evidence. But these gains, after all, only serve to bring us nearer to some larger problems."³¹¹ Of these problems none seemed more significant to Fairbanks than the status of the alumni. Further Fraternity expansion and growth in the real sense of the word could only come as a result of increased alumni support. Concretely, what the Executive Council desired, was a larger income, and this could be obtained only by a direct appeal to the graduate members of Delta Upsilon. Accordingly, Fairbanks suggested the organization of a corporation, to be known as the Trustees of Delta Upsilon. So effective was Fairbanks' report that the convention unanimously voted to have the Chair ap-

³¹⁰ *Annual*, 1906, Minutes of the Executive Council, Sept. 21, 1906.

³¹¹ *Annual*, 1907-1908.

point a Committee of Forty-Eight to consider the matter and report at the next convention.³¹²

On the basis of this action, Allen K. White, President of the 1908 Convention, proceeded in due time to appoint a committee, of which William H. Van Steenbergh and Verne M. Bovie were later chosen Chairman and Secretary respectively.³¹³ Early in January, 1909, Bovie mailed a circular letter to each member of the committee reminding him of the action taken at Swarthmore and inviting him to attend a meeting at New York some time in February. A little later, Fairbanks issued a call for the committee to meet at the Graduates Club, New York, February 5. Anticipating, on the basis of correspondence, that some of the committee would be unable to attend, substitutes had been appointed so that the entire body as authorized was represented.³¹⁴ To these men, Fairbanks outlined the purpose of the gathering with the result that the delegates enthusiastically voted to allow the chair to appoint a sub-committee to draft and submit at an early date a preliminary plan of organization. Eugene Frayer, John Patterson, Samuel S. Hall, Waldo G. Morse and Albert Bickmore were placed on the sub-committee with Van Steenbergh as member *ex officio*. The first meeting of the sub-committee took place at Morse's office March 22 at which Patterson submitted the outline of a plan for a Board of Trustees. Three other gatherings were held during June, out of which there developed two distinct plans, one advocated by Frayer, the other by Morse.

The plans differed in that one provided for a self-perpetuating body to constitute the corporation proposed, such being the traditional form of college fraternity organization. The other, availing itself of a then recently adopted statute of the State of New York, struck out in a novel way to accomplish a form of government with which we have become familiar through the enfranchisement of the chapters to elect trustees. In view of these conflicting ideas it was decided to submit both plans to the full committee when it met on July 1. But fourteen members were present at this meeting and though some discussion took place as to the merits of the different schemes the entire proposition was postponed to a later meeting. Nothing more was done until September 24, when the committee met again at the Graduates Club. Here the two reports were presented, the minority being sponsored by Frayer,

³¹² *Annual*, 1908.

³¹³ *Annual*, 1909.

³¹⁴ As each delegate had to meet his own expenses, it is likely that those from distant chapters, and all of these delegates had been nominated by the chapters, were unable to attend. Miami, which had just been admitted, was given a seat.

the majority by Morse. After some discussion the committee accepted the Morse plan with the added precaution that the opinion of Brother Francis M. Burdick, Professor of the School of Law of Columbia University, be secured as to the form and legality of the proposed certificate of incorporation, as well as to the procedure set forth for its adoption.³¹⁵

The convention met early in November of the same year. After having listened to a spirited discussion in the Committee of the Whole, the delegates proceeded to vote upon a motion introduced by Patterson to the effect that the report of the committee be accepted, that the Fraternity incorporate itself under the laws of New York, that the incorporation be carried through with the Charter and Constitution proposed by the Committee of Forty-Eight and that a committee of not less than fifteen be appointed to execute a Charter. Considerable discussion seems to have followed over this motion, which in the meantime had been seconded; and while our sources fail to reveal what the nature of this debate was, it is evident on internal examination that some of the delegates were of the opinion that the new constitution should be submitted to closer examination and voted upon section by section. Accordingly after some debate the delegates voted to adopt the first two provisions of Patterson's motion, following which special consideration was given to the proposed constitution. Each section was taken up separately and in the main the document as submitted by the Committee of Forty-Eight was adopted. Following this action the convention resolved that the form of certificate of incorporation as submitted by the committee be adopted and that the President appoint a committee to make and file the same. This special committee immediately undertook its work with the result that by December 10, 1909, Delta Upsilon was legally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.³¹⁶

According to the certificate of incorporation the Delta Upsilon Fraternity was declared to be a society having no capital stock, that it was not organized for pecuniary profit and that it was composed of more than five thousand members. The Constitution, under which this incorporation was effected, was that which had been adopted at Boston, November 4, 1909. Over half of this document was but a reissue of the old constitution. In view of the fact that the organic law of 1909 served

³¹⁵ Actually no decision was reached on September 24. At a later meeting, October 15, the committee finally arrived at a decision. See Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1:1-40, *Annual*, 1909.

³¹⁶ *Annual*, 1909, Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1:i-v.

as a model for all later constitutions it seems best at this point to present a résumé of the new law.

Delta Upsilon, according to this constitution, was a fraternity composed of societies to be known as chapters which might be located in institutions of learning within the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The objects of the Fraternity included the promotion of friendship, the development of character, the diffusion of liberal culture and the advancement of justice in college affairs. The Fraternity was also declared to be non-secret in nature. The governing boards of the society were to consist of a number of general officers, a Board of Trustees, a Board of Directors, an Executive Council and a general Fraternity Convention. The officers included a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Heretofore these offices had been filled by vote of the convention; they now were to be chosen by the Trustees for one year or until their successors should have taken office.³¹⁷ Additional officers might be named by the Directors. The President was to be the chief executive of the Fraternity, preside at all meetings of the Directors and of the Fraternity and to sign all checks drawn upon the treasury, in excess of one hundred dollars. The Secretary was to attend all meetings of the Trustees, and Directors, keep their records, conduct their correspondence and attest all contracts executed by the President. The Treasurer was to collect and care for all moneys and securities, to disburse such funds as might be ordered by the Directors and to furnish that board an approved bond.³¹⁸

The Board of Trustees functioned in lieu of an annual meeting of the members of the incorporated Fraternity. The details relative to the structure of this body are presented in a later chapter. It may be observed here, however, that the creation of the Trustees was an important step in the growth of the Fraternity. In one sense powers that before had belonged to the chapters in convention were now allotted in part to the Trustees, who were viewed as representatives of both the active and alumni members of Delta Upsilon. In other words the rôle that the chapters had played in times past was in the future to be shared by a central board. Centralization of power in the hands of the alumni had been a characteristic feature of the Fraternity's growth ever since the inception of the Executive Council and this last step was quite in tune with what had taken place in the past. And yet it

³¹⁷ The constitution did not state definitely that the Trustees were to enjoy this power; an examination of the minutes of this Board as well as of the *Annual* shows that by practice they elected these officers.

³¹⁸ The Vice-Presidents assumed the duties of the President in the event of the latter's inability to perform the same.

should be noted that the Trustees were to be elected by the alumni and active members of the chapters and in that sense the Trustees only acted as another arm or agency of the chapters. If the chapters at any time disapprove of the Trustees' actions they can by their own power fill that body with men who will carry out their own desires. Sovereignty still rests with the chapters. One might raise the question at this point as to the need of the Board of Trustees in view of the fact that all of its powers had been held by either the Executive Council or the convention in the past. The answer is to be found first in the fact that those in control at that time were convinced that the Fraternity, if it were ever to continue as an active and vital force, must do more than merely recognize the alumni as members; rather must it assign to them a rôle that would make them real partners in the future of Delta Upsilon. In the second place while the convention was to continue to exist and function as before, the Trustees would take up "new and broader lines of work" that required "men of experience in business affairs."³¹⁹

From a practical point of view, frequent meetings of the Trustees were not practical. By way of implementation, therefore, the constitution provided that the Trustees were to elect from their number a body of fifteen men to be known as the Board of Directors.³²⁰ This body might delegate duties to the Executive Council which was to be chosen annually by vote of the convention. The Executive Council was to consist of nine members of whom six were to be alumni, no two of whom were to be from the same chapter and at least two of whom were to live west of Buffalo; the remaining members were to be undergraduates. The Executive Council was to operate in New York City, subject to the provisions of the constitution, acts of the convention and direction of the Board of Directors. It was allowed to adopt its own rules for the conduct of business, to approve of the dismissal of any alumnus of any chapter, to fix the time for the holding of conventions, to fill any vacancies that might arise among its own officers, to govern through a sub-committee the *Quarterly*, publish the *Annual* and to handle to some extent the financial work of the Fraternity. The officers of this council were to consist of a President, a Vice-President, a general Secretary, a general Treasurer and such other officers as the Executive Council might desire. The Executive Council was to meet at the call of its President and in order to secure the largest possible representation a sum of four hundred dollars was allotted for hotel

³¹⁹ *Quarterly*, XXVIII:36-38.

³²⁰ See below pp. 248-250 for a discussion of the structure of the Directors.



HENRY C. MERRIAM
COLBY '64
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.



CYRUS HAMLIN
COLBY '61
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.



Underwood & Underwood
HERBERT M. LORD
COLBY '84
BRIGADIER-GENERAL U. S. A.



Underwood & Underwood
GEORGE W. GOETHALS
MANHATTAN '77
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.



J. ARTHUR CLARK
TORONTO '06
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



G. ERIC McCUAIG
MCGILL '06
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



Underwood & Underwood
JOHN F. O'RYAN
NEW YORK '01
MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. A.



Keystone View Co.
LOUIS W. STOTESBURY
RUTGERS '90 AND NEW YORK '92
BRIGADIER-GENERAL N. Y. N. G.

and traveling expenses.³²¹ The Council, moreover, was allowed two delegates to the convention. All convention officers and the editor of the *Quarterly* were to render reports to the Executive Council at least fifteen days before the convention. The Executive Council might also recommend to any chapter the removal of an unsatisfactory Secretary or Associate Editor of the *Quarterly* and the election of another person in his place.³²² In the matter of new chapters, the Executive Council was to appoint a committee to establish them in accordance with the constitution and to create an Advisory Board of three alumni to watch over the affairs of the new chapter. Upon the request of any other chapter the Executive Council might create a similar body. Members of these Advisory Boards were to hold office for three years and were to be subject to the direction of the Executive Council.³²³ Finally, it should be observed that the Executive Council was to render a report of its activities annually to the delegates at convention.

Last, but by no means least in importance, among the governing boards was the convention. A convention was defined as the annual meeting of the delegates of the chapters, alumni clubs and associations, the Trustees and the Executive Council. The place of meeting was to be determined by these representatives, though the exact time of meeting was fixed by the Executive Council in conjunction with the entertaining chapter; which society was to file with the Executive Council a plan for the convention at least three weeks prior to the meeting. All chapter and alumni groups were to receive notice of any convention three weeks in advance. Special conventions might be called by the Executive Council upon the written request of nine chapters.³²⁴ Each chapter was entitled to two delegates and one additional for every ten members in excess of twenty-five.³²⁵ A chapter in debt for taxes or by reason of any other obligation, assumed six months prior to convention was to be denied all rights at the annual meeting.³²⁶ Chapters were not allowed to delegate their representation to alumni. Each authorized alumni club or association which might have had a meeting and had contributed five dollars to the Treasurer of the Fraternity

³²¹ This allowance was eliminated by amendment in 1913.

³²² This section was repealed in 1911.

³²³ This Board was re-named the Alumni Board in 1917 and the term of office placed at one year.

³²⁴ In 1912 special conventions could be called upon the written request of one-third of the chapters and these meetings were to conduct only that business mentioned in the call for the convention.

³²⁵ In 1917 an amendment provided that each chapter was to have but one delegate.

³²⁶ In 1923 this was altered to read "five" months.

within the past year, was to be entitled to two delegates. Every delegate to the convention was to present a certificate of his election and was entitled to one vote, but when "a roll call of chapters is demanded, each body entitled to representation shall cast but one vote."³²⁷ In other words, upon any question affecting the admission of new chapters or the rate of taxation on active members, the alumni units, the Trustees and the Executive Council were not given a vote. Once a petitioning society had gained unanimous consent of all chapters present, a three-fourths vote of the Trustees was needed to permit the installation of the new chapter and the issuing of a charter signed by the President of the Fraternity. A majority of the delegates *from the chapters* constituted a quorum of the convention; thus it was possible for a petitioning society to gain the approval of the convention without the consent of *all* of the chapters. This was not a new feature; rather did it merely continue a practice which had been used for some time past.³²⁸ No society was to be considered as being a member of the Fraternity until it had been duly installed. The charter of any chapter might be withdrawn, however, by vote in convention of three-fourths of the whole number of chapters present, provided that such action met with the approval of a three-fourths vote of the Trustees present at any meeting of the Board.³²⁹

In addition to these various duties the convention might expel any alumnus of any inactive chapter and listen to the appeal of any active or alumni member that might have been expelled or suspended by his chapter. No chapter was to use any pledge button or emblem not authorized by the convention. The convention, moreover, annually elected its own officers which were listed as an Honorary President, a Convention President, three Vice-Presidents, one of whom was to be an undergraduate, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Orator, Poet, Historian, Librarian, Auditor, Decennial Bureau, an Executive Council and the Quarterly Editors. A majority vote of the chapters was sufficient to elect any person to these offices.³³⁰ The convention received reports from its officers as well as from those of the incorporated Fraternity. Each chapter, moreover, was to forward to the convention a statement

³²⁷ In 1912 this was changed to read "but when a call of the roll is demanded, each body entitled to representation shall cast but one vote."

³²⁸ See below pp. 209-218.

³²⁹ In 1921 this section was altered so as to provide that charters might be withdrawn upon a three-fourths vote of the chapters in convention and a similar vote of the Trustees at any regular meeting.

³³⁰ Alumni groups, the Council and Trustees could not vote on these matters. In 1911 the Decennial Bureau and Fraternity Magazine were abolished as convention officers.

of its activities for the past year, which report was referred without reading to a committee. Most of these reports were to be published in whole or in part in the *Annual*. Again the convention might alter the constitution by a two-thirds vote of *all* the organizations represented, provided three weeks' notice of proposed amendments had been given to each society, club or association entitled to representation. Such amendments also required a two-thirds vote of the Trustees. The By-Laws might be amended by the concurrent vote of the chapters in convention and the Trustees present at any regular meeting of that board. It is to be noted, therefore, that while a two-thirds vote was required to change the constitution, a mere majority was enough to alter the by-laws. Further, changes in the constitution necessitated action by all the organization while in the case of the by-laws only the chapters and Trustees might vote.

The expenses of the convention were to be met from chapter taxes, provided the amount did not exceed \$1200.³³¹ Out of this sum came the necessary expenses of the Convention officers, namely the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Orator, Poet, Historian and Chaplain, and of the delegates, railroad fare excepted.³³² The Convention Treasurer, who does not seem to have been entitled to any commutation, handled the finances of the meeting and made a report to the Executive Council of all receipts and expenditures.³³³ Provision also existed in the constitution for the publication of a Decennial Catalogue and a Fraternity Magazine, concerning which some comment will appear in a later chapter. The colors of the Fraternity were old gold and peacock blue; the crest, to be uniform throughout the chapters, while the badge was a monogram composed of the letters Delta Upsilon bearing the motto *Dikiai Upoteke*.

Membership in Delta Upsilon consisted of the active and alumni members of the chapters and of such honorary members that had been elected prior to 1891. Active membership was limited to male students belonging to a chapter of the Fraternity.³³⁴ Election to membership

³³¹ In 1916 this sum was raised to \$1500 in view of the greater number of delegates attending the convention.

³³² In 1910 the Trustees were denied this compensation. In 1921 the convention officers were listed as a President (the Honorary President having been eliminated), three Vice-Presidents (none of whom had to be under-graduates), a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Orator, Poet, Historian, Chaplain and Auditor (the Librarian being eliminated). All of these officers, except the Treasurer, as well as the Trustees and chapter delegates received compensation for expenses to and from convention.

³³³ In 1921 the Treasurer was required to submit his report to the Auditor.

³³⁴ In 1912 it was added that the student had to be an "enrolled" member of his college.

rested entirely in the hands of the undergraduates, provided the candidate was not of immoral character and did not belong to a college society, membership in which was inconsistent with the principles of Delta Upsilon. The unanimous consent of all members was needed for election. Membership in other organizations, professional and honorary excepted, existing in more than one institution, was closed to those of the Fraternity. Each person elected to membership in Delta Upsilon was to be admitted in accordance with a rite of initiation and was to receive a certificate of membership signed by the Secretary of the Executive Council and by the President and Corresponding Secretary of the chapter. In the event that a member entered another institution where a chapter existed, that chapter might admit the member to its society, provided he presented proper credentials from his original chapter; otherwise his active membership in the Fraternity was lost.³³⁵ Any member in good standing might receive an honorable dismissal by a three-fourths vote of the active members of his chapter. Ordinarily, an individual lost his active membership upon withdrawal from his chapter or upon graduation. For violation, however, of his pledges, an individual might be suspended or expelled by a three-fourths vote of the active members present at any regular meeting of a chapter. Resolutions providing for either penalty were to be offered at the regular meeting preceding. The accused, moreover, was given an opportunity to defend himself and if not satisfied with the action of his chapter might appeal his case to the convention.

Any active member in good standing became an alumnus upon his withdrawal from the chapter or upon graduation. An alumnus, moreover, might be expelled for any cause upon vote of the chapter and with the approval of the Executive Council. Except for newly founded chapters or for those requesting the assistance of the alumni, the graduate members had very little power in the affairs of the chapter. The alumni, however, might upon vote of the Trustees organize themselves into clubs or associations and enjoy certain rights, already defined, at the convention. Further, they were accorded a voice in the government of the corporation by being the group from which the Trustees were chosen. And this Board, as has been shown, was a body of no little importance.

The officers of the chapter were to consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Alumni Correspondent, Associate Editor of the Fraternity Magazine,

³³⁵ In 1921 the language was made clearer so as to make it definite that the second chapter had the power to admit or not to admit as it wished.

and such other officers as the chapter might desire. These officers were chosen by a majority vote of the active members at such time and for such tenure as the local society might provide, except that the terms of office of the Corresponding Secretary, the Alumni Correspondent and the Associate Editor were to be at least for one year. The duties of these officers are too patent to need any comment with the single exception of the Alumni Correspondent. This officer was to be an alumnus and was to make an annual communication of the condition and needs of the chapter to the alumni and to keep a record of the addresses and occupations of each, while his necessary expenses were to be met by the chapter. Each chapter was to have exclusive control over its separate property and funds and might adopt for its government such laws as did not conflict with the Fraternity's constitution or acts of the convention.³³⁶

On the basis of the above résumé of the 1909 Constitution it may easily be seen that a forward step had been made in the central organization of Delta Upsilon. The incorporation of the Fraternity, moreover, had created the new governing boards—Directors and Trustees—and to these had been assigned, together with the Executive Council, far reaching powers. Opportunity for the growth and development of the Fraternity along sound lines was largely placed in the hands of experienced alumni. And while the chapters were left much to themselves, their share in the determination of general policy had been somewhat curtailed. The incorporated Fraternity, moreover, was given full power and authority to collect, hold and disburse funds for the general purposes of the Fraternity, to receive property by gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, and to establish sustaining memberships among the alumni. These grants of power were calculated to allow the Trustees, Executive Council and Directors to undertake steps for greater internal development and for the promotion of objects which justly should not fall upon the undergraduate. The future was to show how well this plan worked. The Fraternity, however, could at no time impose any tax, assessment or levy of any kind upon any chapter or member of the Fraternity. In other words, the Trustees, acting for the corporation, could at no time and in no way impose financial burdens upon the chapters. The levying of *per capita* taxes for the general support of the convention and Fraternity still rested in the chapters assembled in convention.³³⁷

³³⁶ In 1921 it was stated that the chapter records were the property of the Fraternity.

³³⁷ The matter of fraternity taxation is discussed below pp. 257-269.

In spite of the great care and thought that the Committee of Forty-Eight had taken in drafting the Constitution and By-Laws of 1909, a number of changes took place in the organic law during the course of the next few years. In most cases these alterations appear to have been conceived by the Trustees and introduced by them as members of the Convention, the required notice to all delegations having been given in advance. All amendments that passed the convention, ultimately were passed by the Trustees. Some of these changes concerned the structure and detail functioning of the Boards and Executive Council, the *Quarterly* and other publications, or pertained to financial matters, all of which will be discussed later on in this volume. Further, many of the amendments were of so detailed a nature that outside of the comments that have already been made no mention will be made.³³⁸ There were, however, certain alterations that are of sufficient significance as to warrant some elaboration. One of these concerned the whole question of the cost of transporting chapter delegates to and from the convention, a topic which will be treated later by itself.

More important for our present purpose were the amendments concerning the procedure in cases involving suspension and expulsion. In the first place, the Executive Council was given power to draft general rules and regulations governing the same. Again, in 1915, the Constitution was amended so as to allow the convention, as well as the chapter, to invoke these penalties upon a three-fourths vote of the delegates present, provided resolutions concerning the same had been presented to these representatives one week in advance and provided that the accused had been given an opportunity for defense. Further, it was stated at the same time that no action of the chapter was to be valid until approved of by the Council and that in all cases an appeal either to the Council or the convention was possible. Two years later the alumni were accorded the right to vote at chapter meetings on any case of expulsion or suspension regardless as to whether that case involved an active or an inactive member. In 1919 the sections involving this subject were altered so as to provide for these penalties by the three-fourths vote of the members present at a chapter meeting or by a similar vote in either the Council or Board of Directors, upon charges that had to be presented ten days in advance with the accused being given an opportunity for defense. An appeal to the Trustees was possible but the decision of that body was to be final. Two years later the By-Laws of the Fraternity were changed so as to provide an

³³⁸ In 1912 many of these changes were effected, and a new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws, embodying these alterations appeared in 1913.

elaborate set of rules for the expulsion or suspension of any member. In the main these rules declared that a three-fourths vote of either the chapter or Directors at *any* meeting might invoke these penalties, provided that the accused had been given a fair hearing and trial. Within six months thereafter an appeal might be made to the Trustees whose decision was to be final. Two important exceptions to these rules existed; first, in any case where the penalty might be suspension for less than three months or where the fine to be imposed was less than ten dollars, the chapter might try the accused at any regular meeting without written charges; second, when any member of the Fraternity had failed in the performance of any duty to the Fraternity, another chapter or any member or person, the charges were to be preferred by the Council, while in a case involving a member of an alumni club, the charges were to be made by the Graduate Board. Finally, the Board of Directors was given the power to make any other needed rules with respect to discipline and procedure which would serve in the interests of justice, provided these rules did not violate the organic law of the Fraternity.

Many of the above mentioned changes had been rendered necessary as a result of important alterations that had taken place since 1912 relative to the status of the alumni. In the first instance, it was ruled that the Alumni Correspondent might either be an active or alumnus member of the chapter. More important, was the change in 1917 which resulted in a re-definition of what constituted a chapter. Heretofore, a chapter included both active and alumni members, the latter, however, being excluded from voting in most cases upon practically every important matter that was brought before the chapter. In a few instances some of the chapters did accord greater rights to their graduates but in the main they had no voice in the determination of the chapter's fiscal policy, the admission of new members or in the general conduct of local affairs. On the other hand their assistance in rushing and above all in meeting chapter deficits was zealously sought by the active members. In justice, therefore, to the alumni it was argued that if they were going to be called upon to meet debts arising from bad management and to iron out difficulties that had been brought about by the refusal of the chapter to pledge persons that the alumni had strongly urged, they should be given the right to vote on such matters. The author himself recalls a case in his chapter where the graduate members strongly resented the pledging of a certain person and vigorously protested against the chapter's refusal to pledge the son of a charter member. On the other hand, while the active members valued

most highly the counsel and aid furnished by their graduates they were afraid that the proposed scheme would destroy their rights in the selection of persons who were to make up the active chapter, and it was the active chapter that had to live with these persons and not the alumni. Spirited discussion took place on this general matter at the 1917 Convention with the result that a compromise was effected. According to this agreement, the alumni and active members were declared to be the chapter and were to enjoy equal rights and privileges, provided, the alumni were to have no right to vote for active members without the consent of the active chapter, unless such chapter had fewer than five members. In such an event the alumni might step in and vote new members into the chapters. By another amendment the alumni were denied the right to elect the chapter's delegate to the convention, though as has been seen they were at the same time accorded the power to vote on the expulsion or suspension of any member of the chapter. Finally, in 1921 all restrictions upon the powers of the alumni to vote on the admission of new members were removed, and since that date the alumni may, if they desire, vote upon any candidate for admission into the chapter.³³⁹

Another important modification that took place between 1909 and 1921 in the organic law was that which concerned the honorable dismissal of members. Although the intent of the clause in the 1909 document had been to provide for dismissal, the use of the word "Fraternity" raised a technical point as to whether a person once inducted into Delta Upsilon could ever sever his connections with the same. Prior to 1909 it would appear that the Executive Council at times had accepted the resignations of certain persons, the implication being that membership might be terminated upon action of that body. After 1909, however, it seems clear that while one might receive an honorable discharge from his chapter, no dismissal from the Fraternity could take place except for violation of the pledges. Definite pronouncement of this policy was stated in 1912 and again in 1921. Hence from 1909 on, a person might honorably be relieved of his chapter obligations but not from the Fraternity except for violation of his pledges.

Again the question arose, in 1912, as to the status of alumni belonging to a petitioning society that had been granted a charter. Heretofore these persons had become members by initiation only. In the future certified alumni of a petitioning group might become members of Delta Upsilon either by initiation or by subscribing, at a later date,

³³⁹ See *Quarterly*, XXXVI:2-4.

to the pledge required by the rite of initiation. During 1917, another question arose relative to the standing of persons who had entered military service, particularly among the Canadian chapters. It appears that certain individuals had been pledged to the Fraternity but before initiation had entered military service. In justice to these men it was ruled that the rite of initiation might be administered either by any chapter or group of members upon the written authority of the Council, provided that the candidate's own chapter had given its consent. Finally, it should be observed that in 1913 the constitution was altered so as to prevent the initiation of any person after September, 1917, who was a member of a high school secret society, preparatory school or institution that trained students for college. This change had been brought about as the result of a general move that had arisen in certain states against college fraternities. Evidently, Delta Upsilon desired to strengthen its position by making it clear that its fraternal life and organization was not to be confused with the practices of secondary school societies, whose actions had aroused so much just comment and criticism.³⁴⁰

Between 1921 and 1925, when a new constitution was adopted, a number of changes took place. Most of these concerned detail matters which need no comment, or related to the governing boards of the Fraternity, concerning which some discussion will appear in a later chapter. It should be noted in passing, however, that there was added during these years to the list of Fraternity officers, an Assistant Treasurer, a Chairman of the Board of Directors and a new body known as the Board on Petitioning Societies. It should also be observed that in 1924 the constitution was altered so as to provide that petitioning societies might be granted a charter upon a seven-eighths vote of the chapters present in convention and upon a three-fourths vote of the Trustees present at their annual assembly.³⁴¹

Since 1925 the number of changes that have occurred are few in number, for which no detailed treatment seems necessary, especially as most of these modifications concerned the central government of Delta Upsilon and which are treated elsewhere in this volume. For our purpose all that remains is to present a brief résumé of the Constitution and By-Laws as they exist at the present time. The Constitution of 1933 consists of eleven articles, the first of which defines the Fraternity. This article provides that Delta Upsilon is a non-secret society

³⁴⁰ In 1916 this was altered so as to read September, 1918, and in 1919 was repealed entirely. In 1921 it was provided that chapter delegates were not to be bound by the instructions of their societies.

³⁴¹ See below pp. 209-213 for discussion of this change.

consisting of members duly initiated in accordance with the law of the Fraternity and of such honorary members that had been elected prior to 1891. The objects of the Fraternity remain as they had been since 1909, with the incorporated Fraternity possessing the power to acquire and hold funds and disburse the same for general purposes. Article two concerns the Board of Trustees and bore no material change over the 1925 document other than the addition of a new section in 1930 which allows the Trustees of a chapter to collect and receive on behalf of a chapter any money or property bequeathed to it. Article three concerns the Directors, while the next article enumerates the duties of the Fraternity officers. No change appears in the structure of the Directors, though in 1931 a new officer was added in the form of a Fraternity Advisor. This officer was to be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Directors, for three years; his duties being assigned by that body. The motive back of this feature was the belief that certain prominent and peculiarly fitted members might visit either the chapters or alumni groups in an informal way and address them on matters incident to the Fraternity or on any topic of general interest. No Advisors have as yet been appointed. Article five relates to the governing boards, concerning which comment will appear later. Article six covers the question of membership in Delta Upsilon and was the same as it had been in 1925. The next article deals with the chapters and except for a change in 1932 was the same as it had been in 1925.³⁴² The eighth article dealing with the alumni clubs was the same as in 1925, while article ten was altered in 1932 only to the extent that a chapter was to be denied rights at convention if it were four months in default to the Fraternity for taxes or other obligations; heretofore the section had read five months previous to convention. It should also be noted in passing that chapter delegates to the convention were to be chosen by the undergraduates only unless none were present or voting. The remaining two articles concern the Fraternity Seal and the procedure of constitutional amendment, relative to which no alterations have taken place since 1925.

In respect to the By-Laws of the Fraternity certain alterations have been made. Article one concerns the convention whose officers include a President, three Vice-Presidents, one of whom is to be an undergraduate, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Chaplain and an Auditor. In 1925 the list also included a Poet, Historian, and an Orator, all of

³⁴²This change called for an elimination of the clause "who at that time of his admission therein was a duly enrolled student of the institution in which such a society is located"; a change of no great significance.

whom were eliminated in 1926. In the same year the section that required the submission to the Convention of annual reports from the chapters was abolished. In so doing the convention brought to an end a practice that had existed since the establishment of the Confederation. During the early years of the Fraternity these reports were evidently of great value as they gave each society an opportunity to become aware of what the others were doing and aided in knitting the organizations into a closer brotherhood. With the advent of the *Quarterly*, however, the need for these convention reports was considerably removed and though for a time they were continued in a much briefer form their actual value was practically gone. The surprising thing is that they were not abolished earlier than they were. Article two relates to the District or Provincial Conferences which had been formally established in 1912 and concerning which discussion will follow in a later chapter. Suffice it here to say that while the organic law of 1925 enumerates these Provinces that for 1926 eliminated the list of the chapters belonging to each district. Article four concerns the structure of the chapters and with the exception of a clause added in 1930 to the effect that the local treasurer might be either a graduate or active member no other change has taken place since 1925. This slight alteration is significant, however, in that it points the way to a more thorough fiscal policy on the part of the chapters. In respect to the insignia of the Fraternity which is to be found in Article six the only change noted since 1925 was the addition of a clause in 1930 which provides that the mother, wife or fiancée might wear the badge of a member of Delta Upsilon. All other articles of the By-Laws remain as they had been in 1925 except for certain changes in the nature of the tax system and the structure of alumni clubs, items which will be treated separately.

And so our narrative of the growth and development of the Constitution and By-Laws of Delta Upsilon has come to an end. Throughout this sketch we have witnessed the steady progression towards greater centralization. During the formative period the emphasis had been on the chapters and in their hands most of the powers had rested. Beginning, however, with the memorable Convention at Middlebury in 1864 a decided step was taken towards the creation of a central governing body. With the inception of the Executive Council in 1883, or 1885 if we take the date when that body formally began to function, Delta Upsilon was launched upon a scheme that logically led to the incorporation of that Council in 1905 and of the Fraternity itself in 1909. Since that latter date great strides were made by the creation of a

number of governing boards and bodies, notably the Trustees and Directors, all of which resulted in the appearance of a Fraternity which was marked by centralization of power in the hands of the alumni rather than of the active members. Speaking in terms of political science Delta Upsilon is still a federation of sovereign chapters, who either through their delegates to the Convention or to the Board of Trustees have the final voice in the determination of Fraternity policy. So extensive, however, is the authority that the chapters have delegated to the governing boards that it seems safe to conclude that the practical control of Delta Upsilon is definitely lodged where it should be—in the hands of those best calculated to lead to further growth and development. The constitutional arrangements prior to 1864 and indeed before 1909 were logically devised to promote the life of the Fraternity as it then existed. With the extension in the roll of chapters that took place after these dates, with the appearance of the *Quarterly* and the Executive Council, it became apparent that a more delicate and complicated system had developed. Proper handling of this situation demanded that the undergraduate surrender some of his powers to those alumni whose experience and ability argued for control in Fraternity matters. It is a compliment to the active members that they not only saw this need but courageously undertook to solve the problem by creating a central government of far reaching power and authority. Under the guidance of this government, Delta Upsilon has forged forward, and actuated by motives and purposes as dear to the alumni as to the undergraduate, a Fraternity in the true sense of the word has come into being. Were those youths who conceived the idea of "Justice is our Foundation" to appear today they would wonder at the structure as it now exists. Their unanimous opinion, however, would be that Delta Upsilon was still a Fraternity wherein brothers sought to promote equity in college affairs, to aid in the diffusion of liberal culture and above all to seek those spiritual values of brotherhood and true manhood.

Chapter X

CONVENTION ACTIVITIES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

ALUMNI SUPPORT OF CONVENTIONS—CHAPTER ATTENDANCE—ADMISSION OF NEW CHAPTERS—ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST EXPANSION

ANNUAL conventions of Delta Upsilon were held from 1900 to date with the single exception of 1918. In that year, as a result of the disturbed conditions that existed following America's entrance into the World War, it was deemed wise not to hold the usual gathering. In most cases chapters acted as hosts though on several occasions an alumni club or clubs sponsored the meeting. For example, the West Baden Convention of 1929 was held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Delta Upsilon Club with the assistance of the De Pauw, Purdue and Indiana Chapters. The utilization of the kind services of these clubs reflects in part the growing importance of the alumni to the Fraternity. At the same time it reveals a reluctance on the part of the chapters to shoulder the responsibilities of these gatherings even though the General Fraternity has been exceedingly generous in its aid and assistance. Among those chapters who have entertained the Fraternity more than once are Syracuse, Brown, Chicago, New York and Minnesota, though in each case the local alumni played an important rôle in making these meetings a success. Among those who have frequented Fraternity Conventions, most would agree that the gatherings at San Francisco, Seattle, New York City and Washington, D. C., were outstanding meetings. And while these conventions were marked by important gains in Fraternity work, such as the admission of new chapters or the amendment of the constitution, the most conspicuous characteristic was the social and fraternal aspect. Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the records of the conventions of even fifty years ago will be struck by the absence of entertainment. Ever since the close of the previous century more and more time has been devoted to various forms of entertainment which in some cases have been rather elaborate.

The growth of the Fraternity has made possible this shift in emphasis. In 1900 thirty-four chapters were represented, while in 1932 fifty-five societies were present. From 1900 to 1916 inclusive the number of delegates ran from sixty to ninety-one, with the largest representation taking place in 1915. During these years each chapter was entitled to two delegates plus one additional for every ten members in excess of twenty-five, a factor that helps to explain the variation in the number of delegates.³⁴³ Another cause was that during 1915 and 1916 Toronto sent only one representative, while in 1916 McGill had no delegate; both cases being explained on account of the disturbed conditions at these institutions due to the World War. Finally, it should be added that in certain years some of the chapters sent no delegations at all, while in other instances chapters were represented by but one delegate.³⁴⁴ From 1917 to 1932 inclusive, during which period the constitution allotted but one delegate to each chapter, the number of accredited representatives ranged from forty-two to fifty-five. There should have been one additional delegate in 1917 and two in 1932, but, due to the failure of these chapters to meet their obligations to the Fraternity, they were denied seats by virtue of a constitutional provision.³⁴⁵ Harvard, for reasons that will be explained later, was not present from 1919 to 1923 inclusive, while New York was absent in 1922 and Toronto in 1923 and 1924. No cause is listed in the *Annual* for the absence of these last two societies.

In addition to the representatives from the chapters, delegates from a number of alumni clubs and associations were granted seats with limited powers. The number present varied from six in 1900 to twenty-seven in 1909, the average for the entire period from 1900 to 1932 being five. The greatest interest shown by these groups took place in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1925. In general this may be explained by reason of the location of the convention and the entertainment provided; and yet at New York City in 1932 there were but three groups present. Of the various clubs and associations attending these meetings the Delta Upsilon Club of New York has had by far the best record, with the Chicago, Minnesota, Kansas City and Western Pennsylvania groups trailing. All of these far outdistanced the other units whose presence

³⁴³ Harvard had three delegates in 1901, 1904, 1907, 1909, Bowdoin, three, in 1915 and 1916.

³⁴⁴ Stanford and California had no delegates in 1901, while in 1907 these groups had but one delegate. Northwestern had but one in 1905 and 1909. Marietta but one in 1910, while Toronto and New York were not represented in 1923 and 1922 respectively.

³⁴⁵ These were Rutgers, De Pauw and New York.

was often accounted for by reason of some petitioning society in their area. Prominent among those who were delegates from these alumni units should be mentioned F. M. Crossett who probably holds the record of having been present at more conventions than any other single Delta Upsilon, living or dead.^{345a}

From 1900 to 1921 inclusive the Executive Council was represented by two delegates at each meeting; after that date this body was no longer entitled to representation, though a number of them were present at these later sessions. The Trustees, who were given seats beginning in 1910, had two delegates except for 1910 when but one seems to have attended. Among the representatives of these two groups should be mentioned Wilson L. Fairbanks, John Patterson, Clifford M. Swan, Samuel S. Hall and Thomas C. Miller. In addition to these various delegates there were present at odd times the officers of the Fraternity and Convention as well as a large number of visitors from the chapters and alumni clubs.

The activities of the convention covered a number of topics among which none was more important than that of amending and revising the Constitution. Much of this has already been discussed, though there is one change that requires comment in view of the attitude of the chapters towards this matter, namely the procedure relative to the admission of new chapters. At the beginning of the century no charter could be granted except by the unanimous consent of the chapters *present* at convention. Now it was the opinion of some, notably among those alumni who were active in Fraternity work, that this arrangement was altogether too narrow, particularly as a single chapter might block the desires and best interests of Delta Upsilon. Actuated by this motive, Ferris, New York '78, proposed at the 1903 meeting that the constitution be altered so as to provide for the consent of but four-fifths of the chapters in convention. Ferris intended bringing this up for action at the next general meeting but before that time certain members of the Council seem to have persuaded him to drop the matter as it "undoubtedly would cause a warm fight, and even if passed would be the cause of a lot of friction."³⁴⁶ Nothing materialized, therefore, for the time being. And even when the organic law was altered in 1905 and 1909 no suggestion was made by either the Executive Council or the delegates to change the existing provision.

^{345a} Crossett died March 18, 1934.

³⁴⁶ See Goldsmith to Hall, Oct. 18, 1904 and Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 14, 1903. The Constitution of 1854, which operated until 1859, provided that a three-fourths vote of the chapters was required; the vote being either in convention or by correspondence.

In the December issue of the *Quarterly* for 1909, however, the whole matter was brought squarely before the Fraternity by an article setting forth the views of the Harvard Chapter. It was the opinion of this group that the constitution was thwarting the will of the great majority of the chapters. To remedy this situation Harvard proposed that the organic law be amended so that while a unanimous vote was to be required on the first two applications for a charter, then any subsequent request needed only a seven-eighths vote of the chapters in convention. This article aroused considerable interest among the chapters, several of whom wrote in to the *Quarterly* approving of the Harvard proposal.³⁴⁷ Clearly the sentiment in favor of a change had grown considerably since 1904. Moreover the matter was brought before the Trustees at a meeting, February 8, 1910. At this assembly Waldo G. Morse of the Rochester Chapter proposed that the convention be asked to amend the constitution along the lines suggested by Harvard, plus a provision that called for the consent of two-thirds of the Trustees. Although an attempt was made to postpone consideration of this motion until a later meeting, the Trustees by a vote of twenty in favor and none against endorsed Morse's action. As a result, the chapters were notified that this amendment would be brought up before the 1910 Convention, as it was by Verne M. Bovie, Secretary of the Trustees. The account of the action of the delegates as given in the *Quarterly* is significant enough to be quoted:³⁴⁸

After several other matters of minor importance had been disposed of, a scrawny little foundling called the 'Seven Eighths Vote' was left on the doorstep of the Convention. John Patterson half apologized as he unwrapped the poorly nourished creature and held it up for the delegates' examination. He protested loudly that it was no offspring of his, nor did he know who its father was. The Trustees had accepted a sort of guardianship until the Convention should decide whether or not to adopt it. . . . Some of the delegates thought the youngster a useful citizen and urged its adoption; others felt kindly toward it at first and offered to give it a chance. The dubious ones thought leaving it lie on the table for a year might do it good but Clifford G. Roe protested against such action, as inhuman and unprecedented. He moved instead that the little waif be painlessly exterminated by unanimous vote of the Convention assembled, and as a result of this its remains were respectfully interred in a bottomless pit. *Sic transit gloria pat.*

In spite of this facetious report as given in the *Quarterly* the fact remains that there were some delegates who were strongly of the opinion

³⁴⁷ *Quarterly*, XXVIII:39-41, 185.

³⁴⁸ *Quarterly*, XXIX:30-31.

that the amendment was worth passing. Patterson himself had voted for the proposition at the Trustees' meeting and surely was well informed as were others as to its origins and supporters. Doubtless those who were in favor of the idea sensed the futility of the movement, which explains why they endorsed Roe's suggestion. The proposal itself was not as dangerous as it appeared in view of the fact that the seven-eighths vote could not be invoked until the petitioner had come up for the third time. On the other hand it is reasonable to assume that a society that was determined to gain admission into Delta Upsilon and which could bank upon seven-eighths of the chapters might willingly wait three years. In which event one might as well grant a charter the first time and be done with it. As it was, however, the convention would not consider the proposition.³⁴⁹

The matter was not "interred in a bottomless pit," though for many a year the Fraternity made no attempt to alter the existing regulation. An examination, however, of the *Quarterly* and the *Annual* will reveal that while no one seemed so bold as to whisper in favor of a change there were many who believed that the time would come when the unanimous vote would be removed. Year after year the Executive Council and later the Board on Petitioning Societies presented their recommendations to the convention as to granting new charters. Their findings had been the result of much thought, effort and expense. Nothing in other words was left undone by these servants of the Fraternity to discover the fitness of the petitioning bodies. Personal visits to the institutions concerned, correspondence with university authorities, examination of the local's standing in respect to scholarship, student activities, financial rating and the like, all speak volumes for the zeal of these men to present only groups that measured up to the highest standards. And yet in spite of this objective investigation, chapter delegates continued to vote down societies that in some cases were far stronger and better established than some of the chapters themselves. The motives behind this position will be treated later. Suffice it here to state that the delegates, possessed of scanty information, determined for various reasons to insist upon voting against societies which had the whole hearted support of the committees that had investigated them. A crisis was reached at the Amherst Convention of 1923. At this meeting the chapters turned a deaf ear to all the petitioners, of whom the Board of Petitioning Societies had strongly

³⁴⁹ In justice to the Trustees it ought to be stated that while Patterson and others were opposed to the proposition on the ground that it would stir up internal strife, they were nevertheless willing to bring the matter up and then dispose of it as outlined above; see Smalley to Swan, Aug. 31, Sept. 31, 1910.

recommended charters to Missouri and Dartmouth; the former, for example, being denied by a vote of but three chapters. Hardly had the Convention taken action than the meeting was thrown into a spirited discussion as to the right of a chapter "to mold the policy of the entire Fraternity against the wishes of the rest." John P. Broomell, Thomas C. Miller and others spoke most strongly in favor of a change which was followed by Broomell proposing an amendment providing for a four-fifths vote of the chapters present at a convention. Our written sources fail to show the intense feeling that was engendered by this proposal, though a conversation with any of the men who attended this meeting would convince the most "doubting Thomas" that the whole affair was one that might well have produced internal strife of a most serious nature. The psychological setting, however, was all in favor of a change and to the surprise of both factions, Broomell's resolution was carried by a vote of twenty-eight to eighteen.³⁵⁰

The above resolution was referred to the standing committee on the constitution by the Directors at their meeting, September 19, 1923. This committee in time presented a report that modified the original amendment by calling for a seven-eighths vote instead of a four-fifths vote. This change was made on the ground that it was less drastic than the proposal of the Amherst Convention and would, therefore, have a better chance of being adopted. Among the Trustees there were some who were not entirely in accord with the proposition. Not that they did not find fault with the attitude of the chapters but that they feared the entire proposition might lead to a split in Fraternity sentiment. Accordingly these men sought to compromise but on finding that the bulk of the Trustees were in sympathy with the amendment were content to register their votes against the change and allow the majority to have their way. Final action was taken by the Trustees at a special meeting, January 24, 1924. At this gathering several changes were suggested by certain members but each in turn was voted down. Ultimately the original resolution providing for a seven-eighths vote was carried in the Assembly by twenty-five votes for and five against. The amendment was then forwarded to the chapters who in time assembled at Syracuse for convention in the fall of 1924.³⁵¹

On September 15 of that year the proposition was debated by the delegates. In the meantime, as is evidenced by a study of the *Quar-*

³⁵⁰ *Annual, 1923, Quarterly, LI:323-324.*

³⁵¹ Minutes of the Board of Directors, Sept. 19, Nov. 21, Dec. 20, 1923, Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 3, 1923, Jan. 24, 1924.

terly and a few of the minutes of chapter meetings, the Fraternity at large had examined the matter in a most careful manner. Small wonder was it therefore that a spirited discussion took place at Syracuse, particularly on the part of the delegates from Amherst, Williams, Cornell, Brown, Rutgers, Oregon State, the Trustees and representatives of the New York and Oklahoma Alumni Clubs. The roll-call revealed thirty-five votes in the affirmative and eight in the negative, which was enough to pass the amendment. And so after many years of agitation the Fraternity established as its present rule that upon a seven-eighths vote of the chapters *present* at convention and upon a three-fourths vote of the Trustees at their annual Assembly, a charter might be granted to a petitioning society. Since that date murmurs have been heard in favor of still further change and at the New York Convention of 1932 a motion was actually presented providing for a three-fourths vote of the Convention. This motion, although debated at some length, was defeated on roll-call.³⁵²

In addition to amending the Constitution, the conventions undertook to instruct the Executive Council, the Council, Trustees and other governing boards or committees as to a number of various matters. To illustrate, the questions of Fraternity examinations, of the proper or improper use of the Insignia, of the publication of *Our Record* or *Manual*, these and many others were referred to some agency of the general Fraternity either with power to act or with the instruction to report at the next convention. In some cases each one of these topics was conceived by one of the governing boards, though the actual presentation of the matter to the convention was usually handled by a chapter delegate. The convention likewise passed a number of resolutions endorsing the work of members either in Fraternity or non-fraternity work, thanking the entertaining chapter or alumni club for their kindness and hospitality, and interpreting at times the correct meaning of some phrase of the constitution, such for example as the provision relating to the affiliation of members from other chapters.

Although these topics consumed much of the time of the convention, that which was closest to the hearts and interest of the chapter delegates was the question of the admission of new members. Fraternity expansion, or extension as it is also called, had been one of the high lights of past conventions. The twentieth century has been no exception to this, though older and maturer minds have often wondered

³⁵² *Annual, 1924-1932.* No record of this call appears in the manuscript records and it may be that the reference in the *Annual* should have read "motion was defeated."

why the delegates took this matter so seriously, particularly as Delta Upsilon has fairly well covered most of the leading educational institutions. The answer exists in the view that the right to found new chapters is one of the few powers of any significance that is still possessed by the chapters. The exercise of this function, moreover has given to the delegates an opportunity to engage in Fraternity politics in a manner that evidently is much relished. Further, at the opening of the century the field for extension was still relatively large and as there existed a tradition of conservatism and progression in some of the chapters the battle was continued and has been continued down to date with zeal and determination.

Unlike the former periods, the problem was marked by the omission of any disputes between the delegates and the governing boards as to the legality of the founding of new societies. This matter which had torn the Fraternity wide open in the 1880's was largely put to rest by the action of the delegates at that time and by the Executive Council and Trustees' practice of meticulously observing constitutional requirements. Further the method of investigating petitioning groups was conducted on a more scientific basis, either by the Executive Council, Trustees or by the Board on Petitioning Societies. As a result chapter delegates no longer doubted the merit of an institution recommended to them, though they did, as will be shown, question the character or standing of the petitioning groups themselves. On the other hand it should be noted that in some localities there was a positive opinion based upon logical thought and reasoning that Delta Upsilon should proceed most cautiously in admitting new chapters.

The arguments for and against extension, as advanced during the present century, constituted nothing new. Indeed it would not be difficult to show that the sentiments expressed by delegates and alumni in the last thirty years are the same in principle as those voiced during the last half of the previous century. For purposes of convenience and in the interest of clarification, an attempt will be made to present a résumé of these conflicting views as they appear in our sources. One of the more significant statements made was that the Fraternity had grown too rapidly in admitting new chapters and that instead of further expansion, the Fraternity should direct its efforts towards internal development. By internal growth was meant the strengthening of the existing chapters through the creation of agencies that would not only watch over the ordinary phases of chapter life but would also knit the same into a stronger and more vital brotherhood by the adoption of uniform practices, by more frequent visitations by

Fraternity officers and by instilling into the minds of all the cardinal principles and ideals of Delta Upsilon. The argument in itself was possessed of distinct merit and validity. Certain chapters had, for various reasons, fallen into evil ways and practices, had been slip-shod in their business procedure, had been remiss in performing duties to the Fraternity and at times had been unwilling to meet their financial obligations either to local concerns or to the General Fraternity. Finally, it should be noted that in a few instances, that will be treated later, a spirit of ultra independence had appeared; a spirit, moreover, which tended to the inception of a belief that the chapter itself might well conduct its own life without much regard to the Fraternity itself. And in one case, this sentiment went so far as to lead to nullification and secession. Those who advocated a stronger internal policy were standing on sure and certain ground.

Another contention, and one not without merit, was that any further extension would lead to greater difficulties of efficient administration. Those who held to this view argued that visitations by a field secretary would become increasingly more laborious and expensive. Proper inspection demanded visits by this officer or some other person that were not only frequent but were more extended as to time. How any person could satisfactorily visit all of the chapters in a given year, especially as these groups extended from coast to coast and almost from North to South and interview in a penetrating and objective manner the chapters, the alumni and the university authorities, was a question that the anti-expansionists believed could not be answered. Homogeneity of character among the chapters and similarity of ideals would become increasingly more difficult to obtain as the chapter roll was enlarged. And with the failure of these worthy objectives a spirit of sectionalism had and would still further develop. Sectionalism, all agreed, was an attitude of mind that should be erased as speedily as possible.

Again, it was held that the burden of proof for admitting new societies lay with the friends of that organization; in other words, it was up to these alumni to make a good case for expansion, which the foes of expansion believed had not always been accomplished. The atmosphere of the convention, they also contended, was such that often clouded real issues. Amid the heat and spirit of debate, supporting speeches were made that substituted sentiment and prejudice for reason and logic. In this respect, it was argued by some, that even though a chapter might be unable to present any sound reason for objecting to a petitioning group, still if it honestly harbored a doubt

as to the group or if it took the stand that the Fraternity should go slow and emphasize conservatism and internal growth, then it was the constitutional duty of that chapter to register a negative vote. In other words, borrowing an analogy from the British Parliamentary system, an "Opposition" was exactly as constitutional as His Majesty's Ministers. The essence of this argument amounted simply to this, that further extension should be opposed on the ground that opposition in itself was justifiable and constitutional.

Anti-expansionists also held that in some cases the admission of certain groups illustrated quite clearly the defects in the existing procedure and therefore constituted a valid reason against further action. With considerable logic these men showed that many a petitioning society had been admitted too hastily and that the standards of the local group which had been kept up to a point so as to insure admission, had slumped badly after a charter had been granted. Social prestige, scholarly attainments, athletic and extra-curricular activities all seemed most convincing during the period of petitioning, but after admission these were allowed to drop. All of which showed the real merits of the petitioning society or the qualities of the students at a particular institution. Glorified speeches, alluring pictorial presentations of college buildings, inviting statistical data and the like did not in themselves warrant the granting of a charter. "Beware of Greeks bringing Gifts," might well have been voiced by these men. In this respect, it was often contended that proper analysis of factual material had not taken place. Instead sentiment and prejudice clouded vision and reason. Alumni, whose fraternal feelings had been lukewarm, were often appealed to by petitioners in a way that made them feel that now at last they might do something really important for Delta Upsilon. Human nature being as it is, so the argument ran, was stimulated by the vision of playing a rôle in the Fraternity; in other words, of satisfying their own ego. This being the case these alumni rushed into the theater of Fraternity problems and warmly advanced a petitioning group regardless of the merits of the same. To prove this contention there might well have been presented not merely the subsequent slump in the character of the new chapter but also the more patent observation that these alumni after having gained their ends ceased to care very much about either the local group or the Fraternity itself.

Again it was argued, more frequently in debate than in written form, that the character of the men desiring admission did not measure up to either the fraternity type or to the Delta Upsilon type. This view

rested upon personal visits at different times of nearby chapters either to the college itself or to the petitioning society. Sometimes these visits came as the result of inter-collegiate activities, social or otherwise; again, they happened as a result of a desire to investigate the society in question. In either instance the visit, which was usually a short one, resulted in the acquisition of information concerning the quality of college men at the institution where the petitioner existed. This information showed that the local atmosphere revealed characteristics that were alien to Delta Upsilon. Peculiar student organizations, bearing at times names that sounded uncouth and indicative of frontier ideals, such as "Ruff-Necks," over-emphasis on athletic, social or scholarly pursuits, such as being too attentive to books and literary activities, a lack of courtesy, brotherly feeling or fraternity finesse, these and other factors served to convince the visitors of the undesirability of either the college or the society. This information was then passed on to the other chapters by correspondence or by word of mouth at convention and served as a nucleus for decided opposition. Societies of this type that had been admitted, so the argument ran, did not enter into the spirit of Delta Upsilon and did not, therefore, bring any credit to the Fraternity.

Closely allied with this view was the sentiment that the financial backing of the group was such as to make it unwise to grant it a charter. Here again the evidence was usually gained after a society had been admitted, which evidence showed that the new chapter was unable to meet its local obligations, unable to maintain ornate if not elaborate fraternity homes; all of which tended to weaken public opinion as to the standards of Delta Upsilon. Again, it was argued that the admission of a society at "X" college would, because of inter-collegiate rivalry or standing, injure an existing chapter on its own campus and make it increasingly difficult to pledge new members or even uphold Delta Upsilon ideals. All of which meant that at a particular institution, possessing a number of fraternities including Delta Upsilon, there existed a hostile feeling against a neighboring institution. The author knows, for example, of a prominent national fraternity whose alumni have been urging the granting of a charter to a reputable New York institution, but whose desires have been repeatedly checked by a nearby chapter whose action has been based solely on athletic and college rivalry. Were a chapter founded at that institution, then campus sentiment at the other college would immediately cast reflection upon the already existing chapter, and in this way make it more difficult for the older group to maintain its local and fraternity standing. In other

words by admitting the petitioning society the fraternity would be defeating its own ends.

Many other arguments were raised, many of which were trivial in nature or local in application, and need not detain us. It is believed, however, that the most cogent arguments of the anti-expansionists have been presented as they exist in written or unwritten records. A criticism of these contentions is not within the scope of the historian as the sincerity or honesty of the arguments can not be questioned. No one who has read the lengthy circular letters sent out by the Michigan Chapter in 1910 can doubt but its members were loyally seeking to advance the cause of Delta Upsilon, even though they sought to check the admission of new societies. Michigan, Amherst, Cornell, Wisconsin, Stanford, California, Williams and others in seeking to retard hasty growth and action were in the main actuated by honorable motives. And yet it is evident that some of the arguments were in themselves but rationalizations and did not reveal the actual reason for opposing expansion. Ultra conservatism, it seems, was often the basic reason for objection. Delta Upsilon, a time-honored Fraternity and possessed of a rich and enviable heritage, should not seek to emulate other societies whose purpose seemed to be to have the largest roll of chapters of any fraternity. Were Delta Upsilon to follow in the wake of these more ambitious groups the Fraternity would become common and cheap. Further by so generous a policy, Delta Upsilon would soon have on its hands a list of inactive chapters that would rival some of the other Greek letter societies. It should also be noted in passing, that the validity of these contentions was dimmed by the extensive internal development that had taken place within the Fraternity, especially since 1909.

Turning to the arguments of those who favored expansion one notes at first the view that extension and internal growth were distinct problems and that any attempt to confuse the two would lead to illogical reasoning. The Council, Trustees, Directors, Graduate Board, Finance Committee and the editor of the *Quarterly* had it as part of their duty to foster and promote the internal life of the Fraternity. The activities and accomplishments of these agencies, so it was debated, spoke for themselves and thus removed any and all necessity for insisting that there should be no more additions until the Fraternity had set its own house in order. Internally, it was held, the Fraternity had made great strides forward; its house was in order and the question of extension was one that ought to be argued on the basis of its own merits.

Again the expansionists declared that while it was true that care had not always been taken in the past as to the investigation of petitioning groups that this contention now was of no value. Further, it was insisted, that an impartial group of alumni, whose loyalty to the Fraternity could be attested by long and faithful service, was in a far better position to seek out the objective facts relative to a petitioning society and its college than a group of undergraduates. These undergraduates, so it was held, were easily swayed by local sentiment or feeling that had often been more traditional than valuable. The procedure adopted by these alumni had always been built upon the foundation that nothing would be done and no group recommended which in any way might injure the standing of Delta Upsilon. Nothing was left undone by these investigators to find out the facts in each case, and while local alumni might have been swept off their feet as a result of personal pressure, such could not be and had not been the case with the Board on Petitioning Societies. In this respect the Board and the General Fraternity Officers pointedly raised the question why did the delegates continue to vote appropriations for these activities if their findings were of no value. It should also be noted that the governing boards argued most convincingly that only a small number of petitioning groups had ever been referred to the convention and that in consequence of this selectivity the delegates had been saved a great amount of labor.

Probably the strongest case made out by those favoring a liberal program was that the Fraternity itself from the very first had not been a conservative organization, that its ideals and objectives were progressive in nature and that a modest policy of expansion was both logical and necessary. Logical in that it was in tune with the historical trend of the Fraternity; necessary, if the future was to witness Delta Upsilon taking its place far to the front of the other existing societies. Adopt a conservative plan, so these men argued, and admit no or only a few more chapters and the time would come when the alumni of Delta Upsilon would be lost in the greater number belonging to other groups. Such a program would lead inevitably to a lessening of the importance of the Fraternity in academic circles, would make it more difficult to obtain desirable members and in any event bring about an exclusive characteristic that was the very denial of the aims and ideals of the Founders. Further, Delta Upsilon's reputation rested not merely upon the number of four letter men that it had at this or that college or of holding this college honor or office; rather did it also depend upon the inherent and vital characteristics of its members.

Had Delta Upsilon not gone into Brown the Fraternity could not boast of its Charles E. Hughes. And without chapters at Rutgers, Michigan, Pennsylvania and elsewhere the Fraternity would have been denied as members men who have taken prominent parts in our nation's history. Who can tell, so the theme continued, what splendid material the Fraternity has lost by not having entered Dartmouth earlier or in not having a Yale Chapter. If this be true of these institutions it will also be true of other universities where at present there is no chapter. The future of Delta Upsilon rests not so much upon its past as upon the present. With the Fraternity well intrenched by incorporation and by the development of a worthwhile central government, expansion becomes not only a reasonable but a necessary part of Delta Upsilon.

The undergraduate need have no fear that the Fraternity will rush into colleges that fall below the accepted standards of academic rank. Indeed the number of institutions still open for legitimate consideration are relatively few in number. Into these Delta Upsilon ought logically to go, and with the founding of chapters at these universities the entire question of expansion will become relatively unimportant. In other words nature and society has set definite limits for the time being upon expansion. This being the case, the expansionists argued, let Delta Upsilon forge ahead and bring to an end this constant contention between certain chapters and the Fraternity over the question of admitting new societies.

Finally it should be noted that just as there are some chapters that traditionally have taken a conservative stand so there are others who have been habitually liberal in their attitude. Eager to see the Fraternity grow in numbers these extensionists have been as aggressive as their opponents. Both factions have constantly sought to create pressure upon the neutral group so as to gain their desired ends. In the course of this contest those favoring expansion have often found their path blocked, but with the change in the constitutional requirements as to the admission of new chapters, these obstacles have one after another been removed. Each and every society that has been granted a charter in the present century is located at a college or institution that commands the respect of the educational world. Moreover, in many a case considerable opposition has existed but in time the expansionists have usually had their way. And of the thirty or more societies upon which no favorable action has been taken, over a half are located at schools into which Delta Upsilon will probably never enter. On the other hand considerable sentiment at various times has been raised in

favor of the University of Maine, the University of Utah, Washington and Jefferson, University of North Carolina, Duke and Cincinnati.

The accomplishments of the convention during the present century have indeed been important. The Constitution and By-Laws have at various times been amended and revised. Resolutions in large number have been passed clothing the governing boards with additional power and instructing them in respect to matters of Fraternity policy. Further, charters have been granted to an imposing list of petitioning societies. It is true, as noticed elsewhere, that the activities of the convention are not as elaborate as they have been in the past, largely because powers that heretofore were chiefly lodged in the hands of this gathering have since 1909 been shared by the governing boards of Delta Upsilon. Actually, therefore, one must study the functions of these boards if one wishes to gain a true picture of the growth and progress of the Fraternity. This statement should not be interpreted as meaning that the convention is of no significance, for the exact opposite is true. Constitutionally this body possesses far-reaching power. Its greatest value, however, in recent years has not been in the exercise of these rights; rather has it been found in the promotion of friendship and Fraternity spirit. Gathered under the auspices of ideals and objectives that have stood the tests and storms of a hundred years, chapter and alumni delegates have consciously and unconsciously walked shoulder to shoulder in an unending march for a greater and more lasting Delta Upsilon.

Chapter XI

THE COUNCIL IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

PERSONNEL OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—WESTERN REPRESENTA- TION—INCORPORATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES—THE HARVARD SITUATION—THE PRESENT COUNCIL

HISTORICALLY, the oldest governing board of Delta Upsilon, other than the convention which has been treated elsewhere, is the Executive Council or as it is now called, the Council. The story of this body during the present century may be divided into three general periods: first, that which relates to its life prior to 1905; second, from then to 1909; and thirdly, from 1909 to date. During the first of these periods one notes that the Executive Council's structure and powers rest upon certain constitutional provisions to be found in the organic law of 1891, plus several amendments made in 1904. Prior to this last mentioned date the Executive Council consisted of nine members chosen annually by the convention. Of these, six were to be alumni, no two of whom might be selected from the same chapter. A similar restriction existed in respect to the three undergraduate members. The officers of the Executive Council included a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary and Treasurer; the latter office being held by one person, who received a stipend of two hundred dollars a year. At least six meetings were to be held annually. This body prepared at these sessions the agenda of the convention and conduct of that meeting, made plans for the investigation of petitioning societies, the installation of new chapters, the issuing of charters and membership certificates, the publication of the *Annual*, the appointment of Advisory Boards and the handling of Fraternity finance. In addition, it rendered a report to the convention and conducted general Fraternity affairs subject to the constitution and instructions of the convention.

Actually in only one year did the Executive Council meet the required number of times, but with that exception it may be said that that body performed to the best of its abilities the various duties that were required. Its personnel consisted of E. J. Thomas, S. S. Hall,

T. B. Penfield, G. F. Andrews, E. S. Bloom, E. S. Harris, T. R. Weymouth, R. K. S. Catherwood, J. B. Crandall, F. M. Lowe, G. S. Dresser, H. S. Smalley, W. L. Fairbanks, and Arthur E. Bestor for the alumni; while E. W. Cutler, R. J. Reiley, C. E. Case, G. C. Stewart, E. A. Cary, G. W. Fuller, E. S. Harris, H. D. Randall, F. M. Lowe, P. M. Binzel, J. D. Williams, C. I. Lattig, H. P. Peckham, A. R. Gibbons, G. L. Lindsley, W. J. Hammond, H. W. Herrick and E. N. Abbey for the undergraduates. Of the alumni, Hall and Penfield held office during the six years covered by this section of the narrative, with Bloom a member for four years, Harris for three, Weymouth and Catherwood for two and the others for but one year. All of the Executive Council officers were chosen from the alumni.

The activities of this board concerned the investigation of petitioning societies, the installation of new chapters, the matter of Fraternity ritual, district meetings, the equalization of railroad rates to conventions, and the establishment of a Field Secretary. This latter office seems to have been held by Penfield, who in 1902-1903 visited eleven chapters, the next year twenty-four and in 1904-1905 practically all of the chapters. Probably the most significant event during the years 1900-1905 was the creation by the 1903 Convention of a Committee on Internal Improvement. This body was appointed by the Executive Council late in January, 1904. By this time Fairbanks, who had been author of the entire idea, was busy formulating a draft of the various topics that should be discussed by the committee. At this juncture, Catherwood, who had recently retired from the Executive Council, somewhat disturbed the peaceful trend of events by proposing that the Executive Council should be reorganized so as to provide for representation of the Western Chapters. The Committee on Internal Improvement, of which Fairbanks was chairman, seemed disinclined to favor this idea as they could see no good reason for raising the question. Nevertheless in a spirit of good will they issued a circular to a large number of the alumni asking their opinion on three distinct propositions. The first of these inquired whether the concentration of power in the hands of those living in or near New York had ever been detrimental to the Fraternity in either a general or local way. Again, it was asked whether there was any demand among the Western alumni for a greater voice in Fraternity work and finally, if such participation seemed advisable what methods might be suggested to bring about any desired change.

Unfortunately our sources are too scanty to reveal to whom these questions were put or what percent answered. The replies that exist

vould tend to indicate that the circular was only addressed to Western lumni. Some of these men stated in their answers that they were quite satisfied with existing arrangements and that they knew of no sentinel in favor of Western representation on the Executive Council. Others replied that it might be expedient to place men from the West on that body so as to promote better feeling and because the geographic center of Delta Upsilon would in time be in the Middle West. For his latter reason, it was suggested that there might be headquarters at both Chicago and New York, while some favored the moving of the Executive Council to Chicago itself. Among those who argued for Western representation there were some who frankly stated that the management of the Fraternity had not been all that it might have been and that the concentration of power in the East had injured the life of Delta Upsilon.

On the basis of this limited evidence it seems clear that Catherwood's suggestion had the backing of a number large enough to warrant attention. Both the Executive Council and the Committee on Internal Improvement recognized this fact. To illustrate, Smalley, a member of the Committee, believed that the argument for broader representation appealed to him on the ground that it would quiet a spirit of jealousy and ambition that existed among certain members of the Fraternity. Smalley, however, was not ready to advocate an immediate change but urged the Executive Council to keep the entire question in mind for future action. On the other hand, Ferris, also of the Committee, was strongly opposed to the entire affair as it was stamped, according to him, with jealousy on the part of some who "never work . . . rarely think, and yet is pleasing to them to bask in the sunlight of print and to play at greatness."³⁵⁸

At the 1904 Convention, which was held at Chicago, no mention of Western representation was made in the reports of the Executive Council and the Committee on Internal Improvement. On the motion, however, to accept the report of the Executive Council a discussion was precipitated by Frederic Whitton and participated in by Thornton B. Penfield, Jennings C. Litzenberg, Robert K. S. Catherwood, Frank M. Lowe, Goldwin Goldsmith, William H. French and Earl P. Mallory, all of whom were alumni. Out of this debate came the appointment of a committee of five, headed by Whitton, to investigate the matter, particularly from a financial point of view, and report at a later

³⁵⁸ See the letters to and from the Council and the Committee for 1904; especially those from S. Singleton, July 14, H. S. Smalley, May 7, and from Ferris, no date appearing on this last letter.

session. Two meetings were held by this body with the result that a number of amendments were proposed effecting changes in the constitution. These changes, after some slight alteration, became part of the organic law in 1905. According to these changes the Executive Council was to include six alumni, no two of whom were to be from the same chapter, and at least two of whom were to reside west of Buffalo. The Executive Council, moreover, was allowed three hundred dollars to meet the expenses of its members to and from all meetings, which were to be held at the headquarters in New York. It is evident, therefore, that Catherwood's proposals, though somewhat modified, were nevertheless accepted by the convention.

The resolutions offered by the Committee on Internal Improvement were accepted at the 1904 Convention. These resolutions authorized a system of district conventions and the issuing of a new Song-Book. Chapter reports to the alumni were to be handled by the Executive Council if the societies desired, while the ritual of the Fraternity was to be revised at once. The Executive Council was also instructed by these resolves to test in a limited area methods of obtaining advance information relative to prospective freshmen and to try for one year the establishment of an employment bureau. Alumni associations were to be formed for every chapter. Alumni clubs, on the other hand, were to pay a small tax to the Fraternity and render a yearly report to the Council. An Association, by these resolves, was defined as an organized group of chapter alumni, while a club was to consist of alumni members of several chapters. The Executive Council was also asked to publish a "Book of Delta Upsilon," while each chapter was instructed to elect if possible an alumnus as treasurer and create a Chapter Council. Finally, these resolutions provided that in the future chapter house projects should be submitted to the Council for advice and suggestion. With the adoption of these resolves the Committee on Internal Improvement dissolved itself and with this act we close the first section of this chapter.

In addition to the above resolves the convention adopted another, which had been submitted by the Committee on Internal Development, and this one provided that the alumni members of the Council should be incorporated. In making this suggestion the Committee was not blind to the fact that incorporation at the outset would lead to results that might be intangible and sentimental. On the other hand, it was believed that much practical good would result, namely that property could be held with more ease, bequests could be legally received and that alumni contributions would be more fruitful.

Approximately a month after the convention's action, the Executive Council listened to a report from Fairbanks as to the nature of incorporation. After some discussion Drew W. Hageman, Rutgers '97, was instructed to take the necessary steps. On May 17, 1905, the certificate of incorporation was filed at the Secretary of State's Office in Albany and on May 26 of the same year the Executive Council of Delta Upsilon was duly incorporated. The purposes for which incorporation had taken place were stated to be the development of character, friendship, liberal culture and equity in college affairs, the maintenance of a permanent organization of Delta Upsilon, and for the purchase and management of real property by the Executive Council. This body was to operate in the United States and Canada with its office in New York City and to have annual meetings on the third Saturday of November.³⁵⁴

On the basis of this authority, as well as by the act of the last convention, the Executive Council proceeded to adopt June 27, 1905 the By-Laws of the Executive Council. Article One of these laws provided that the name, style and title of the organization was to be the "Executive Council of Delta Upsilon." Article Two defined membership as being any graduate member of the Fraternity whose name had been submitted to this organization at its annual meeting by the Secretary of the Convention as having been nominated to the Council by the Convention. No person was to be elected a member of the Executive Council for a longer time than that elapsing between his election and the close of the succeeding annual meeting. Article Three determined the status of those members who were to be known as the Board of Directors. Six members of the Executive Council, elected yearly by that body at its annual meeting were to be known as Directors and were to hold office as long as they were members. In case of the failure to hold an election, the Directors were to hold office until an annual election was held. A majority of the Directors constituted a quorum while annual meetings were to be held at the close of the annual session of the Executive Council. Article Four provided that special meetings of either the Executive Council or Directors might be held upon call of the President or by the Secretary upon his having received a written request for such by any three members. All motions for special or annual meetings were to be served upon the members by mail at least ten days prior to the date set for these gatherings. Article Five concerned the officers of the Executive Council all of whom were to be

³⁵⁴ *Annual, 1904*, Minutes of the Executive Council, Jan. 27, Nov. 26, 1904, June 27, 1905.



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CHARLES G DAWES
MARIETTA '84
VICE-PRES OF THE UNITED STATES



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SERENO E PAYNE
ROCHESTER '64
CONGRESSMAN, AUTHOR OF TARIFF
BILL



ARTHUR M. HYDE
MICHIGAN '99
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE



Underwood d Underwood
ARTHUR H VANDENBERG
MICHIGAN '04
AUTHOR, EDITOR U S SENATOR



HENRY RANDALL WAITE
HAMILTON '68



ELLIS J. THOMAS
WILLIAMS '88



Chidiock
WILSON L. FAIRBANKS
TUFTS '87



FREDERICK M. CROSSETT
NEW YORK '84

FRATERNITY BUILDERS

chosen at the annual session of the Directors. Among these officers there was to be a President, who was to preside at all meetings of either the Executive Council or Directors and perform any duties assigned to him by either body. He was also to be a member ex-officio of the Directors and a member of all committees, and was to convene the Directors at such place and time as he saw fit, other than the annual meeting. The Vice-President was to preside in the absence of the chief executive and assume all the duties of the latter. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Council was to be one and the same person. As Secretary, he was to conduct all general correspondence and attend meetings of both Council and Directors. In his hands rested the preservation of the certificate of incorporation, By-Laws, historical records, seals and minutes of both bodies. As Treasurer, he was to have the custody of the funds of the Council and pay all bills thereof. Further, he was to open an account in a bank approved of by the Directors and to furnish a bond of four thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. In return for his labor, the Secretary and Treasurer was to receive a sum not greater than three hundred dollars; no other officer of either board to receive any stipend whatsoever. Article Six provided that vacancies among the officers were to be filled by a majority vote of the Directors at any regular meeting. Article Eleven provided that four persons should constitute a quorum of either the Executive Council or Directors, while Article Twelve stated that the By-Laws might be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Directors, provided such amendment had been presented in writing at a previous meeting.³⁵⁵

During the Fraternity year 1905-1906 the amount of work undertaken by the Executive Council and Directors materially increased. This fact together with a growing demand for more definite allocation of duties among the members of the Council led that body to propose to the 1906 Convention that its numbers be increased from six to eight. The delegates accepted these changes in the Constitution and at the same time re-defined the list of officers. In the future there was to be a President, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, a District Supervisor, a Secretary to the Alumni, a Chapter House Officer and an Editor, who had been little more than a "hired man" of the Executive Council and yet at the same time was one of the strongest factors in Fraternity progress. These changes were, at a meeting of the Council in November of the same year, written into the By-Laws of that body together with a provision that allowed the expenditure of six hundred

³⁵⁵ The missing articles concerned minor matters, see *Annual*, 1905.

dollars a year for salaries.³⁵⁶ No further material changes in the By-Laws of the Executive Council took place until April 17, 1909. At this session the Executive Council provided that any member, not merely a graduate, might become a member and that the term of office continued until the adjournment of the succeeding meeting. Further the list of officers was limited to a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, plus such other officers as the Directors might see fit to elect. Finally, it should be noted that \$850.00 might be used for the payment of salaries.³⁵⁷

The personnel of the Executive Council from 1905 to 1909, during which time a number of meetings were held, included Edson S. Harris, Thornton B. Penfield, Samuel S. Hall, Wilson L. Fairbanks, Harrison S. Smalley, Arthur E. Bestor, Goldwin Goldsmith, Clifford M. Swan, Frank W. Leavitt, William O. Miller, Samuel B. Botsford and Dean C. Mathews. Of these Fairbanks and Smalley served the entire period, Goldsmith, Hall, Swan and Leavitt for three terms, Harris, Bestor and Miller for two, while the remainder served for but one term. An examination of the records of these men either in Executive Council or Directors' meetings shows that in addition to the usual duties assigned them by the Constitution of the Fraternity or by their own By-Laws they handled a number of important matters. Petitions were received, societies investigated, new chapters installed, and routine matters such as preparing for convention programs, arranging details as to insignia and issuing various publications need not detain us at this point. Other matters such as District Conventions, the *Quarterly*, Fraternity Examinations, the revision of the ritual and the tax system are discussed elsewhere in this volume. In 1905 a test was made by the Executive Council of the Freshman Information Bureau among the New England chapters and at Columbia, New York and Hamilton. The Executive Council believed the solicitation of the names of prospective freshmen from both undergraduates and graduates had been helpful and that with greater help from the active members a list of prospective students might be placed in the hands of all of the chapters. A method of this type would give the chapter a splendid advantage over its rivals and at the same time do away with much "haphazard rushing." During the following year the technical aspect of the system

³⁵⁶ At a meeting, Nov. 17, 1906, it was voted that both Secretary and Treasurer were to receive \$100.00 per annum, the balance going to the Editor of the *Quarterly*. The date of the election of the Directors was altered slightly during the years 1906-1909.

³⁵⁷ It was also provided that meetings of the Executive Council or Directors might be held on consecutive days, each gathering being considered a separate meeting.

functioned in a very unsatisfactory manner. The fault for this, according to the Executive Council was not in the machinery but rather in the alumni who did not coöperate as well as they might have. In spite of this the Executive Council believed that these defects could be eliminated and the objects of this Freshmen Information Bureau would be of help to all concerned. During 1907 the work of the Bureau was continued by Henry E. Chapin with much better results.³⁵⁸

In the meantime an effort was made to organize an Employment Bureau. A test was made during the spring of 1905 which resulted in the dissemination of information relative to certain positions which interested alumni had called to attention of the Executive Council. The Council reported this fact to the convention of that year, stating that it did not know whether any senior had gained employment but that in any event the present expense of conducting the Bureau had been too great and that if the delegates desired to have it continued a less expensive method would have to be adopted. The convention evidently thought the proposition too good to be dropped and so the Executive Council was authorized to continue the Bureau. During the following year the work of this agency was a decided success; over a quarter of the men who sought positions gained them through this Bureau. The Executive Council, therefore, did not hesitate to commend the affair to the delegates at the next convention. The next two years proved most disappointing. In part this was due to the "bad state of business" throughout the country. As a result of this condition the continuation of the Bureau was left "contingent upon the outlook for work."³⁵⁹

The Executive Council also undertook to further the publication of chapter letters to the alumni. During 1904-1905 fifteen chapters availed themselves of this offer at a very low cost to themselves and to the Executive Council. The other groups either managed the work themselves or else took no steps to inform their alumni of the life of the chapter. The Executive Council believed that the experiment had been a great success. The following year even better results were secured with the result that the Executive Council recommended to the convention that a new officer be created whose business it would be to edit these letters and supervise the work of the various alumni groups. The convention accepted this recommendation by electing a new member of the Executive Council to be known as the Secretary to

³⁵⁸ Ultimately this Bureau ceased to function and gradually disappeared.

³⁵⁹ On May 29, 1910 the Executive Council feeling that the Bureau could be of little value, voted to discontinue the same.

the Alumni. Under his direction the work was continued and while a number of the chapters coöperated with the Executive Council in this matter the expense and labor was greatly increased by a failure on the part of the local correspondents to furnish copy in time. The work was continued during the year 1907-1908, fewer chapters, however, coöperating with the Executive Council than ever before. The Executive Council was of the opinion that the chapter that did not "after our sufficient experience, send a careful, well-printed report . . . is trifling with its future. What seems only a liability today will be an asset tomorrow." The following year a better record was established.³⁸⁰

In addition to these various efforts the Executive Council between 1905 and 1909 issued leaflets on various matters, and during the first of these years sought to further the publication of a book entitled "The Delta Upsilon Book." The reaction of the chapters to this proposition, when the costs of the same were made known, were such as to convince the Executive Council that it would be foolhardy to consider the matter any further; and with that the matter rested. Some thought was also given at times to the writing of a history of the Fraternity to be ready for its 75th anniversary in 1909. And although some valuable work was done at this time and later, nothing definite was undertaken until this present volume was conceived. In conclusion it may be said that the Council, since the report of the Internal Development Committee in 1904, had organized the Fraternity into districts with officials and conventions, incorporated the Executive Council, devised a new accounting system for the treasurer, established a system of chapter reports to alumni, organized a Freshmen Information and Employment Bureau, revised the ritual, published a number of tracts and books, reorganized the insignia, established a more definite system of obtaining information relative to petitioning societies and enlarged and improved the *Quarterly*. In accomplishing this the Fraternity owed much to the members of the Executive Council, particularly Hall, Fairbanks, Smalley, Goldsmith, Swan and Leavitt. Generally speaking these gains were recognized at the time and much credit was given to the Executive Council by the members of the Fraternity at large.

The work of the Executive Council, however, did not escape some criticism. The genesis of this criticism goes back to the Chicago Convention of 1904 at which time the delegates voted to grant Western

³⁸⁰ The Council's help in handling these publications gradually came to an end. At present these activities are handled by the chapters, concerning which see below pp. 336-338.

representation on the Council. It appears that this was only the beginning of another attack upon the Council. Now during the next two years, as has been shown, the work of the Executive Council multiplied enormously, largely as a result of the various tasks undertaken by that body since the report of the Committee on Internal Improvement. All of which did not escape the attention of certain Western alumni who seemed to view with much concern the steady drift towards greater and greater centralization. One of these finally was encouraged by his friends to submit for publication in the *Quarterly* a frank criticism of the Executive Council and of its policy. Not caring to make this controversy a public affair, the Executive Council supported the Editor in his refusal to publish the same, even though three of the mid-western chapters and some of the alumni of that area strongly voiced their sentiments in favor of publication. The Executive Council, however, issued the complaint in the form of a circular letter to all of the chapters, alumni clubs and associations and at the same time set forth an answer to the various charges that had been made. In the main the complaint, and it was not void of certain historical and factual errors, stated that of late there had been too much over-centralization of power in the hands of the Executive Council and that the chapters were ceasing to play the rôle they had in former days. Further, it was charged that many of the duties undertaken by the Executive Council were either in themselves unnecessary or else had failed to accomplish anything worth while. All of which was responsible for an increase in fraternity expenses which the Executive Council passed on in the form of a chapter tax, a tax moreover that was heavy and was tending to retard the growth of the chapters. Each and every one of these accusations appear to have been ably met by the Executive Council. It was shown that the members of the Executive Council had increased the work of that body, but only as a result of the vote of the chapters themselves at convention and that the recent departures in the form of an Employment Bureau and the like had been justified by results and by the convention's motion to continue the same. In respect to financial matters, the Executive Council admitted that its method of bookkeeping had not been as good as it might be, but that a more businesslike procedure had been adopted and that existing defects had been corrected. The Executive Council also pointed out that the chapter tax was not excessive and that in return the active members of each chapter received not only the services of the Executive Council but also the *Quarterly* and other publications. Finally, it was stated that part of the small increase in the cost of maintaining the

Fraternity had arisen as a result of granting Western representation on the Executive Council, and that this increased cost had been urged by the same individuals who were now finding fault with the Executive Council. The outcome of this controversy between the Executive Council and some of the mid-western chapters and their alumni is quite interesting. The affair itself, for a time, threatened to come up before the Minnesota Convention of 1907. On second thought those behind the criticism quietly folded their arms and after making a bid for membership on the Executive Council and having failed, said nothing more. And with that the entire episode was dropped.³⁶¹

To the historian the event is of interest, not so much because of the charges and counter charges, but rather because it represents a distinct challenge on the part of some towards greater centralization. A drift in the direction of greater control had been evidenced ever since 1864 and while some opposition had appeared here and there the movement itself had steadily gone forward. The complaints of 1905 to 1907 stand therefore as the first and only serious rift in the historical movement towards a centralized governing board. Had the chapters supported this attack it might have been that the Fraternity system would have gone back to the days when the Executive Council was but a weak arm of a convention in which undergraduates had extensive powers and rights. It is more likely, however, that what would have happened would have been merely a change in personnel at headquarters, the new members representing the group which had challenged the Executive Council. And once installed this new body would have found that Delta Upsilon had not been and could not in the future remain a static, conservative society, and if it wished to live up to its glorious past and ideals, the conduct of Fraternity affairs would have to be placed in the hands of mature and experienced alumni. In other words the historical trend towards the creation of centralizing devices could not be checked by the criticism of those who poorly understood the past, present and future in respect to Delta Upsilon.

On his return from the Minnesota Convention Fairbanks remarked in a letter to Hall that it might be wise to try and organize a society of the Executive Council for the purpose of having an annual dinner and meeting. At this gathering, Fairbanks proposed, that a careful survey might be made of Fraternity topics. Out of this simple suggestion arose a movement that ultimately led the Fraternity to incorporation, December 10, 1909, which in itself is the best historical argument which may be presented to prove that the members of Delta Upsilon

³⁶¹ See the files of the Council for 1905-1907 in respect to this matter.

were behind the ever-present drift towards greater centralization. With the incorporation of Delta Upsilon, the Executive Council entered into the third and last period of its work.³⁶²

The structure and detail powers of the Council, as outlined in the Constitution and By-Laws of 1909 in accordance with the act of incorporation, have been presented in an earlier chapter. It only remains to record such changes as took place since that date. The Executive Council, acting as it did under powers definitely conferred upon it either by the organic law, or resolutions of the convention, never set down any formal rules for its own conduct; the only changes therefore that took place in respect to structure were those effected by amendment or resolution. In 1912 the constitution was altered so as to provide for nine members, six of whom were to be alumni, no two of whom were to be from the same chapter and at least two of whom were to reside west of Buffalo; the other three were to be undergraduates. The alumni members were to hold office for a term of three years, the present body to determine their service by lot. Outside of this change no alteration took place until the Convention of 1921 except in respect to the work of the Executive Council. These alterations chiefly concerned the question of suspension or expulsion of members, the power of calling special conventions, the control over equalization of railroad rates and other matters already touched upon in other chapters. Further, in 1910 the Executive Council was authorized to spend not more than a thousand dollars a year on the salaries of its officers. Two years later it was given power to prepare an annual budget of Fraternity expenses and income and have far-reaching control over District Conventions. The last meeting of the Executive Council took place September 10, 1921 and in its place there was substituted the present body known as the Council of Delta Upsilon.

During the period from December 10, 1909 to September 10, 1921 the Executive Council busied itself with many matters incident to fraternity work and policy. Its personnel consisted chiefly of Clifford M. Swan, Clifford G. Roe, Harry A. Hey, Herbert I. Markham, Dean C. Mathews, John P. Broomell, and Herbert Wheaton Congdon. Swan held office from 1909 to 1916; Roe from 1911 to 1916; Hey from 1912 to 1914, and 1916 to 1919, Markham from 1912 to 1920, Mathews from 1909 to 1919, Broomell from 1913 to 1921, and Congdon from 1914 to 1921. Fairbanks, Smalley, Goldsmith, Botsford, Bovie, Laidlaw, Banigan, Schreiner, Leach and Howes also served for at least one term

³⁶² See above pp. 190-192 for details relative to this incorporation.

as alumni members. During these twelve years thirty-six different undergraduates served on the Executive Council of whom only Thomas F. Black served more than one term. One of these undergraduates, Warren C. Du Bois, later took an active part in Fraternity work, serving as Chairman for five years. During 1909 the Executive Council paid its Secretary \$250 and its Treasurer \$100, and was also responsible for the payment of \$500 to the Editor of the *Quarterly* and *Decennial*. The following year the salary of the Treasurer was raised to \$250, while in 1911 the two offices were combined with a salary of \$300. At the same time the amount paid to the Editor of the *Quarterly* and *Decennial* was raised to \$700. No change took place in this arrangement until October, 1913, when the Executive Council voted to pay \$500 to its Secretary and Treasurer, and an equal amount to the Trustees for a General Secretary, the responsibility for the above two publications having been removed from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council in the meantime. Beginning a year later the Executive Council agreed to pay the same amounts for its own two officers and a dollar and a half to the Trustees for each undergraduate subscription to the *Quarterly*. This arrangement was not altered during the remaining period of the life of the Executive Council except that in 1920 the salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer were raised to \$350 each.

A share of these payments went to meet the expenses of the Executive Council in the promotion of its work which included a large number of activities such as the investigation of the Princeton Chapter as well as of the conditions at Harvard and Columbia, the expulsion and suspension of members, the editing of various publications, the work incident to the revision of the insignia, ritual and constitution, the work of chapter visitations and welfare, and Fraternity examinations; all of these matters being discussed elsewhere in this volume. Two other activities of the Executive Council should be referred to at this point one of which was the passage of a resolution providing that no member of Delta Upsilon could become a member of Theta Nu Epsilon, Theta Xi, Delta Chi or Acacia. The other concerns Broomell's resolution of December 14, 1919 relative to the creation of an Internal Development Board. The Executive Council approved of this idea and a committee was appointed to undertake this work. A preliminary report was rendered a year later. On April 9, 1921 the Committee made a more extensive report in which it pointed out that it had issued a questionnaire to some four hundred and ten persons and that certain significant facts had been drawn. Most of this ma-

terial relates to the internal life and work within the various chapters and is discussed at some length in a later part of this volume.

The abolition of the Executive Council in late 1921 and the creation of a new body known as the Council came as the result of certain constitutional changes effective that year. The primary reason for this modification is to be found in the desire of that body and of the other governing boards to revise the entire structure of the central government with a view of greater efficiency in Fraternity work and policy. The Council hereafter was to consist of nine members appointed by the President and were to hold office for one year or until the next annual meeting of the Trustees. The powers of this body remained much the same as they had been in the immediate past plus whatever duties the Trustees, Directors or President might delegate to it. Annual reports were to be submitted, as before, by the Council to the Trustees, Directors and Convention. No material changes, if any, have taken place in the structure and powers of this body since 1921.³⁸³

On the basis of its annual reports to the above-mentioned bodies, and on a study of its minutes and correspondence, it will be seen that the Council was a most active body. It is true that it no longer concerned itself with an investigation of petitioning societies, this duty being assigned to a special committee of the Fraternity; nor did it handle to the extent that it had before the question of finance. And yet the actual work undertaken by this body was enormous. Most of this related to the internal life of the chapters such as campus activities, Fraternity examinations, chapter scholarship, chapter publications, provincial conferences and the like, all of which are given special treatment elsewhere in this volume. There were two activities, however, that deserve special consideration and of these none probably was more significant and dramatic than that which concerned the status of the Harvard Chapter.

Shortly before 1915 the officers of the Fraternity had their attention called to the Harvard Chapter where there seems to have grown an attitude of mind that was not entirely in keeping with the spirit and ideals of Delta Upsilon. An analysis of the evidence leads to two general conclusions as to antecedents of this affairs; first that the Harvard Chapter had come to look upon itself as something quite apart from Delta Upsilon, and second, that the members of this chapter could see little reason for paying taxes to the Fraternity for services that were neither wanted or needed. In other words the Harvard men

³⁸³ The presiding officer of this body was a President. In addition there was a Secretary, who drew no salary for his work.

placed small value upon the Fraternity and were quite reluctant to support an organization which seemed to them to be so out of tune with the atmosphere and spirit of Cambridge.³⁶⁴ How long these ideas had been developing is difficult to state. It is, however, well established that by the fall of 1914 a well cemented group within the chapter was openly talking about the formation of the "Duck Club" and of presenting to the convention the resignation of the Harvard Chapter from the Fraternity.³⁶⁵ It is probably true that the chapter itself had had but few opportunities to hear, feel and appreciate the spirit and ideals of Delta Upsilon. Left much to themselves, except for visitations from national officers and alumni, many of whom seem to have been saturated with the same idea of self-sufficiency, the chapter had grown exceedingly skeptical of membership in Delta Upsilon. And yet, none of the chapters enjoyed any better conditions. Chapter solidarity and chapter loyalty to the Fraternity rests upon the conduct of the active members, the support of the alumni and the efficiency of the national organization. Within the limits of its budget the Fraternity Officers did all they could to further the growth of the society and its ideals and upon no one chapter did it ever shower any favoritism. Harvard, therefore, shared alike with the other chapters in whatever benefits accrued from the Fraternity headquarters. Again, if the alumni of other chapters took a greater interest in the well-being of their own society than did those of Harvard, the latter only had itself to blame. Now as a matter of fact the older alumni of this chapter had given splendid proof of their loyalty both to the Fraternity and to the chapter in more ways than one. But recently they had contributed to the construction of a new chapter house. The general Fraternity and the older alumni, therefore, may be excused from any responsibility for the condition that the Harvard Chapter found itself in in 1914. On the other hand the younger alumni and the active members must shoulder practically all the blame. By creating an attitude of self-sufficiency they had withdrawn themselves from the Fraternity ideal.

Small wonder was it, therefore, that these men found the ties of Delta Upsilon out of tune with their own desires and objectives. Accordingly, the *Quarterly* Correspondent of Harvard requested the

³⁶⁴ Speaking of the recent convention held at Harvard in 1891 a correspondent stated that the chapter questioned the effects of that meeting on its position at Cambridge. The impression while favorable still led the writer to state that "it may be impossible for the Fraternity ideal to gain such power in Harvard as it has elsewhere"; see *Quarterly*, X:22.

³⁶⁵ S. Howe to C. Swan, Nov. 3, 1914.

Editor-in-Chief to discontinue sending all but two copies of the *Quarterly*. The reasons assigned for this strange action were that the extra copies "litter up the House" and because "It is against Harvard customs to carry them to the fellows' private dormitories." Harvard was at once reminded of its obligations to the constitution which required each chapter to subscribe for as many copies as it had undergraduates. Further the chapter was informed that it was quite odd to hear that any Delta U. was ashamed to have the *Quarterly* in his own room.³⁸⁶ Copies of the magazine were sent as before, though what the local group did with them is not known. In any event the general Fraternity had taken a position that must have convinced the Harvard men that they could not cut themselves off from Delta Upsilon without some kind of a contest.

Sometime in April, 1915, the Harvard Chapter showed its hands by voting to sound out its alumni on the proposition of secession. About the same time, maybe a day or two before, the Council discussed the situation and appointed a committee of three to serve as Alumni Advisors for the next three years. In other words the Council seems to have taken the ground that it would be better to allow the problem to be settled at Cambridge rather than at New York. To what extent this committee functioned can not be stated as no further reference to that body appears in any of our sources. Agitation, however, continued at Harvard. In June, 1915, that chapter raised the question of Fraternity badges. It was claimed by these men that they were known on their campus by their own medal and not by that of Delta Upsilon. Accordingly the wearing of the official Fraternity badge had practically been done away with, while the use of a medal was in keeping with Harvard practices. Tradition, in other words, approved of the display of the emblems of the various existing clubs rather than of the fraternities. In view of this, plus the fact the chapter was loaded with expenses incident to the new house, a sentiment had grown against the use of the Delta Upsilon badge. Conscious, however, of their pledges and constitutional obligations, the chapter decided not to force an issue. Rather did it seek to instill into the minds of the Fraternity Officers that it would be "unwise to attempt to compel them to buy a four dollar pin which they will not use and do not want." Harvard, in so many words, asked the Fraternity to leave them alone and allow them to quietly withdraw from an association which to them was void of meaning and value.

³⁸⁶ S. Howe to C. Swan, Jan. 9, 1915, C. H. Smith to *Quarterly*, Dec. 28, 1914, C. Swan to C. H. Smith, Feb. 20, 1915.

Swan, who at that time was President of the Fraternity, very ably met this cleverly conceived attack. In a very courteous letter he replied that while he understood the attitude of the Harvard men, he could not see how anyone who had taken the Fraternity pledge could possibly entertain ideas which were saturated with disloyalty to Delta Upsilon. The chapter's answer, while admitting Swan's position to be both liberal and logical, still stressed the lack of any great attachment to the badge, especially in view of the expenses incident to the new house. It was the opinion of the correspondent, however, that once this financial stress was over the question of buying badges would be settled to the satisfaction of the Fraternity. By implication this overture stated that if the Fraternity would only shut its eyes to the Harvard practice of not buying badges in due time the Chapter would purchase the same even though its members would continue to elevate their medal above the badge. After some consideration Swan, acting in conjunction with Broomell, decided to let the matter rest until the fall convention at which time a settlement might be secured.³⁶⁷

The Harvard delegate to the Cornell Convention of 1915 was "a most reasonable man and seemed to gain an inspiration for the Fraternity that promised well upon his return to Harvard," at least this is what one of the Fraternity Officers believed. The convention had paid no official attention to the problem, though it is well established that the Council endeavored in many ways to impress the Harvard representative of the importance of membership in the Fraternity. Quiet conversations and mild suggestions seem to have been the tactics pursued by those in control of Delta Upsilon. Increased contact, moreover, was stimulated by the officers between the Harvard group and other Delta U's at New York, Providence and elsewhere. Publicity as to the meritorious dramatic efforts of the Harvard men appeared in the *Quarterly*. All of this was deliberately conceived in the hope of being able to inspire the Harvard men with a feeling of greater loyalty to Delta Upsilon. The net result of these activities led the Fraternity Officers to believe that the matter had been smoothed over and that Harvard quite willingly assumed its proper place in Fraternity work and life.

In 1917, however, a storm broke that plunged the Fraternity deeper into the problem than ever before. The actual details of this contest, that harassed the Fraternity for more than a decade, need not detain us. Suffice it to say that the Harvard Chapter or at least a great majority of its active and more recent alumni, became convinced that the society

³⁶⁷ H. P. Weston to Swan, June 26, Aug. 14, 1915, Swan to Weston, July 27, 1915, Broomell to Swan, June 29, 1915, Howe to Patterson, April 13, 1915.

should sever its relation with Delta Upsilon. For a time the Council and Trustees tried to forestall this crisis by effecting a compromise with the local group. This compromise permitted the existence of two theoretically undergraduate organizations: the "D. U. Club" which consisted of practically all the undergraduates, and the Chapter which included only a small percentage of the undergraduates. This arrangement, after a few years' trial, became distasteful to the Harvard men who seemed to have concluded that it was impossible to foster the fraternity idea in "an atmosphere where the idea became more and more foreign and exotic to the local club scheme." Accordingly, these men circularized the alumni, April 24, 1922, for an expression of opinion on the question "Shall Harvard D. U. leave the National Fraternity and become a local Club." Accompanying this circular was a list of reasons given for this action and the names of one hundred and seventy-four members who were in favor of withdrawal. If the referendum favored withdrawal, then the chapter proposed to gain the consent of three-fourths of the chapters in convention and of three-fourths of the Trustees at a meeting of the corporation. Conscious of the fact that they had no assurance that the convention and the Trustees would permit withdrawal, they still believed that once it was known that the great majority of Harvard alumni favored an independent existence, then all opposition would vanish. The promoters of this scheme were also aware that the ownership of the house and house fund might legally still belong to the Fraternity. They believed, however, that the Trustees of the house and fund would, if separation were once effected, "feel morally obliged to designate to the College that the Club-House and Fund shall be used for the purpose of the seceded Chapter."³⁶⁸

A copy of the above circular was addressed by the Board of Directors, to the Trustees and to the convention on August 25, 1922. Along with this copy went a letter signed by Thomas C. Miller, in which he very briefly reviewed the Harvard situation. He also pointed out that Delta Upsilon was but one of the ten Greek letter fraternities at Cambridge, of which but one was not a member of the Inter-Fraternity Conference. In addition there were nine professional fraternities, five honorary ones, five graduate clubs and at least two locals, all of which Miller contended completely exploded the idea that the fraternity spirit did not exist at Harvard. To Miller it appeared that for some time past the personnel of the chapter had been recruited from those who were in opposition to fraternities and were thus pledged to a policy of separa-

³⁶⁸ Quoted in a letter from T. C. Miller to the Trustees and Convention, Aug. 15, 1922.

tion. In view of these factors, Miller in behalf of the Directors proposed that the convention should allow all those who wished so to sever their relations with the Fraternity. Because the constitution forbade this except through expulsion the delegates were asked to come prepared to vote favorably upon an amendment that would allow resignation, when in the opinion of the Directors such resignations would be for the good of all concerned.³⁶⁹

At the 1922 Convention considerable debate took place relative to the Harvard matter with the result that the amendment was voted down, sixteen ayes to twenty-nine nays. In lieu thereof the convention unanimously adopted resolutions, which had been introduced by Stanley Howe, Harvard '08, to the effect that the Harvard Chapter be continued and the Fraternity aid those loyal members of the same who were seeking to maintain the society in the face of present difficulties. It is evident, therefore, that the delegates viewed the Directors' proposal with doubt, questioning, thereby, the advisability of permitting resignation from the Fraternity. At the same time the representatives accepted the implication outlined in Miller's letter that the Harvard Chapter be continued.

After an interval of several months in which it was hoped that as the result of visits to Cambridge by loyal alumni and Fraternity Officers the matter might be cleared up, the Directors unanimously resolved to take the necessary steps to restore the chapter to its former rights and privileges, as well as to the ownership of all property which rightfully belonged to it. It was also voted that the Council might, if it so desired, proceed to compel the performance of all duties required of the Harvard Chapter to the Fraternity. This last point is of significance in that it provided that the future handling of the Harvard Chapter might be taken out of the hands of the local group and placed in that of the Fraternity.

For the next two years the Fraternity and the Trustees of the Harvard House attempted to settle the affair by taking steps towards the occupation of the House. This procedure together with a plan for rehabilitating the chapter by pledging men loyal to Delta Upsilon was met by the Harvard group filing a petition in the Superior Court of Boston restraining the Fraternity from possessing the House. As a result a suit was begun that was finally brought to an end in the late summer of 1928. At that time the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts handed down a decision confirming the Harvard Chapter, and not the Harvard D. U. Club, in the possession of the House. In the meantime the

³⁶⁹ *Idem.*

Council and the Directors had preferred formal charges against the rebellious members of the chapter, which charges the local group refused to answer on the ground that they never had been members of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity Incorporated and that this incorporation had no control whatsoever over their society which was merely the Harvard Chapter of Delta Upsilon. In other words, the present corporation had been illegally created and was not a successor or a continuance of Delta Upsilon Fraternity, an "unincorporated voluntary association." The position taken by these men represented a legal point which was dismissed by the Superior Court at Boston on historical evidence that was as sound as it was legal. Having refused to meet these charges, the Council and Directors proceeded to suspend the Harvard Chapter, after which the Council formally took over the conduct of that society. New members were elected and initiated by the Council. These members, subject to the advice and counsel of a Harvard Advisory Committee, were in time restored to their proper standing in the Fraternity. Further at the beginning of the academic year 1929 the chapter moved into the Harvard House. From that time on the Harvard Chapter has functioned as a lawful member of Delta Upsilon, though it is still subject to the Advisory Committee.³⁷⁰

To the historian the significance of this dispute is not merely to be found in the above details but rather in the fact that the Fraternity had met a serious crisis. This crisis centered about the dispute as to whether a chapter could nullify and then secede from the Fraternity, and whether members of the Fraternity could sever their pledges and obligations by resignation. Both of these points were decisively settled in a negative manner. Once a member of the Fraternity always a member, so the principle was stated, unless that person had been expelled for violation of pledges and obligations. Furthermore it is clear that the Incorporated Fraternity represents an organization which through the constitution exercises a far-reaching control over the chapters even to the point of suspending a chapter for the time being.

In the meantime the Council had devoted considerable attention to the matter of the Alumni Boards. These Boards date back to the summer of 1917 and thus had their start under the direction of the old Executive Council. At that time it will be recalled America had entered the World War. Aware of the fact that during the Civil War or immediately thereafter several of the chapters became inactive, and fearful

³⁷⁰ The rebellious members were not expelled and are, therefore, from the point of view of the Fraternity, members. On the other hand, these men have largely refused to admit this fact and continue to exist at Harvard as the D. U. Club.

there might now be a repetition, the Council very wisely proceeded to create Alumni Boards on the basis of nominations submitted by the chapters. To these Boards a circular letter was sent in July in which the purpose and duties of these Boards was outlined. According to this letter the Boards were to coöperate with the chapters in the conduct of local affairs as long as the war continued and in the event a chapter might find itself unable to function properly, then the Board was to step in and perform all the duties that normally fell to the chapter. It was to safeguard the chapter records and property and watch over the moral welfare of the society during the stress of war. As General Supervisor of these units Joseph Banigan was appointed for the ensuing year. Congdon and Leach held this office during 1918 and 1919. The work done by these men and the local boards was of invaluable service to the Fraternity. For the time they became the only connection between the general Fraternity and the chapters, some of whom became almost inactive and in other cases entirely so. No convention, moreover, was held in 1918 which made the Alumni Boards of greater value than they otherwise would have been.

Upon the cessation of hostilities in 1919 the Council fully convinced of the essential value of these Boards determined to continue them. It was the intention of the Council that these alumni would maintain close and happy contacts between the Fraternity and the faculty, develop a close bond of interest and sympathy between the chapter and the alumni, assist individual members of the chapter "along broad lines" and cultivate sound business methods in all chapter activities. As a connecting link the Supervisor of these Alumni Boards was to receive reports from the same and on the basis of this submit an annual statement to the Executive Council. At the Chicago Convention, 1920, Dorsey A. Lyon, Stanford, was appointed to this office, a position that he filled in a most able manner from then until his retirement in 1926. During these years Lyon organized the Boards, which after 1922 were known as Chapter Councillors, so that they were to give special attention to scholarship, finances and chapter records. To these Councillors Lyon mailed blank forms which were to be returned to him in ample time for his report to the Council. Further, Lyon, in view of his own connection with the United States Department of Commerce, was able to visit personally a number of the chapters and in this way stimulate the boards to greater activity and at the same time gather information relative to chapter and alumni life. On the basis of this evidence considerable valuable material was gathered for the conduct of general Fraternity policy, material, moreover, which furnishes the



FIRST DELTA UPSILON CHAPTER HOUSE
COLGATE UNIVERSITY



PRESENT COLGATE CHAPTER HOUSE

historian splendid data for a treatment of chapter life. In the spring of 1926, Lyon gave up his work and from that time on the duties of Supervisor have been held by the Executive Secretary of the Fraternity. In the main, it may be concluded, that the Chapter Boards and Councillors have effected worthwhile results for both the alumni and the chapters in their respective relations to themselves, the Fraternity and the faculties.

Finally, it remains to note that the Council, continuing the work of the Executive Council, sought to promote greater unity between the chapters, alumni and the general Fraternity by creating the office of a field or travelling secretary. Prior to the inception of the Executive Council the Fraternity seems to have made no attempt to knit the chapters together by means of a field officer. In 1886, however, the Executive Council reported to the convention the need of chapter visitations by some member of the Council or by a special committee appointed for that purpose. The Convention, however, seems to have paid little attention to this suggestion and for the next fifteen years no official action in this respect was taken. On the other hand the Executive Council at various times attempted to visit some of the chapters. At best, however, this work was either limited to those societies near to New York or was conducted in a most spasmodic manner. It is evident from an examination of the *Annual* and the *Quarterly* as well as the records of the Executive Council that very little thought was given to the matter. Beginning with 1901 the Executive Council endeavored to improve the situation by either having its own members or interested alumni visit as many chapters as possible. The results were so encouraging that in 1901 there appears in the list of the Executive Council's officers a Field Secretary. This officer, assisted by members of the Executive Council, especially the District Supervisor, managed to visit a large number of the chapters during the next few years. Even though this procedure was a great improvement over the older order it was evident to those who were interested in the idea that something more ought to be done. In the report of the Executive Council for the year 1907-1908 the suggestion was made that a Travelling Secretary be secured, the cost of which would probably run around two thousand dollars. While the delegates and officers of the Fraternity seem to have given this thought during the next few years, visitation seems largely to have been done by the old officer, the Field Secretary, who during most, if not all, of the time was Thornton B. Penfield of the Council. By November, 1911, however, the Trustees who had given the matter considerable thought, created a new officer in the person of a Perma-

net Secretary. The first man to hold this position was Sheldon J. Howe, Brown '08, who took over the work on November 28. Howe's duties consisted of attending to the great amount of office work which heretofore had been largely handled by the Secretary of the Council, of gathering material and keeping on file proper information relative to the Fraternity's catalogue work, of handling to a great extent the work of the *Quarterly* and finally of being the "Walking Delegate of the Fraternity, as I have been called." Howe remained in this office until late October, 1913, at which time he was compelled as a result of personal considerations to resign. Both the Trustees and Executive Council, as well as the chapters, had come to appreciate the high quality of work that Howe had performed and the great value to the Fraternity in the office itself.

Howe's office does not appear to have been filled and for the next few years chapter visitation was undertaken by the officers of the Fraternity. In the meantime the Council and the Trustees had discussed the need of a permanent Travelling Secretary. By the close of 1916 joint committees of these bodies had worked out a scheme which was referred to the chapters for their consideration. The chapters were asked to express their preference as to how the expense of this office might be met. On the basis of their returns Broomell reported to the Council, April 14, 1917, that nine chapters favored a *per capita* tax of \$2.50, two wished that Biennial Conventions be held by means of which sums would be saved for the maintenance of this office, while twenty-five of the chapters voted to meet the expense by reducing the chapter delegation to conventions to but one person. Accordingly, the Council directed this matter to the convention which in 1917 amended the Constitution so as to provide for one delegate conventions. At about the same time both the Council and the Directors agreed to place in their budget an item to help take care of the expenses of a Travelling Secretary. On February 1, 1918, the Trustees closed an agreement with Herbert Wheaton Congdon to act as a Travelling Secretary on a full time basis at a salary of \$2500 plus expenses.³⁷¹ For a time the control over this office was vested in both the Council and the Trustees but after December 13, 1919, the entire proposition was placed in the hands of a joint committee consisting of the President of the Fraternity, President of the Council, Chairman of the Directors and Secretary of the Council. Congdon remained in office until May 1, 1924, and although part of his work incident to the corporation was filled by Ammerman, the work of field secretary was allowed to lapse.

³⁷¹ This office seems to have been more technically known as the General Secretary.

Late in October of the same year Dorsey A. Lyon assumed some of the duties relative to a Travelling Secretary, an arrangement, however, which was terminated by the appointment of Russell H. Anderson, Wesleyan '20, to the office of Executive Secretary in April, 1925. As Executive Secretary, Anderson visited the various chapters and alumni groups until late August, 1929. The type of work rendered by Anderson and Congdon was of immense value to the Fraternity. Any one who came in contact with these men on their "swing around the circuit" could not help but appreciate how loyal these officers had been to the Fraternity whose interests and welfare they ever have held uppermost in their minds.

Elmer A. Glenn, Rutgers '24, became Executive Secretary upon Anderson's retirement. Glenn continued in this office until late August, 1931, when the duties of the Travelling Secretary were transferred to John D. Scott, Chicago '11, who as Supervisor of Chapter Councillors had already demonstrated considerable ability in contacts with the chapters. Scott, officially, did not become Executive Secretary, this office not being filled for the time being. As the matter now stands the tasks formerly consigned to that office are now being attended to by Scott, a Vice-President of the Fraternity.

Our account of the activities of the Council has now been brought up to date. It will be seen that the Council, historically, is the successor of the Executive Council. Prior to 1909 the Executive Council represents the chief and most vital centralizing force in the Fraternity. After that date, and more particularly since late 1921, the rôle played by this body has gradually decreased.³⁷² Although from a Constitutional point of view it still is clothed with power of significance, many of its former tasks have been handed over to the Trustees and above all to the Directors. At present an examination of the sources relative to Council work reveals that its major activity concerns the life and well-being of the chapters. Discussion of these vital matters is taken up in a later section of this volume.

³⁷² For example, in October, 1913, the Council transferred to the Trustees the entire work incident to alumni activities.

Chapter XII

GOVERNING BOARDS OF DELTA UPSILON

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARDS OF TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS —THE GRADUATE BOARD AND FIELD SECRETARY—BOARD ON PETI- TIONING SOCIETIES—THE FINANCE BOARD

THE incorporation of Delta Upsilon in 1909 resulted among other things in the creation of two new governing bodies, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors. According to the constitution adopted that year there was to be an annual meeting of representatives of chapter districts; a district being defined as an active chapter. Those qualified to vote in these elections, which were to be held when the chapters desired, included all active and alumni members of the chapter. Only alumni of over two years' standing were eligible for election, the procedure of which called for nominations signed by three members and these nominations were sent ten days in advance to the authorized electors. The vote itself was to be returned to the chapter secretary who in turn was to notify by proper certification the Trustees as to the representative chosen. Delegates of chapter districts were to assemble annually in November, or such time as the Trustees might set, for the purpose of conducting Fraternity business. In addition to making rules for its own government, this body was empowered to act upon all amendments to either the constitution or by-laws passed by the convention, to adjourn their meeting from such time or place as might be agreed upon, to pass upon credentials of all members, to be the judge of all district elections and to elect representatives for any district that might have failed to do so. The Trustees were also to elect from their number the members of the Board of Directors, assign work to the Directors, choose additional national officers, and by three-fourths vote admit petitioning societies to membership in the Fraternity. According to the wording of the constitution this last-named power was to be exercised in conjunction with the convention, either body being privileged to act first, though approval by both was necessary. Chapters might have their charters withdrawn by action of

the convention concurred in by three-fourths of the Trustees, who were entitled to two seats at every national gathering. The Trustees were also authorized to form alumni associations.

On the basis of these various provisions the Board of Trustees met for the first time, February 8, 1910, at the Republican Club, 58 West 40th Street, New York City. From then on for a period of nearly three years very few changes of importance were made affecting the constitutional structure and powers of the Trustees. Among these alterations should be mentioned one which provided that a delegate was to hold office for three years. This change was made in 1910. The following year the control over the *Quarterly* was transferred from the convention to the Trustees, while in 1912 it was provided that chapter district elections were to be held some time between May 1 and June 30. At the same time the annual meeting of the Trustees was fixed at some date in November as decided upon at a previous assembly. No further alterations took place until 1919 when it was stated that appeals in all cases of suspension or expulsion were to go to the Trustees, whose decision was to be considered final and conclusive. Two years later the Fraternity revised its constitution and by-laws. Among the changes affecting the Trustees should be noted that which defined alumni electors. Heretofore the organic law did not state precisely whether an alumnus was a member of the district in which he lived or that of his chapter. It was now decided that unless an alumnus had affiliated with a chapter he was to be considered as qualified to vote only in his own chapter district. Elections, which had been set for any time between May 1 and June 30, were now to take place between March 1 and July 1. All Fraternity officers, by the organic law of 1921, were to be chosen annually by the Trustees, and of these officers the President was to preside at all Trustee meetings, while the Secretary was to keep a record of all gatherings of the Trustees. The Trustees were also to receive reports from the Council, the Graduate Board and the Finance Committee, to all of whom the Trustees might assign work as desired. At the same time it was decided that the delegates of this body, which were to be chosen by the Directors, could not vote at convention on all matters affecting the granting or withdrawal of charters and the amending of the constitution or by-laws; their right, however, to vote on these affairs in Trustees' meetings was not touched.

The necessary expenses of the Trustees' delegates to convention were allowed for the first time by the constitution of 1921. Finally, it should be noted that the power to form alumni associations and clubs was

transferred from the Trustees to the Directors. Between 1921 and 1933 the following constitutional changes have affected the Trustees. In 1923, the date of their annual meeting was moved from November to October, while the following year the newly created Board on Petitioning Societies was required to submit a yearly report to the Trustees. In 1930 the Trustee of each chapter was given power to collect and receive any money or property bequeathed or devised to the chapter. No further alterations have taken place since that date. No better statement of the existing arrangement of this body may be found than in the *Manual*. According to this source:³⁷³

As the Trustees are alumni and representative of the mature business men of Delta Upsilon, and as only one-third are elected annually, they offer an assurance to all members of the Fraternity of the stability, judgment and responsibility that invite the confidence of all who desire to contribute to the support of our brotherhood. The purpose of establishing this responsible body was to enable the Fraternity to undertake the work that the Convention . . . was not qualified to assume. So it was the object of reorganization to preserve to the Convention of undergraduate delegates all the rights and privileges which it has enjoyed in the past. The Convention is continued, and so far as those things wherein it has legislated in the past are concerned, the Trustees may not legislate. New 'Districts' (new chapters) may not be created without the consent of the Chapters attending Convention; nor may a change be made in the Constitution or By-Laws without a concurrent vote of the Convention. Thus the Convention reserves to itself all of its former powers, subject only to the concurring vote of the Trustees in the Annual Assembly, who as the legal representative of the Fraternity must make the final and legal decision. The Assembly is thus in effect the 'upper house' of our Legislature.

The executive arm of the Fraternity is the Board of Directors, a body which was created by the 1909 constitution. According to that law the Trustees were to elect from their number fifteen men who were to constitute a permanent committee of the Trustees, this committee being known as the Directors. The term of office was limited to three years, one-third retiring each year. This body was to have charge of all affairs of the Fraternity and such matters as might be assigned it by the Trustees. All meetings of the Directors were to be presided over by the President of the Fraternity, while all records of these gatherings were to be kept by the Fraternity Secretary. Under the authority of the Directors, the Treasurer of the Fraternity was to handle all of the financial life of the Fraternity. No additional powers were allotted to

³⁷³ *Manual* (1929), pp. 35-36.

the Directors until 1919 at which time they were allowed to expell or suspend any member from the Fraternity upon a three-fourths vote.³⁷⁴ Two years later a number of minor changes were made, such as requiring the Directors to make an annual report to the Trustees and giving to them the power to fill any vacancy that might arise in their body. The President of the Fraternity, who heretofore was to preside at all Directors' meetings, now was declared to be only an ex-officio member of the Directors, at the head of which was a chairman. To the Directors annual reports were to be made by the Council, Committee on Finance and Graduate Board. At the same time the control over the founding and management of all alumni clubs and associations was vested in the Directors. Finally, it should be noticed that in 1921 the control of the *Quarterly* was lodged in the hands of the Directors. Since 1921 a few changes have been made. In 1924, for example, the chairman of the Directors was empowered to appoint the newly created Board on Petitioning Societies which body was to make a yearly report to the Directors. At the same time, upon recommendation of the Council, the Directors might withdraw a chapter's charter and dissolve the district; or it might delegate to the Council full power to handle all of the affairs of a chapter in case that society had been suspended for any reason. Again in 1931 the Chairman of the Board of Directors was declared to be a Fraternity Officer. Since this time no changes have been made in the constitutional provisions relative to the Board of Directors.

An analysis of the constitutional changes cited above will show that since 1909 the Board of Directors has steadily out-distanced the Trustees in power and significance. This has also been true in respect to the Directors and the Council; indeed the guiding force of the Fraternity at present is the Board of Directors, although from a constitutional point of view it is responsible to the Trustees. This assumption is well illustrated by an examination of the minutes of these three governing boards. The Trustees, as has been noted, met for the first time in February, 1910, at which time provision was made for permanent organization and for the establishment of the Board of Directors. During the years that followed the Trustees at their meetings handled matters incident to the granting of charters, amending the constitution and by-laws, hearing reports from various boards and officers of the Fraternity, and attending to details too numerous to mention. Usually the gatherings of the Trustees, which were fairly well attended, were

³⁷⁴ The Directors were not the only body that might exercise this power; the chapter or the Council were also allotted this right.

peaceful and orderly meetings. Occasionally, however, the Trustees voiced their views in no uncertain terms. For example, on October 3, 1931, the Trustees broke sharply with past precedent by voting to grant a charter to the petitioning group at Washington State College. Heretofore the initiative in all such matters had been taken by the convention, the Trustees being content to concur in such actions. During 1931 an unusual situation arose. The Board on Petitioning Societies in this year recommended to the delegates as it had for the past four years that a charter should be granted to Psi Nu Sigma of Washington State College. This society had been before the Fraternity since 1921 and was considered by the Board as being the most worthy of all applicants for admission in 1931. The delegates, however, proceeded to deny these petitioners though they did grant a charter to Sigma Kappa Sigma of the University of Western Ontario, a society which had been before the Fraternity but for two years. The Board on Petitioning Societies had never recommended this society to the Fraternity though it had pointed out that eventually Delta Upsilon ought to enter this Canadian institution. Touched to the quick by the action of the delegates in so utterly disregarding the findings and recommendations of the Petitioning Board, the Trustees proceeded to use their constitutional powers and forthwith voted a charter to Psi Nu Sigma. Notification of this act appeared in the *Quarterly* and in the 1932 report of the Board on Petitioning Societies. As a result at the convention of that year the delegates after much discussion voted to concur in the action of the Trustees.³⁷⁵

Turning to the activities of the Directors during the present century it will be noticed that it attended to a large number of details that concerned the life and progress of Delta Upsilon. Thoughtful action was given to such matters as the internal life of the chapters and alumni associations, the *Quarterly*, the establishment of a strong fiscal policy and trust fund, an investigation of inactive chapters and necessary changes in the existing constitution and by-laws. Since 1921, its powers have roamed over an ever growing field, there being little in the ordinary run of Fraternity matters that has not been brought up by this body for consideration and action. Anyone who will take the pains to glance through the four stout volumes of the minutes of this board will be convinced that the Fraternity owes much to the Board of Directors. The handling of such delicate matters as the Harvard and Columbia cases illustrates how well these men have attended to their duties. Foremost among those who have figured in the activities

³⁷⁵ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1926, 1931, *Quarterly*, L:9-10.

of the Directors, and necessarily therefore in the Trustees, have been Thomas C. Miller, John Patterson, Clifford M. Swan, Wilson L. Fairbanks, Allen Broomhall, Samuel S. Hall, Waldo G. Morse, John P. Broomell, Lynne J. Bevan, Herbert Wheaton Congdon, Frank W. Noxon, Marsh M. Corbitt, Warren C. Du Bois, Bruce S. Gramley, and Floyd Y. Parsons.

The amount of work undertaken by these men was enormous. So extensive did this become that at the time when the constitution was revised in 1921 there were created three standing governing boards or committees, namely the Graduate Board, the Council and the Committee on Finance, while in 1924 there was added the Board on Petitioning Societies. Of these special attention has already been given to the Council. The purpose behind the creation of the Graduate Board was to give more attention to the alumni members of the Fraternity. Heretofore, as has been noted, consideration had been shown to these graduates in a score of ways. Frequently, these men had served as convention officers, had addressed these gatherings, had contributed by labor and gifts to the advancement of Delta Upsilon, had formed themselves into clubs and associations and since 1909 had taken a greater share in Fraternity work through the organization of the Board of Trustees. The members of the Council and Directors, however, believed that the great mass of alumni were still too much detached and that something ought to be done to bring home to them, as well as to the chapters, the fact that Delta Upsilon was a Fraternity that included its alumni as well as active members. During 1920 and 1921, under the direction of Swan, the thought of these governing boards was guided towards this problem with the result that there was created the Graduate Board whose special duties concerned the alumni of the Fraternity.

According to the organic law of 1921 this board was to consist of nine members appointed by the President of the Fraternity; their term of office being limited to one year. Although subject to the Directors, the Graduate Board, which was placed on an equal standing with the Council, was to handle all matters pertaining to the life of the alumni in Delta Upsilon. A yearly report of all activities was to be presented to the Directors and Trustees. In the years that followed certain additional powers were given to this Board, none of which, however, was important enough to warrant any treatment in this volume. The Graduate Board held its first meeting December 1, 1921, the original members being John Patterson, chairman, Thomas C. Miller, Earl J. McLaughlin, Edwin A. Tomlinson, Herbert I. Markham, Frederick W.

Rowe, F. Stanley Howe, Albert H. Bickmore, Dewey R. Mason and Clifford M. Swan, ex-officio. Other gatherings have been held from time to time, the years of greatest activity, judging from the number of meetings, being from 1922 to 1924. During these years, as well as those that followed, the Board stimulated the foundation of alumni clubs and associations, arranged for a number of informal gatherings, encouraged these graduates to increase their number and influence and sought through the *Quarterly* to give greater publicity to those matters that naturally were of interest to these men. At times, circular letters and news-sheets were mailed to these associations in which facts pertinent to the growth of Delta Upsilon were presented in the hope of arousing interest on the part of these men in the Fraternity. Then again, efforts were made to have the alumni furnish information concerning prospective students and to aid in this, printed forms were distributed to all the alumni groups. The field secretary also had as one of his duties the task of meeting the alumni associations and of encouraging them to watch more carefully over chapter matters, to hold more frequent alumni meetings and to attend both provincial and general conventions. An examination of the various records of the Graduate Board would seem to indicate that the alumni were forever "blowing hot and cold." Clubs that were sponsoring some petitioning society seem to have been more active before the granting of a charter than after. At times, when conventions were to be held, local organizations showed considerable spirit and virility, as they often did at initiation meetings or conferences with the field secretary. And yet, one cannot avoid the conclusion that if the Graduate Board has not been able to realize its objectives the blame for this rests fundamentally upon the alumni rather than upon the Board. No one would seek to deny that the ideals of alumni coöperation are and have been uppermost in the minds of all devoted Delta U's. And yet to obtain cordial and willing coöperation has been a problem that the Fraternity and the Graduate Board have almost found insolvable.

The very nature of alumni contacts was in itself an abstract and difficult matter to approach and handle. On the other hand the work of the Board on Petitioning Societies has been one which has aroused considerable interest among both alumni and undergraduates. Prior to the inception of this body the investigation of petitioning societies was in the hands of the Executive Council and before that in the chapters themselves or in committees appointed by the convention for that purpose. In the main the work of these earlier agencies was limited to correspondence with the prospective society and its friends, though

actual visits were not infrequent. At times, however, no investigation seems to have taken place as for example in 1866 when the convention granted a charter to a group at Genesee College merely upon the appeal made by a representative of that society. Anything like a more elaborate survey was out of the question; in part, because the Fraternity had no funds for such a purpose and also because the central organization was too weak to undertake this work. With the advent of the Executive Council, however, strides were made towards a more adequate investigation. The work of Crossett in this respect during the 1880's has been shown in an earlier chapter, though it should be noted in passing that the convention still appointed committees of the chapters to investigate prospective groups and colleges. An examination of the method used at that time reveals that surveys were made of institutions even though no petitioning group was in existence.

During the balance of the century and the first decade of the twentieth greater gains were made. Finally in the spring of 1916 the Directors and the Council appointed joint committees to confer on then existing petitions. This body met for the first time May 26, 1916, at which meeting a committee was appointed to draft rules to govern the presentation of petitions, while the Council was asked to present to the convention an amendment to the by-laws requiring all original petitions to be referred by the convention to the Council for investigation and report. It was also voted that it was the sense of the joint committees that all original petitioners should be discouraged from sending representatives to national gatherings. Late in June of the same year the joint committees met again at which time rules were adopted for the preparation of petitions. These rules, which were adopted, laid down certain specifications as to the make-up and printing of these petitions as well as to content information. Each request was to consist of not more than twenty pages and should be addressed to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. A description of the institution, a survey of the fraternity situation and pertinent facts relative to the society should be included. A list of active and alumni members, together with class and college honors was also to appear, though no letters of recommendation were to be placed in the formal petition itself. In addition to these rules the joint committees adopted a set of regulations to be followed by the Board in seeking information from the heads of all institutions at which petitioning bodies existed. These regulations consisted of a group of questions relative to the size of the college, its endowments, number of teachers, entrance requirements and the like. In the framing of these questions the Board leaned heavily upon sug-

gestions furnished by the officials of the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations.³⁷⁶

At the 1916 Convention the Council reported to the delegates what these committees had accomplished and asked for legislation to carry on the work. The delegates responded by resolving that these joint committees should continue to function and render reports of their findings to the convention. It was also voted that all petitions should be laid on the table for one year pending investigation and report by the Board. Nothing, however, was done relative to the non-attendance of representatives of petitioners, though in the future the Board made it known to all such societies that none of their members were expected to appear at conventions. Policy in time allowed these groups to send as their representatives alumni of the Fraternity. On the basis of these actions the Board continued to function. At its meeting March 19, 1917, it was decided to continue its past procedure and to enlarge the list of institutions to which questionnaires might be sent relative to academic conditions. At a later meeting this last feature was dropped in view of the outbreak of the World War. This factor also explains why the Board ceased to function from October, 1917, to May 7, 1919. From then on until 1924 the Board appears to have conducted its work much along the lines that had already been followed. Among other things it was decided, May 7, 1919, that petitioning societies should send no delegates to the convention. Again, on July 14, 1920, it was voted that a sub-committee be created whose purpose was to make a survey of institutions from which petitions were then pending, also of those that might be suitable for expansion. On the basis of this action a number of colleges appear to have been assigned to this committee from time to time and on which reports were presented at later meetings. On June 23, 1922, it was also decided that it was the opinion of the Board that the Fraternity should aid local societies to organize. Finally on July 27, 1923, it was voted that no recommendation for a charter would be made until the petitioner had sent a representative to the Board, nor until the Board had visited the society in question.³⁷⁷

From the establishment of this Board in May, 1916, a large number of petitioning societies had been investigated. Among these might be mentioned the University of South Dakota, Washington and Jefferson College, University of Texas, Albion College, Virginia, West Virginia, Yale, Kentucky and Arizona. In addition surveys were made of those institutions which were ultimately added to the chapter rolls of Delta

³⁷⁶ Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies.

³⁷⁷ *Idem.*

Upsilon, all of which illustrates the intense interest shown by these men in furthering the growth of the Fraternity. It should also be noted in passing that of the total number surveyed only a small number ever reached the floor of the convention and then only after a careful investigation had taken place; an investigation, moreover, that involved an elaborate analysis of the institution and petitioning group by correspondence and visitation. Among the men who served on this Board should be mentioned, Herbert Wheaton Congdon, Lynne J. Bevan, John P. Broomell, John Patterson, Clifford M. Swan, Frank W. Noxon, Harry A. Hey, Thomas C. Miller, Bruce S. Gramley and Alexander M. McMorran.³⁷⁸

At the 1924 Convention the constitution of Delta Upsilon was altered so as to provide for the creation of the Board on Petitioning Societies. From that time on this body has ceased to be a group of representatives of the Council and Directors, though it continues to function under the direction of the Directors to whom, as well as to the convention, it is required to submit an annual report. This Board was to be appointed by the Chairman of the Directors and was to consist of fourteen members, three of whom were to be selected each from the Council, the Graduate Board and Trustees. The Board was to examine all petitions, investigate the quality of the petitioners and the standing of the college in question. On the basis of evidence available it would appear that this Board functioned in general along the lines laid down by the previous body, though it is to be noted that no attempt was made to survey in any extensive manner those institutions at which no prospective society existed. It should also be observed that while at least two meetings of this Board took place annually, that very few recorded minutes are preserved. For a study of the activities of the Board, therefore, one is forced to limit investigation to the annual reports and to the correspondence between the Board and petitioning groups. The first chairman of this Board was W. Randolph Burgess, who was followed by John P. Broomell in 1927, Karl J. Ammerman in 1928, Joseph P. Simmons in 1929 and Russell H. Anderson in 1930.

In general these men and their co-workers have sought to stimulate expansion into those colleges and universities where conditions seemed to warrant entrance. As stated in 1925 the Board believed that the Fraternity should "go forward . . . wherever a petitioning body appears worthy, without being held back by fear of over-expansion." Again, the Board deliberately discouraged societies who either were apparently below standard or were located at institutions that held

³⁷⁸ Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies.

little promise in the way of future academic growth. As a result the Board actually adhered to a conservative, though sane, program of expansion, a fact that the delegates quite frequently forgot in their determination to guide the destinies of Delta Upsilon. In every case the Board examined each petitioning society, as well as the institution where that group was located in a most meticulous manner. As an illustration a résumé will be presented of the activities of the Board in respect to Pi Epsilon of the University of Alberta. Early in 1932 the Fraternity received a request from a student at that University requesting information relative to the required procedure for a petitioning society. The desired material was forwarded and in a short time a formal petition was received and referred to the Board for study and report. The Board immediately arranged to have John Scott, Vice-President of the Fraternity, visit Edmonton. At the same time communications were opened by the Board with several Delta U's living at that city. From these men statements were secured which proved of value. Scott's visit resulted in gathering considerable information relative to the University of Alberta, the fraternity situation and the condition of the petitioning group. The survey showed when the institution was founded, a list of its presidents, a statement of the quality and number of buildings and size of campus, the different colleges and faculties of the University, its matriculation requirements, the number of students together with their religious affiliation, the sources of income and the number of students from Alberta who enlisted for service in the World War. Scott also reported the existence of three general and two local fraternities and of the relation that was maintained between these societies and the University authorities. Finally, Scott commented upon the origins of the petitioning group, the reasons why it sought entrance into Delta Upsilon, the size of the society, its scholastic and athletic rating and its housing conditions. A digest of these various facts were referred to the 1932 Convention with a recommendation that the petition be laid on the table pending further investigation. This the delegates proceeded to do, though the Board in 1933 continued its analysis of the petitioning society. Scott visited the group in March of that year and rendered an intensive report similar in nature to his earlier statement. On the basis of his findings the Board has recommended to the 1933 Convention that the petition be tabled but that the Fraternity continue its survey in the future.³⁷⁹

The extreme care exercised by this Board has been equalled by the Finance Committee which was definitely established by constitutional

³⁷⁹ *Reports of the Board on Petitioning Societies, 1932, 1933, Annual, 1931-1933.*

amendment in 1921. At the opening of the Twentieth Century the finances of the Fraternity were lodged in the hands of the Council subject to the constitution and acts of the convention. Most of the income was received in the form of a chapter tax which in 1900 amounted to \$4.40 per member, in return for which each person received a year's subscription to the *Quarterly*, while the chapter itself received at least one copy of the *Annual*. Out of this chapter tax the Council attempted to meet the expenses of all regular Fraternity publications, the salaries and office expenses, the costs of convention and a number of sundry matters such as the installation of new chapters and the issuing of membership certificates. The largest single expense item was that incident to the convention which amounted approximately to one thousand dollars. From 1900 to 1904 the chapter tax amounted to \$4.40, though for the next four years, due to increased expenses this was raised to \$4.80.³⁸⁰ In the meantime a new tax, known as the Equalization Tax was levied. The inception of this item goes back into the previous century when discussion took place at convention and in the Council as to the provision of some means whereby the railroad fare of the delegates to convention could be pro rated so that the expense to each chapter would be the same. In 1901 the convention provided that a division of the carfare of the delegates should be "in proportion to the number of undergraduate members in each chapter to the total undergraduate membership of the Fraternity."³⁸¹ In making this calculation the membership of the entertaining chapter was omitted. On the basis of this resolution it appears that the railroad expenses to the 1902 Convention amounted to \$1,964.58 while the total undergraduate membership equalled six hundred and fifty-seven, making an average expense per man of slightly less than three dollars. Those chapters, therefore, having carfare in excess of this received a return while those whose rate was lower were charged with an amount to produce that which had been paid to the others.

This procedure was followed for several years with the Treasurer's report showing small items paid out and received through the Equalization scheme. Although at first there was some misunderstanding as well as delay in the payment of these amounts the Council in 1906 recommended to the convention that in the future this item should appear in its annual budget and that the annual (chapter tax) be increased to cover this amount. Such an arrangement would make it

³⁸⁰ Minutes of the Executive Council, 1900-1909. Actually the tax was \$5.00 and \$6.00 for these periods, but as a twenty percent discount was allowed for prompt payment, the net tax was as listed above.

³⁸¹ *Annual*, 1903.

unnecessary for the Council to send out special bills as had been the case in the past. No action, however, was taken by the delegates and so the old method was continued. In 1908, however, as a result of the convention voting to have the equalization rate fixed for three years at once the Treasurer added a new account to his book known as the Equalization Account. This would seem to indicate that special taxes were levied on the chapters to meet this, taxes that were, therefore, not included within the chapter tax. This Equalization Tax in 1908 was placed at \$4.00 gross or \$3.20 net if paid within sixty days. Against this fund amounts were drawn to meet the excess expenses of delegates coming from greater distances than the average. A statement of these expenses was made at convention time and the amount thereof was refunded to those chapters entitled to the same in the spring when the Chapter and Equalization taxes were levied. In other words if the Northwestern Chapter was to pay an Equalization Tax of one hundred dollars and its expenses to the convention amounted to fifty dollars it received a rebate of fifty dollars so that the actual amount due from that chapter amounted to but fifty dollars. On the other hand if the Williams Chapter were to pay an Equalization Tax of one hundred dollars but its expenses to convention amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars, it actually paid into the Fraternity no Equalization Tax, but did receive in return the fifty dollars that had been paid into the Equalization Fund by the Northwestern Chapter.

At the same time the Equalization Tax appeared on the Treasurer's books there also appeared another new assessment known as the Initiate Tax. This tax was ordered by the 1908 Convention. The amount of this tax was set at \$2.00 per member, for which he was to receive the *Quarterly* for two years after retirement from college. The tax itself was supposed to provide the Fraternity with a convention fund and leave a balance sufficient to carry the *Quarterly* for the above mentioned period. At the time of the incorporation of the Fraternity, therefore, in 1909, there existed three distinct taxes; first the Chapter Tax set at \$4.80 net, for which each undergraduate received the *Quarterly* and the Chapter, the *Annual*, and from which tax the Fraternity obtained a fund to meet other expenses; second, the Equalization Tax set at \$3.20 net; and third, the Initiate Tax set at \$2.00 net. Actually therefore each undergraduate paid into the Fraternity a total tax of \$6.80 (Chapter Tax plus Initiate Tax) and an Equalization Tax which varied in respect to the location of the chapter to the seat of the convention.

During the period from 1900 to 1909 inclusive the Treasurers of the

Fraternity were Samuel S. Hall (1900-1904), Edson S. Harris (1904-1907), Arthur E. Bestor (1907-1908) and Clifford M. Swan (1908-1909). The following table shows the financial situation of the Fraternity from 1900 to 1908:³⁸²

Years	Bills		Payable	Bills on Hand
	Receipts	Receivable		
1900	\$4,103.94	\$1,482.48	\$3,632.75	\$404.00
1901	5,766.64	1,337.58	5,696.42	999.39
1902	4,732.17	1,190.23	4,635.16	450.00
1903	6,841.19	1,080.58	6,408.16	.....
1904	6,627.67	1,224.08	6,524.52	300.00
1905	4,893.55	1,150.38	4,801.87	.....
1906	4,444.02	581.06	3,909.11	.....
1907	4,997.03	564.97	4,755.68	.....
1908	4,605.51	852.07	4,321.82	.....

An explanation of these figures is necessary. In the first place the "receipts" do not include the amount taken in through the *Quarterly*, a separate statement appearing in the reports of the editor.³⁸³ Most of the income reported by the Treasurer came from the Chapter Tax, though receipts from the sale of the *Decennial* in 1903 and 1904 and loans either by the Council or members of that body should be noted. Without these loans, which of course constituted a mortgage on the assets of the Fraternity, it is certain that the growth of the Fraternity would have been seriously curtailed. To those men, therefore, who had faith in Delta Upsilon, much credit is due. These loans were necessary chiefly because the chapters had failed to meet their obligations to the Fraternity. An examination of the "bills receivable" shows that the entire amount listed for 1900 to 1903 constituted back debts due from the chapters, of which all but \$92, in 1903, ran back to 1892 and beyond. In 1903, for example, Rochester, New York and Western Reserve owed the Fraternity \$137.70 which had been on the books since 1890. Rochester alone in 1903 was indebted to Delta Upsilon for \$411.75, New York for \$282.20 and Union for \$142.50. Marietta, Northwestern and Pennsylvania also owed sums that were badly needed by the central office. These obligations were cut down materially by 1908, although even then \$423.97 was outstanding. In that year the amount of bills receivable increased by reason of certain chapters failing to meet obligations to the amount of \$198.00. During 1904 and 1905 the Fraternity had on its books chapter debts for the *Decennial* that totaled \$350 and \$300 respectively. In 1905 there was \$163.24 due from Equalization assessments, while in 1907 and 1908 there were due \$68.50

³⁸² These are Fraternity years which ran from one convention to another.

³⁸³ See below pp. 313-318.

and \$134.60 from the same source. During the same years the Fraternity, hoping to stimulate internal development, had printed a number of chapter letters, for which certain chapters owed \$46.50 and \$72.50 respectively. Had these delinquent chapters met their obligations when due the Fraternity could have forged forward more rapidly and would not have been required, as it was from 1900 to 1902 inclusive and in 1904, to show the bills payable as noted above. Actually therefore the cash on hand in 1901, 1902, and 1904 was more than wiped out by bills payable.³⁸⁴

From 1909 to 1919 inclusive the finances of the Fraternity materially improved. During these years the Fraternity continued to gain most of its income from the Chapter Tax, the Equalization Tax and the Initiate Tax. The amount of the Chapter Tax remained at \$4.80 net until 1918 when it was raised to \$6.40, though the following year it dropped to \$4.00 net. The Equalization assessment was lowered in 1918 and 1919 to \$1.60 net. On the other hand the Initiate Tax was raised from \$2.00 to \$5.00 net in late 1915. In return for this latter tax each active member received a copy of the Song-Book, since 1914, a *Manual*, since 1915, and a subscription to the *Quarterly* for two years after graduation.³⁸⁵ The increase in the *Quarterly* subscription rates as well as the required gifts of the Song-Book and *Manual* explain the rise in the Initiate Tax. In return for the Chapter Tax each member received the *Quarterly* while in college, his chapter an *Annual* and his delegate to the convention an elaborate entertainment. What was left was used by the Council and Directors to maintain a headquarters and undertake the work incident to the Fraternity. The Equalization Tax made it possible for all chapters to have delegates at convention regardless of the distance and for that reason was quite justifiable. The assessment and collection of these taxes seems to have continued as before. Then, in 1917 the convention authorized the levying of an Alumni Tax. This coincided with the enfranchisement of the alumni and for that reason may be considered equitable. The Fraternity, however, could only collect this tax from those who were willing to pay it and when they did, they received the *Quarterly* and the right to participate in most chapter activities even to the extent of voting on chapter members. Those alumni who wished to make a single payment of \$50.00 became entitled to all these rights for life.

³⁸⁴ An examination of the *Annual* and other sources will show those who are interested the amount of anxiety caused by the failure of the chapters to meet their just debts.

³⁸⁵ But see below pp. 263, 320.

During the years 1909 to 1919 inclusive the Treasurers of the Fraternity were Clifford M. Swan (1909-1912), Harry A. Hey (1912-1914), John P. Broomell (1914-1918) and William S. Barker (1918-1919). The following table shows the financial life of the Fraternity during these years:³⁸⁶

CHAPTER TAX

Years	INCOME Total	Chapter Tax	Expenses	Bills Receivable	Balance on Hand
1909	\$5,380.67	\$4,483.20	\$5,190.67	\$460.77	\$190.00
1910	5,726.05	4,473.60	5,182.94	448.00	543.11
1911	5,906.02	4,776.00	5,824.53	.....	581.49
1912	5,827.24	4,934.40	5,082.31	.....	744.93
1913	5,972.44	4,828.80	5,878.08	.. ..	594.36
1914	7,417.54	4,968.00	6,065.48	.....	1,352.06
1915	8,573.04	4,996.80	7,599.78	.....	973.26
1916	10,555.44	5,424.00	10,688.32	.. ..	132.88
1917	8,009.48	5,529.60	6,161.23	.. ..	1,848.25
1918	9,564.10	4,857.60	6,499.10	.. ..	3,065.00
1919	11,327.76	4,224.00	6,628.80	.....	4,698.96

EQUALIZATION TAX

Years	Receipts	Bills Payable	Fares	Balance on Hand
1909	\$2,944.00	\$88.70	\$1,753.08	\$1,279.62
1910	5,032.92	.. ..	4,844.23	188.69
1911	4,511.89	.. ..	3,552.91	958.98
1912	3,123.20	.....	2,672.98	1,409.20
1913	3,136.00	.....	3,854.65	690.55
1914	3,171.20	.....	2,682.64	1,179.11
1915	3,200.00	.. ..	3,014.20	1,364.91
1916	3,430.40	.....	2,988.25	1,807.06
1917	3,597.20	.....	3,681.27	1,722.99
1918	1,190.40	.. ..	1,469.54	1,443.85
1919	21.80	No convention in 1918. Union owed \$21.80 past convention		

INITIATE TAX

Years	Income	Expenses	Loans	Balance on Hand
1909	\$300.00	\$.....		\$ 300.00
1910	706.00	228.00	\$725.00	53.00
1911	814.00	294.00		1,368.00
1912	874.00	742.00	500.00	1,000.00
1913	828.00	886.00	26.90	916.00
1914	922.00	922.00		1,108.00
1915	936.00	996.00		1,462.00
1916	1,952.00	1,428.00		1,986.00
1917	2,190.00	1,836.00		2,340.00
1918	2,910.00	3,532.00		1,718.00
1919	2,935.00	2,309.00		2,944.00

³⁸⁶ These are for Fraternity years and the figures are taken from the reports presented to the convention.

It is to be noted that under the table "Chapter Tax" there is included the item of total income, which includes the balance on hand at the close of the previous year. On the other hand it does not include the income from the *Quarterly* through the year 1913, but does from then on. Further, it includes the alumni tax from 1918 on as well as other items of income gained throughout the eleven years noted. Further, in 1916 the balance was really a deficit. In the table "Equalization Tax" it should be noted that in 1910 a sum of \$725.00 was borrowed from the Initiate Tax to meet extraordinary expenses incident to the convention of that year; this sum was repaid upon the receipts of the "Equalization" Tax for that gathering.³⁸⁷ Under Initiate Tax there has been included as expenses the cost of supplying those entitled to the *Quarterly*, *Song-Book*, and *Manual*. The loan in 1910 was to the Equalization Fund; that in 1912 to the Trustees, and that in 1913 to the *Quarterly*. Finally it should be noted that the back debts of the chapters were all paid by 1910.

The Treasurer did not render a complete report to the convention in 1920 largely because the fiscal year of the Fraternity was altered in a manner that made it impracticable. The accounts as rendered to the Directors were not drafted along the lines heretofore followed. These difficulties make it impossible to record any definitive statement for that year so far as the purposes of this narrative are concerned. Beginning with 1921, however, the Treasurer's report is quite clear and from it we can obtain a clear picture of the financial structure of Delta Upsilon through the year closing 1932. During the years the Fraternity gained most of its income from the Undergraduate Tax, the Equalization Tax and Undergraduate Commutation Tax. The details incident to these sources of revenue were handled chiefly by the Committee on Finance that had been established by the Constitution of 1921.³⁸⁸ This committee was to consist of nine members, three of whom were to be the Treasurer of the Fraternity, the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Graduate Board; the remainder were to be appointed by the President. These men were to hold office for one year and were to perform all duties assigned them either by the By-Laws of 1921 or by the Trustees, Directors and President. Annual reports were to be made to the Trustees and Directors. No changes in this committee

³⁸⁷ The Convention of 1924 voted to allow the Equalization Tax to apply to Pullman as well as to carfare as had been the case before.

³⁸⁸ The duties of this committee were outlined in the section of the By-Laws that described the tax system.

were made by constitutional amendment though some of their duties were altered by reason of changes in the tax system.

According to the By-Laws adopted in 1921 there was to be an undergraduate assessment of six dollars on every active member of each chapter, in return for which the member received the *Quarterly* for each year for which the tax had been paid. If remitted within thirty days from assessment a discount of twenty percent was allowed making the net tax \$4.80 per member each year. Since 1921 there has been no increase in the size of this tax. There was also to be an Initiate Tax of \$10.00 levied on each person at initiation, in return for which the initiate received a badge, a copy of the *Manual* and *Song-Book*. In 1928 the Convention voted to increase this assessment to \$25.00, of which \$15.00 was to be allocated to the Permanent Trust Fund, which is discussed later on, while the balance went into the regular funds of the Fraternity. The Equalization Tax was continued, the amount being fixed by the Council at a rate such that the fund arising therefrom shall maintain a reserve sufficient to obviate large fluctuations in the rate and to enable the convention to meet without the use of other funds. Any balance arising from this tax was to be kept solely for future equalization, though a part might be loaned temporarily in anticipation of tax payments. The amount of this tax from 1921 on has been fixed at \$4.00 gross or \$3.20 net.³⁸⁹ Finally it should be noted that the 1928 Convention voted to levy an Undergraduate Commutation Tax. This assessment amounted to \$5.00 annually, and was to be paid for four years; whereupon the member became a graduate member of the Fraternity in good standing and was to be exempt from the alumni tax. In the event that a student became a graduate member before he had paid all of the commutation assessment he might secure the benefits of graduate membership by paying the balance within five years from the date of initiation; and even then, if not paid, the time by action of the Directors might be extended. All income derived from this tax went into the Permanent Trust Fund. An undergraduate, therefore pays annually to the Fraternity the sum of \$13.00 or a total of \$52.00 for four years. In addition he pays an initiate assessment of \$25.00 making a grand total, minus any special taxes that might be levied, of \$77.00 for his entire college life.

Alumni, on the other hand, by the By-Laws of 1921 were to pay an annual tax of \$3.00 which entitled the payer to the *Quarterly* for each year the tax was remitted. Any graduate member who desired might, however, pay \$50.00 or more, in which event he was to be exempt from

³⁸⁹ In 1932 the By-Laws were amended so as to set this tax at \$4.00 per year.

the future payment of this graduate tax and receive all the benefits of the same for life. Finally, any graduate who in addition to the \$50.00 might pay not less than a thousand dollars might provide that a graduating student of a chapter in each of the next succeeding twenty years shall as an award of merit be commuted of his graduate tax. Later in 1928 a student receiving this award was to have the \$15.00 of the Initiate Tax commuted. All sums paid by commutation were to go into the Permanent Trust Fund.³⁹⁰

From 1921 to date the Treasurers of the Fraternity have been William S. Barker (1921-1926) and Lynne J. Bevan (1926-1933). The following table shows the financial strength of the Fraternity during this period:

Years	CHAPTER TAXES				
	Undergraduate Tax	Initiate Tax	Jewelry Profit	Installments	Miscel- laneous
1921	\$7,171.20	\$3,689.00	\$4,458.30	\$.....	\$2,115.07
1922	6,862.80	5,510.00	1,445.13	200.00	977.10
1923	6,692.40	5,120.00	1,851.52	.....	349.36
1924	6,735.60	4,770.00	1,522.19	.....	281.09
1925	7,002.00	6,310.00	2,189.09	100.00	147.73
1926	7,499.42	6,695.00	2,059.20	100.00	113.37
1927	7,972.18	7,780.00	1,953.67	200.00	255.17
1928	7,695.45	6,256.00	1,957.25	.....	188.78
1929	8,383.12	8,692.00	1,968.62	200.00	66.81
1930	9,139.90	7,715.00	1,828.28	100.00	565.50
1931	9,206.80	7,440.00	1,632.70	118.00	74.91
1932	8,654.20	6,564.15	1,020.72	97.62	192.12

It will be noticed that in 1922 the amount of the Initiate Tax increased; this was due to the fact that in that year the amount of the tax was raised. The income from the sales of jewelry resulted from the practice of the Fraternity in having all sales made through the General Headquarters. It will also be observed that the business depression of 1930 to 1932 has decidedly lowered the amount of the Undergraduate and Initiate Taxes.³⁹¹ The following table shows the income received from the alumni:

Years	INCOME FROM ALUMNI		
	Alumni Tax	Dues from Alumni Clubs	Voluntary Subscriptions
1921	\$9,001.00	\$95.00	\$292.00
1922	8,784.00	95.00	277.50
1923	9,537.00	65.00	364.35
1924	10,038.00	65.00	325.00
1925	10,338.00	145.00	320.50

³⁹⁰ In 1928 the Convention resolved that the changes then made were to apply only to those initiated one year after the passage of these amendments.

³⁹¹ Income from the *Quarterly* and other publications is credited to Initiate, Undergraduate and Alumni Taxes.

INCOME FROM ALUMNI—(Continued)			
1926	\$10,077.00	\$50.00	\$378.00
1927	10,806.00	70.00	308.00
1928	10,704.00	80.00	249.00
1929	11,259.50	60.00	264.50
1930	11,497.88	55.00	173.00
1931	10,366.25	75.00	117.00
1932	9,358.40	40.00	75.00

The effect of the business depression on the receipts from these sources is clearly revealed. The following table shows income from other sources:

Years	Trust Fund	Interest on Investments	Quarterly Sales
1921	\$1,718.76	\$.....	\$392.20
1922	1,772.40	287.44	497.30
1923	2,013.13	617.16	355.70
1924	1,612.54	610.70	591.90
1925	2,102.93	741.86	353.00
1926	2,161.47	837.84	393.00
1927	2,282.50	1,327.42	323.35
1928	2,837.13	1,206.16	88.05
1929	3,107.20	1,291.37	393.61
1930	3,313.30	1,482.21	314.00
1931	4,320.53	1,540.89	235.30
1932	5,284.42	1,986.84	105.30

The following table shows the total income during the years noted:

Years	Undergraduate Income	Alumni Income	Total Income
1921	\$17,433.57	\$11,498.96	\$28,932.53
1922	14,995.03	11,713.64	26,708.67
1923	14,013.28	12,952.34	26,955.62
1924	13,308.88	13,243.14	26,552.02
1925	15,748.82	14,001.29	29,750.11
1926	16,464.99	13,897.51	30,362.50
1927	18,161.02	15,117.27	33,278.29
1928	16,091.48	15,224.94	31,315.82
1929	19,174.93	16,376.18	35,551.11
1930	19,349.28	16,835.39	36,184.67
1931	18,472.41	16,654.97	35,127.38
1932	16,528.81	16,849.96	33,378.77

On the basis of this income the Fraternity has been able to maintain a steadily increasing program of growth and development. Office expenses, salaries, various publications, a traveling secretary, historical research incident to this volume and a score of other matters that have been of immense value to both graduate and undergraduate members of Delta Upsilon were undertaken. The following table will illustrate the amounts spent for the more important bits of Fraternity work:

Years	Secretary's Salary and Expenses	Office Salaries	Quarterly	Convention Expenses
1921	\$4,223.83	\$3,998.66	\$6,474.69	\$940.70
1922	4,276.65	3,897.00	5,870.67	1,500.00
1923	4,922.49	4,400.00	4,798.81	888.13
1924	2,748.79	4,449.15	5,090.16	1,583.63
1925	2,437.82	5,305.02	5,407.24	1,500.00
1926	4,470.04	5,910.00	5,714.23	1,461.73
1927	4,405.11	6,868.53	5,565.18	1,603.66
1928	4,699.08	6,559.77	6,321.06	1,945.97
1929	5,119.48	6,302.92	6,174.97	1,994.18
1930	3,509.46	6,640.00	6,045.97	2,246.06
1931	4,926.84	6,255.80	6,258.93	1,772.27
1932	6,561.99	6,104.00	5,023.99	1,618.81

The grand total of expenses, divided according to what the undergraduate and alumni members of the Fraternity received is as follows:

Years	Undergraduate	Graduate	Grand Total
1921	\$20,980.44	\$7,121.84	\$28,102.28
1922	19,520.49	6,720.20	26,240.69
1923	17,822.97	6,194.32	24,017.29
1924	19,816.86	6,035.77	25,852.63
1925	18,924.42	6,613.30	25,537.72
1926	22,038.15	6,575.87	28,609.02
1927	23,580.96	7,802.70	31,383.66
1928	22,284.69	7,523.22	29,807.91
1929	27,785.69	11,325.83	39,111.52
1930	22,901.98	7,796.34	30,698.32
1931	21,626.82	7,864.73	29,491.55
1932	24,247.54	6,789.32	31,036.86

On comparing the total income with the total expenses it may be seen that there was a comfortable surplus for every year except 1929. In that year the Fraternity was compelled to borrow from the surplus in order to meet the extraordinary expenses incident to the publication of the Catalogue. It will also be observed that most of the income was spent in ways that favored the undergraduate. In addition to these various taxes and expenditures the Fraternity maintained two other funds, namely the Equalization and Permanent Trust Funds. The purpose of the first has already been explained, while the following table will show the revenue and the use to which it was put.^{891a}

Years	Income	Carfare	Balance on Hand
1921			\$2,994.54
1922	\$4,892.80	\$2,813.96	4,573.38
1923	4,362.40	2,996.84	5,938.94
1924	4,381.60	2,933.97	7,386.57
1925	4,485.60	11,794.21	77.96

^{891a} After 1927, the sources do not show the actual income or amount paid for carfare.



JOHN PATTERSON
COLUMBIA '92



CLIFFORD M. SWAN
TECHNOLOGY '99



WALDO G. MORSE
ROCHESTER '81



WILLIAM S. BARKER
SWARTHMORE '95

FRATERNITY BUILDERS
PRESIDENTS OF THE FRATERNITY

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
1933—1934



WILLIS P. GOLDIN
WILLIAMS '05

WARREN C. DUBOIS
HAMILTON '12

WALDO G. MORSE
ROCHESTER '81

BRUCE S. GRAMLEY CARROLL B. LARRABEE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE '08 BROWN '18

HORACE G. NICHOL RUSSELL H. ANDERSON FLOYD Y. PARSONS
CARNEGIE '21 WESLEYAN '20 CORNELL '98

JOHN PATTERSON
COLUMBIA '92

SAMUEL S. HALL
HARVARD '88

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
1933—1934



MARSH M. CORBITT
WASHINGTON '17

THOMAS C. MILLER
HAMILTON '85

JOHN D. SCOTT
CHICAGO '11

GEORGE B. HILL
WISCONSIN '08

FRANK H. MIESSE
OHIO STATE '03

ALBERT E. SINKS
WESTERN RESERVE '09

PAUL S. CLAPP
IOWA STATE '13

JOHN P. BROOMELL
SWARTHMORE '99

JOHN W. MACE
NEW YORK '11

LYNNE J. BEVAN
CHICAGO '03

CLIFFORD M. SWAN
TECHNOLOGY '99



THOMAS C. MILLER
HAMILTON '85



JOHN D. SCOTT
CHICAGO '11



SAMUEL S. HALL
HARVARD '88



LYNNE J. BEVAN
CHICAGO '03

FRATERNITY BUILDERS
PRESIDENTS OF THE FRATERNITY

Years	Income	Carfare	Balance on Hand
1926	\$4,355.03	.....	\$4,432.99
1927			6,508.62
1928			7,572.83
1929			9,871.59
1930			12,819.39
1931			15,502.97
1932			16,611.69

The inception of the Permanent Trust Fund goes back to 1899. On November 1 of that year George F. Andrews, then President of the Fraternity, in a letter to the Council proposed the establishment of an Endowment Fund. Andrews was of the opinion that the time had come for the Fraternity to raise a sum sufficient to permit extension of Fraternity work. Accordingly, he offered to give \$200 towards this end provided that \$1,000 was subscribed by other alumni and in the event that these alumni gifts should equal \$2,000 then he would raise his contribution to \$500. Funds so collected were to be placed in the custody of a Board of Trustees, one of whom was to be the Treasurer of the Fraternity, another to be of the Council while a third was to be elected by the convention. All of these men were to serve for three years. Andrews stipulated that the interest arising from this fund was to be used as a majority of the Board of Trustees might wish but that no investment or loan of the principal could be made without the consent of all three members. The Council at its meeting, November 5, 1901, accepted Andrews' offer and elected a temporary board to handle the raising of the funds.⁸⁹²

This board seems to have undertaken a canvass of the alumni and before the year was out had obtained a nucleus which served as a basis for further activity. Nothing was said of this effort at the 1900 Convention but at the next annual meeting the entire proposition was announced; the fund at that time amounting to \$1,200. The reaction of the delegates was highly pleasing to both the Council and Andrews, while Hall, one of the Board of Trustees, stated in the subsequent issue of the *Quarterly* that it was hoped that further subscriptions would be forthcoming. Hall reported that one enthusiastic alumnus was anxious that the sum be raised to \$50,000. "A fund of this size would be most useful in enabling the Council to help build chapter houses and for a working capital to enlarge and improve the *Quarterly*." This optimism, however, was short-lived as the total amount by 1906 was but \$1,230.62, while in 1909 it was only \$1,296.65. During the eight years that the

⁸⁹² Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 5, 1901. Andrews' offer depended upon the necessary alumni subscriptions being raised by Oct., 1902.

fund had existed the Board of Trustees had advanced to the Council a number of loans which were used for general Fraternity purposes; all of these loans plus interest were returned to this Board.³⁹³

The Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund continued to exist until late May, 1922, when its work was absorbed by the Directors of Delta Upsilon. The amount of money turned over at this time either in cash or bonds amounted to \$1,708.44.³⁹⁴ It will be observed that this sum was not much larger than that which the Board of Trustees had in 1909, which illustrates the degree of success that had attended the efforts conceived by Andrews in 1899. In the meantime, however, steps had been taken towards the creation of what was known as the Permanent Trust Fund. The inception of this later idea may be traced back to 1912 when the Board of Trustees of Delta Upsilon, Incorporated, voted to create a committee to raise a fund of \$100,000, pledges to which were not to be binding until at least half of the sum had been subscribed to. This committee, which acted under the Board of Directors, proceeded to make plans which resulted in a careful canvass of the alumni throughout the country. Sums and pledges were secured during the course of the following years. So pleased was the committee with the success that had attended their efforts that in 1922 it reported that its purpose then was to raise \$200,000. Nothing further, however, was undertaken by this Board as the revision of the constitution and by-laws in 1921 had provided for the commutation of alumni taxes, all income from which was to be allocated to the Permanent Trust Fund.³⁹⁵ Again, in 1928 the Initiate Tax was altered so as to provide for additional sums which were to be placed in the Permanent Trust Fund, while at the same time there was created the Undergraduate Commutation Tax which likewise added to the amounts in this special fund. The following table shows the status of the Permanent Trust Fund:³⁹⁶

Years	Total amount as made by Payments in cash or bonds at par
1921	\$41,580.95
1922	45,235.14
1923	46,272.08
1924	47,110.83

³⁹³ *Annual*, 1901-1909.

³⁹⁴ Minutes of the Board of Directors, 1922.

³⁹⁵ Alumni might commutate their taxes under a constitutional provision in 1917.

³⁹⁶ Nothing definite is available for the collections to this fund prior to 1921. Monthly reports appear to have been made but no *Annual* appeared until 1921. The Directors at various times staged drives to increase commutation. All years noted above are fiscal years.

Years	<i>Total amount as made by Payments in cash or bonds at par</i>
1925	\$48,107.08
1926	50,250.00
1927	52,597.39
1928	61,000.00
1929	63,000.00
1930	67,000.00
1931	85,000.00
1932	105,000.00

In commenting on the state of the Permanent Trust Fund in 1932 Bevan the Treasurer stated: "Until about a year ago the market value of the Permanent Trust Fund was greater than the par value and greater than our cost, but in June, 1932, the market value fell to approximately \$63,000 or 60% of the par or nominal value. Since June the market value has recovered substantially, but is still considerably below our cost. We have, however, had no defaults in interest payments and no reduction of dividends on our preferred stocks." Further, Bevan's statement as to the financial life of the Fraternity may well be quoted in full as a fitting conclusion to this chapter of Delta Upsilon's history:³⁹⁷

The Fraternity has now reached a notable stage in its financial growth in which the alumni contribute as much to income as do the undergraduates. Alumni contribute through alumni taxes, voluntary subscriptions, Trust Fund Income, alumni club dues, interest on the several funds, profits on short term securities, and *Quarterly* advertising. The undergraduates, however, receive the direct benefit of about three-quarters of our disbursements, while the alumni directly receive benefit of only one-quarter—principally through the *Quarterly*. This is evidence of conscientious and skillful labor on the part of many loyal alumni. It suggests that Delta Upsilon is no longer merely an undergraduate fraternity but that it is a fraternal bond for men of all ages. It further suggests that added responsibilities may be conferred upon those alumni who inspire to still greater development of the Fraternity as a life-long institution.

³⁹⁷ *Annual, 1932.*

Chapter XIII

CHAPTER HISTORIES, 1900-1933

TWENTIETH CENTURY EXPANSION—MIDDLE WESTERN AND PACIFIC COAST ADDITIONS—DELTA UPSILON INVADES THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—THE DARTMOUTH CHAPTER—EXTENSION INTO CANADA—THE OREGON CHAPTER

EARLY in 1901 Delta Upsilon established a chapter at the University of Chicago. Interest in that institution seems to have first appeared at the 1870 Convention when the Committee on New Chapters reported that Chicago might well be considered as a suitable place for extension. It is not known that an investigating body was appointed, though in the fall of the same year it was reported that two men from the Madison Chapter were pushing things there with some degree of success. Nothing more, however, seems to have taken place until May, 1874, when the convention appointed Cornell and Madison to look into conditions at that University. This committee presented a favorable report in 1875, which seems to have encouraged the delegates present to the extent of creating a new committee of Cornell and Western Reserve to continue investigations. This new body found conditions none too pleasing with the result that nothing more was done in respect to Chicago for the time being.³⁰⁸ In 1891, however, the Executive Council called the attention of the delegates to the fact that Chicago would, in the near future, be an institution that should be seriously considered as a field for expansion. The delegates reacted most enthusiastically by instructing the Executive Council to aid in the formation of a local society which was to seek admission as soon as possible. This vote, however, was later revoked, though no reasons for this action appear in the *Annual*. This show of interest, however, seems to have encouraged a group of students at that University (and it may be that the local alumni of Delta Upsilon had a hand in the affair) to organize and submit a petition for admission into the Fraternity. The Council said nothing about this in its report to the 1892 Convention, though it did point out the evident advantages that this University offered. The

³⁰⁸ *Annual*, 1870-1875, Rochester to Amherst, Oct. 18, 1870.

delegates, however, had the Chicago petition read which was immediately followed by a motion granting admission. It was pointed out by a Brown delegate that such procedure would violate the constitution which required a petitioning society to have existed as a local for one year. Whereupon the convention voted to grant a charter as soon as the constitutional requirements were complied with by the local society. The action of the convention seems to have discouraged the petitioning group as nothing more appears in any of our sources relative to Chicago until 1896 when a special committee was appointed to investigate that institution. This committee reported in 1897 that Chicago was a promising place and that a group of local alumni, not satisfied with any of the existing societies there, were tutoring a small number of men to the end that they might form themselves into an organization and submit a petition to Delta Upsilon.³⁹⁹

The effort of these alumni amounted to nothing as not until late 1899 did the Fraternity have its attention turned towards Chicago again. Early in December of that year John Mills and Arthur E. Bestor, students at that University, set under way a movement towards the formation of a local society. Both of these men knew of Delta Upsilon, as near relatives were members of that Fraternity. This fact plus their determination to form a group that might join a society whose ideals corresponded with their own led them to organize their local group along lines similar to Delta Upsilon. This group was known as the "Iron Key," a society that soon won for itself the assistance of local Delta U's, notably James W. Thompson, Rutgers '92. By the spring of 1900 the eight members of the "Iron Key" felt themselves sufficiently strong to appeal to the Chicago Alumni Club and the neighboring chapters for help and counsel. Accordingly on May 25 of that year delegates from Michigan, Wisconsin, De Pauw, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin gathered at Prof. Thompson's home and were introduced to the members of the "Iron Key." Although nothing definite was done, the way was paved for further success and progress.⁴⁰⁰

In the fall of 1900 a formal petition was sent to the Convention, contact having already been established with the Executive Council. This body had no opportunity to investigate the petitioning group but called the attention of the delegates in 1900 to the petition which came highly recommended by the Chicago alumni, two of whom (James W. Thompson and Camillo Von Klenze) attended this con-

³⁹⁹ *Annual, 1891-1897, Quarterly, XI:27*, A. E. Breckenridge to Thomas, Mar. 7, 1894 enclosing a letter from J. W. Thompson, Rutgers '92.

⁴⁰⁰ *Quarterly, XIX:67-68, Quinquennial, (1903)*, p. 33.

vention. These men pointed out the merits of the group and asked the delegates to grant the request of the petitioners. After some discussion a charter was granted on the understanding that the installation should not take place until a year had passed since the founding of the "Iron Key." Upon this vote the Executive Council laid plans for installation which ultimately took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on January 5, 1901. George F. Andrews, President of the Fraternity, conducted the ceremonies at which thirteen men were initiated into the Chicago Chapter of Delta Upsilon.⁴⁰¹

Among these men there should be mentioned Arthur E. Bestor, later an active member of the Executive Council, and Lynne J. Bevan whose service as Fraternity Treasurer has already been noted. At this time the Chicago Chapter was housed at 5735 Madison Avenue. In May, 1902 it moved to 6018 Kimbark Avenue where it remained until the fall of 1905 when it moved into a house of its own at 5747 Blackstone Avenue. In July, 1926 the chapter moved to 5714 Woodlawn Avenue, where it resides at present. The chapter has been prominent in college activities, gaining its share of class and college honors. In general fraternity affairs, Chicago has been represented at every convention since 1901, and in 1904 and 1933 acted as host to the general Fraternity. Among its graduates who have figured prominently in Fraternity work should be mentioned John D. Scott, formerly President and now Second Vice-President of Delta Upsilon.

Nearly four years after the founding of Chicago a chapter was planted at Ohio State University. As early as 1887 interest in this institution was shown by the Executive Council which referred a petition that it had received to the convention of that year. The delegates showed no enthusiasm and contented themselves with laying the petition on the table. Nothing more happened until 1901 when a petition was presented to the delegates at the Brown Convention. This request came from a society known as Lambda Nu. This society had been founded during the school year 1898-1899 by a group of students who were interested in greater social advantages than they were then receiving. They seemed to have formed themselves into what they chose to call the Carnation Club and to have hired rooms at one of the city hotels for purposes of weekly meetings. The Carnation Club soon entered into campus activity and gained for itself local recognition. It was felt, however, by its founders that further growth demanded affiliation with some national fraternity. At this juncture, Irwin G.

⁴⁰¹ *Annual, 1898-1901, Quarterly, XIX:67-74, John Mills to S. Hall, Sept. 14, 1900, Minutes of the Executive Council, Oct. 9, 1900.*

Jennings, Marietta '98, told Ralph C. Miller and Albert A. Miller, who were his close friends, of the merits of Delta Upsilon. These two students then undertook to pattern the life of the Carnation Club in a manner that might make it acceptable as a chapter of Delta Upsilon. By 1900 thanks to the help of the local alumni, notably Allen T. Williamson, Marietta '98, the Carnation Club reorganized itself as Lambda Nu, taking as its motto the phrase "We Count on Victory." Backed up by the alumni, Lambda Nu sent a delegation of nine men, including Professor Wallace S. Elden, Colby '89 to present a petition to the delegates assembled at Brown in 1901. This delegation was allowed to present its case, after which the convention voted to appoint a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.⁴⁰²

This committee appears to have carried out these instructions and at the 1902 meeting it reported that for the present at least conditions did not warrant entrance into Ohio State University. At this convention almost the entire membership of Lambda Nu was present to plead its case. Having listened to these men the convention resolved that while Delta Upsilon was not ready to grant a charter still "we commend their high ideas . . . and we express to them our hope that they will continue their efforts in the line of advance." Although Lambda Nu was disappointed renewed efforts were undertaken. The society itself was reorganized and new members were secured. A petition was also drafted and forwarded to the 1903 Convention. At this meeting a favorable report was submitted by the Committee of the Whole. The delegates, however, rejected the report and asked that further investigation take place. Lambda Nu only interpreted this action as meaning that she must exert herself to even greater efforts. Accordingly a chapter house was leased and with the warm support of both alumni and undergraduate a new petition was laid before the Chicago Convention of 1904. Stanley F. Rankin and Benjamin P. Brooks of Lambda Nu were allowed to present the claims of their society. Whereupon the delegates after some discussion voted to grant the long sought charter. On December 9, 1904 Penfield and Smalley in behalf of the Fraternity formally installed the Ohio State Chapter of Delta Upsilon.⁴⁰³

Forty-seven men were initiated at this installation which took place at the Hartman Hotel, Columbus, Ohio. At this time the chapter was housed at 211 West Eleventh Avenue. In 1905 quarters were obtained at 138 West Ninth Avenue and in 1907 the chapter moved into its

⁴⁰² *Annual, 1887, 1901, Quarterly, XXIII:88-89* Irwin G. Jennings, though of the class of 1898, left college before that year and was not graduated until 1910.

⁴⁰³ *Annual, 1902-1904, Quarterly, XXIII:81-91.*

present quarters at 32 East Sixteenth Avenue. Ohio State has been represented at all of the national conventions, though she has never acted as host to the Fraternity.

A year after the establishment of Ohio, Delta Upsilon installed a chapter at the University of Illinois. The genesis of this body goes back to the fall of 1901 when a group of seven students formed themselves into a loose organization for better social contacts. So successful was the effort that on September 19, 1902 these men founded the "K. K. Club," which during the course of the year gained recognition for itself from the existing fraternities. At this time, certain members of the Northwestern Chapter who were known to Emery R. Hayhurst and L. F. Steube of the "K. K. Club" expressed a wish that a chapter of Delta Upsilon might be planted at Illinois. On the basis of these contacts the Illinois men determined to approach Delta Upsilon for a charter. Accordingly, on October 15, 1903 a formal petition was forwarded to the Fraternity, while Hayhurst and Thomas B. Wade, Pennsylvania '98, went to the Chicago Convention of 1904 to present the claims of the petitioners. The delegates having just granted a charter to Ohio State did not feel inclined to admit a society that had only been before them a year. The "K. K. Club," while disappointed, girded themselves for another year. New members were secured and a house was arranged for and built. Edward Corrigan, John Frost and Gerald Finlay, moreover, represented the society at the 1905 Convention where the delegates voted to accept the petitioning group. Thornton B. Penfield in behalf of the Fraternity installed the Illinois Chapter on December 21, 1905 at the Elk's Auditorium in Champaign, while thirty-five men were initiated. At this event a movement was started towards the building of a more permanent home. At that time the chapter was housed at 412 East Green Street. In the fall of 1921 a new home was purchased at 202 East Green Street, and in the fall of 1926 the chapter moved into its present home on Armory Avenue. Illinois has been represented at every annual meeting of Delta Upsilon since its foundation, though she has never acted as host to the general Fraternity.⁴⁰⁴

Approximately five years after Illinois had been planted a chapter was located at the University of Washington. Delta Upsilon's interest in Washington was first aroused by a letter received by the Executive Council in September, 1907. This communication was from Donald S. Birkett who after having told about the condition of his University

⁴⁰⁴ *Annual, 1903-1904, Quarterly, XXIV.87-93, Petition of K. K. Club, Oct. '15, 1903, N. A. Wells to W. O. Raymond, Oct. 10, 1905.*

and the fraternities that existed there asked for information relative to the policy of Delta Upsilon in respect to expansion. From the nature of the letter one may conclude that Birkett was speaking in behalf of several students who were anxious to establish relations with some general fraternity. Shortly thereafter Birkett and his friends organized themselves into the Iota Delta fraternity (November 21, 1907), rented a house and laid plans for petitioning Delta Upsilon. In the meantime a group of Delta U's at Seattle had taken steps towards the formation of what became the Puget Sound Delta Upsilon Club. Among other things this association showed a decided interest in the founding of a chapter at the state university, a proposition which was fostered by Almon H. Fuller, Lafayette '97. Fuller seems to have known of Iota Delta but it was not until the spring of 1908 that the Club showed any great interest in the local society.⁴⁰⁵

Contact with these men inspired the members of Iota Delta to submit a formal petition to the delegates of the 1908 Convention. The delegates, however, voted to lay the petition over for a year during which time the Executive Council was to make an investigation. This the Council undertook by asking Charles T. Hutson, Wisconsin '99, who was then living at Connell, Washington, to investigate the local society. Hutson seems to have visited Iota Delta and reported that the society was in a sound condition and had the good will of the President of the University. Walter A. Chown, Minnesota '91 also reported that the Puget Sound Club had been entertained by Iota Delta and that the opinion of the alumni was favorable towards the society. The Executive Council, however, believed that the acceptance of Iota Delta should be deferred until another year. As a result the delegates to the 1909 Convention voted to lay the petition on the table for a year. Birkett, who was present at this meeting and had voiced his sentiments in favor of the petitioners, informed the local group of the result which only urged the men to greater efforts. Accordingly another petition was presented at the 1910 Convention, which was held at San Francisco, and this time the delegates voted to admit the petitioners. On December 9, 1910 at the Arctic Club in Seattle, Paul C. Harper, Stanford '03, installed the Washington Chapter and initiated twenty-four active and graduate members. Since that date the chapter has been present at every convention and in 1925 acted as host to the general Fraternity. Among the members of this chapter who have figured in Fraternity work mention should be made of Marsh M. Corbitt. In 1910 the chapter was located at 4554 Sixteenth Avenue.

⁴⁰⁵ *Quarterly*, XXIX:143-149, D. S. Birkett to Executive Council, Sept. 19, 1907.

In November of the next year the chapter's home was 4504 Sixteenth Avenue where it remained until March, 1919 when new quarters were found at 4616 Twenty-First Avenue. Later the chapter house was at 5208 Eighteenth Avenue and 5015 Seventeenth Avenue. At present the Washington Chapter is located at 1818 East Forty-Fifth Street.⁴⁰⁶

Washington was followed by Pennsylvania State in December, 1911. As far back as 1894 the Fraternity had its attention turned towards this college. At that time Maurice J. Thompson of the Rutgers Chapter was a member of the faculty of Penn State. To him came a group of young men in the fall of 1894 asking for information relative to Delta Upsilon. Thompson relayed this to Fairbanks with the comment that he felt favorably disposed. Fairbanks thanked Thompson for his interest and suggested that the students organize and present a formal petition. Nothing further is known of these efforts and it seems safe to assume that the matter was dropped for some reason or other. Eleven years later a group of sincere and earnest students met in one of the college dormitories and seriously considered whether there was a field at that time for another fraternity at Penn State. An affirmative decision was reached, whereupon these men organized themselves into a temporary society. This action was taken on October 1, 1905. During the next year a house was rented and new members added, but what is more significant contact was made with Professors George G. Pond, Joseph H. Tudor and Frederick W. Beal, all members of Delta Upsilon. Phi Tau, for such was the name of the local group, was at once stirred to action. It was intended to send a delegation to the Middlebury Convention of 1906 but through some misunderstanding this was not done. A hastily prepared application was wired, however; though the *Annual* contains no reference to the same.⁴⁰⁷

During the following year the interests of Phi Tau were aided by Professors Alva Agee and James P. Calderwood, both Delta U's. In the spring of 1907 Phi Tau submitted to the Executive Council its first formal petition. No investigation seems to have taken place though the Executive Council in its report to the delegates referred to the fact that a petition had been received. Charles R. Stahl of Phi Tau spoke in behalf of his society. The delegates, however, laid the petition on the table with a request that the Executive Council investigate conditions at Penn State. Not daunted by this delay Phi Tau informed the

⁴⁰⁶ *Quarterly, op. cit., Annual, 1908-1910*, Minutes of the Executive Council, Dec. 12, 1908, April 17, 1909, Fairbanks to Smalley, Dec. 22, 1908, W. A. Chown to Fairbanks, May 19, 1909, C. T. Hutson to Executive Council, Mar. 26, 1909, Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Dec. 2, 1910.

⁴⁰⁷ M. J. Thompson to Fairbanks, Sept. 23, Oct. 21, 1894, *Quarterly, XXX:11*.

Executive Council that it intended to increase its efforts and present another petition. Supported by the Delta Upsilon members on the faculty another attempt was made. Before the convention, however, Botsford and Smalley of the Executive Council seem to have visited Penn State. Their findings were reported to the delegates who also listened to the pleas of the Phi Tau delegation. The Committee of the Whole voted to grant a charter, but upon roll call of the chapters a motion to admit Phi Tau was lost. A similar result took place at the 1909 and 1910 Conventions. During 1910 Swan visited Penn State. His report together with the arguments presented by Alexander P. Gray, the delegate of the petitioning society, convinced the delegates of the wisdom of granting a charter, at the 1911 Convention. The installation took place at the College Auditorium, December 8, 1911 in the presence of a number of the Council, Trustees and visiting Delta U's. Fifty-one active and graduate members of Phi Tau were at the same time initiated into Delta Upsilon.⁴⁰⁸

At that time Penn State Chapter was occupying a rented house. In September, 1916 a home was acquired which served the chapter until the fall of 1923 when the present house was purchased. Delegates from Penn State have been present at every annual convention, though the chapter has never been host to the Fraternity. Among the graduates of this chapter who have given of their time and effort for the advancement of Delta Upsilon should be mentioned Bruce S. Gramley, at present Treasurer of the Fraternity.

The next chapter in order of establishment was that at Iowa State College. At the 1882 Convention the delegates appointed a committee composed of Michigan and Marietta to investigate Iowa State with a view to establishing a chapter. This committee rendered an adverse report in 1883, and, although Iowa was never completely forgotten, it was not until the spring of 1907 that the Fraternity again had its attention directed that way. Then it was that a local group known as Noit Aurats communicated with the Executive Council as to its policy towards expansion. At the same time the merits of Iowa State as well as the local society were set forth. Nothing seems to have resulted from this overture.⁴⁰⁹ In the meantime, however, there had been born at Iowa State in the fall of 1904 a society which was known as the Colonades. According to Thomas R. Truax, Iowa State '12, "Unsatisfactory

⁴⁰⁸ *Quarterly*, XXX.2-16, *Annual*, 1907-1911, Minutes of the Executive Council, April 12, 1907, C. R. Stall to Smalley, Sept. 19, 1907, Delta Upsilon Faculty at Penn State to Smalley, Mar. 26, 1907, Botsford to Smalley, Oct. 10, 1908, G. F. Speer to Smalley, May 2, 1908.

⁴⁰⁹ *Annual*, 1882, 1883, Noit Aurats to Delta Upsilon, April 8, 1907.

social conditions and housing accommodations, brought about chiefly by the rapid growth of the college, were the primary motives for the formation of the new society. Lack of understanding among the students and the tolerance of low standards within the fraternities had resulted in an unfortunate condition of hostility between the fraternity and non-fraternity men. As a result the society specified in its constitution that the organization should be anti-secret. This was changed later but the democratic ideals of the society have always been recognized by both the faculty and student body."⁴¹⁰

Between 1904 and 1909 the Colonnades had done much to improve the fraternity situation at Ames. For itself energetic measures were undertaken to maintain a strong internal organization and in 1908 the Colonnades were incorporated under the state laws of Iowa. The following year witnessed the acquisition of a house that had been built expressly for the society. These forward looking steps led many within the society to cast about for affiliation with one of the national fraternities, with the result that Delta Upsilon was selected. Shortly thereafter a petition was drafted and forwarded to the Secretary of the Fraternity who presented the same to the 1909 Convention. The delegates reacted by placing the petition on the table for a year. A result somewhat similar took place in 1910, though this time the Convention voted to have the society investigated. Accordingly the Executive Council appointed a committee to visit Ames and report their findings. Information respective to the Colonnades was placed before the 1911 Convention both by the investigating committee and by Harry Tyson, delegate of the local society. After some discussion the convention voted to refer the petition to the next convention. Although disappointed, the Colonnades with the assistance of nine men left to present their claims at the Madison Convention of 1912. In the meantime Swan and Rowe seem to have visited Ames and to have rendered a report of their findings. The attitude of the Executive Council was revealed in its report to the convention. In this the Council asked the Fraternity to consider seriously the wisdom of entering a college that had no department of liberal arts. A chapter, to be sure, had been established at the Institute of Technology, but whether Delta Upsilon wanted to depart from past practices was a matter that the Council would not advise. Possibly it was this factor that led some of the chapters to oppose a motion granting a charter to the Colonnades. The effect of this negative vote all but convinced the local society to look elsewhere. Under the stimulus of the alumni, however, the Col-

⁴¹⁰ *Quarterly*, XXXII:33-34.

nades determined to try again. Accordingly a fifth petition was drafted and presented to the 1913 Convention and this time the delegates unanimously voted a charter. Installation took place December 6, 1913 at Alumni Hall. Swan was in charge of the ceremonies, while he and Markham and Roe administered the pledges to fifty-six members. At this time the Iowa State Chapter was housed in its own home at 209 Hyland Avenue. Later in 1930 it moved to 320 Ellis Avenue and at present it is located at 117 Ash Street. Iowa State has been present at every convention, though she has never been host to the Fraternity.⁴¹¹

Exactly one year after the founding of Iowa State, Delta Upsilon entered Purdue University. The petitioning society that received a charter was known as the Cleofan Club. This organization first made its appearance on the Purdue campus during 1902 although it was not until 1904 that anything like a permanent society was created. Those who were interested in this movement were influenced largely by social and fraternal motives. So successful were the founders of this group in the selection of men and in the pursuit of their objectives that in 1910 a fifteen room house was rented. Here the men of this society were given greater opportunity to foster their friendships. The acquisition of this home indicated a permanency that argued, in the minds of the members, for affiliation with some national organization. Accordingly in 1910 after some deliberation and advice on the part of a few local Delta U's, Delta Upsilon was picked as the Fraternity that most closely suited their needs. A formal petition was forwarded to the convention of that year but appears to have arrived too late for any consideration. The following year another petition was sent and although referred to in the report of the Council no action of any kind was taken by the delegates.⁴¹²

The Cleofan Club seems to have understood that it could only gain admission after Delta Upsilon had thoroughly investigated both the society and Purdue. For that year the hopes of these men was only stirred to greater efforts. Five delegates were sent to the Madison Convention at which time an opportunity was afforded these men to present their petition. The convention, however, denied their request, though the Executive Council was asked to undertake an investigation of conditions at Purdue. On November 24, 1912, therefore, the Executive Council voted to send Roe and Wineland to examine the petitioners as well as Donald H. Hollingsworth of the Chicago Delta Upsilon Club. Neighboring chapters were also asked to look into the

⁴¹¹ *Annual, 1909-1913, Quarterly, XXXII.29-36.*

⁴¹² *Quarterly, XXXIII.8-9, Annual, 1911.*

situation. The findings of these various investigators were presented to the delegates at the 1913 Convention. This body, however, after some discussion finally denied the request of the Cleofan Club. In 1914 another petition was received and this time the Convention voted a charter. The installation took place at the Y. M. C. A. Hall; Swan, Broomell, Laidlaw, Roe and Markham being in charge. Forty-nine men were also initiated into the Purdue Chapter of Delta Upsilon, December 6, 1914. At that time the chapter was housed at 128 Wiggins Street. In 1919 a home was acquired at 103 Andrews Place. Here the chapter remained until 1925 when a fire destroyed the chapter house. For the next two years temporary quarters were secured and in the fall of 1927 the chapter moved into their present home at 341 Northwestern Avenue. Purdue was represented at every annual convention and in 1929 coöperated in entertaining the Fraternity at West Baden, Indiana.⁴¹³

The Indiana Chapter also aided in arranging for the comfort of the 1929 Convention. The inception of this chapter goes back to 1910, though interest in the University of Indiana was evidenced as early as 1886. In June of that year William P. Shannon, Miami '73, informed Crossett of the flourishing condition of the University and of the presence of several brothers on the Faculty. Shannon urged Crossett to investigate the matter. Crossett appears to have looked into the matter and to have considered the possibility of urging the "Independent Society" to petition for a charter. Nothing, however, ever materialized either then or in 1895 when the Executive Council laid on the table a petition that had been received from a local organization at Indiana.⁴¹⁴ Later, in 1902, there was organized at Indiana a so-called Wranglers Club. The founders were primarily interested in debate and literary exercises, which were held in the rooms of the members. According to the constitution of this society membership, for some unknown reason, was limited to thirteen men whose interest in their organization waxed to so great an extent that in 1904 quarters were rented in an uptown hall. In the same year the restriction on the number of men was removed and the society grew rapidly in strength and influence. Although literary effort still occupied most of the life of the group, attention was paid to college activities as well as to social affairs. In 1906 new quarters were secured, but the following year

⁴¹³ Annual, 1912-1914, *Quarterly*, XXXIII:1-10, Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 24, 1912.

⁴¹⁴ W. P. Shannon to Crossett, June 2, 1886, J. C. Branner to Crossett, April 2, Dec. 17, 1887, Oct. 8, 1888, Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 29, 1895, *Quarterly*, XXXIV:15-16.

the society moved closer to the campus and here they remained for the next eight years.

In the course of one of their literary meetings in 1908 a debate arose as to the merits of the general fraternities, and out of this grew a feeling that the Wranglers might well consider affiliation with one of these societies. Investigation led in time to Delta Upsilon which appeared to the Wranglers as being most like their own society. Finally in 1910 the society determined to petition Delta Upsilon and the attention of the Fraternity at the convention that year was directed towards Indiana and the local group. This petition was laid on the table by the delegates, though the Executive Council was asked to investigate the society. No investigation took place. The Wranglers, however, went ahead with their plans and submitted another petition. Harlan S. Yenne presented the claims of the local group at the 1911 Convention. The delegates after some debate voted to lay the request on the table for another year. Once again, therefore, in 1912 and 1913 the convention considered the Wranglers with the result that the delegates voted both times to deny the request of this society. Shortly thereafter the Executive Council informed the Wranglers that while they might continue to petition if they wished, still there was considerable doubt in the minds of many as to the strength of their club. The Wranglers, however, refused to accept defeat and brought another petition before the 1914 Convention, where once again a denial was voted by the delegates. In 1915, however, the matter appeared again. By this time the Fraternity at large had come to realize that there was distinct merit in the petitioning group which was being rather warmly supported by the De Pauw Chapter and alumni in that vicinity. Accordingly after some discussion the convention unanimously voted a charter to the Wranglers. Installation took place December 11, 1915 at the Student Building, the ceremonies being conducted by Arthur E. Bestor. In 1920 the chapter moved into its new home at 1200 East Third Street where they are at present. Indiana has been present at every general Fraternity convention.⁴¹⁵

The Fiftieth Chapter of Delta Upsilon, if one counts Vermont, was placed at Carnegie Institute of Technology, December 15, 1917. This institution was founded in 1905 and during the course of the following year a group of students formed themselves for fraternal purposes in what was known as the Pioneer Tech Club, which was the first fraternity established at Carnegie. Rooms were rented in a private home

⁴¹⁵ *Annual, 1910-1915, Quarterly, XXXIV:15-17, Delta Upsilon Fraternity to Wranglers, Nov. 12, 1912, Minutes of the Executive Council, Oct. 19, 1913.*

not far from the campus and in 1907 arrangements were made with a coöperative club to use their house as a meeting place for the Pioneer Tech Society. Shortly thereafter the coöperative club was absorbed by the Pioneer men and at the beginning of the school year of 1908 the society reorganized itself as the Sigma Tau Fraternity. From then on to 1913 Sigma Tau played an active rôle in campus life and soon attracted the attention of several Delta U's on the Faculty and in the Western Pennsylvania Delta Upsilon Club. One of these, Luther K. Yoder, became so interested that in October, 1913 he wrote a letter of introduction to the delegates of Sigma Tau who intended to present a petition at the Rochester Convention of 1913. The delegates at that meeting voted to refer the petition to the Executive Council for investigation along with the report of the Western Pennsylvania Club, which on its own initiative had examined the society and found it to be worthy of admission into Delta Upsilon.⁴¹⁶

At a meeting of the Council, March 21, 1914, Roe reported his visit to Pittsburgh. Although there is no record of his findings available, it is evident that he was favorably impressed as the Council called the delegates' attention to the society in its report at the 1914 Convention. This body, however, refused to grant a charter. A similar action was taken by the delegates in 1915. Sigma Tau, however, refused to consider this as final. Communications were addressed to interested persons, while the Western Pennsylvania Club gave the society its warmest endorsement. As a result the Board on Petitioning Societies, which had been created but recently, undertook a fresh survey of the entire situation. Lynne J. Bevan visited Pittsburgh in June, 1916, a report of which was made in August of the same year. In addition the Board sought information from a number of persons as well as from the administrative heads of Carnegie Institute. On the basis of this evidence the Board determined that it would recommend to the convention that the petition itself be laid on the table and be referred to the Board for further investigation. At the 1916 Convention, however, an attempt was made by certain chapters to push through a favorable vote. This was defeated and Sigma Tau was referred to the Council. During 1917 while no further investigation was made, the Council continued to discuss Sigma Tau with the result that in June of that year it decided to recommend to the convention that a charter be granted. Such a recommendation was made and to the satisfaction of all a charter was granted by the delegates of the 1917 Convention.

⁴¹⁶ Petition of Sigma Tau Fraternity, October, 1913, Report of the Western Pennsylvania Delta Upsilon Club.

In achieving this end, Sigma Tau was deeply indebted to the Western Pennsylvania Club. Installation took place December 15, 1917 at the Pittsburgh Medical Club, Edward Schreiner, Michigan '99, being in charge of the ceremonies. At that time the chapter was housed at 153 North Craig Street. Later they moved to Liberty Street and Baum Avenue and at present are in their own home at 5035 Forbes Avenue. Carnegie has been represented at every convention since her founding and in 1921 coöperated with the local alumni in entertaining the convention.

Kansas was the next addition to the chapter roll of Delta Upsilon. Early in 1909 the Executive Council received a letter from a local group known as Gamma Chi which wished to petition Delta Upsilon. Nothing, however, materialized from this overture and it was not until April 11, 1915 that the attention of the Fraternity was again directed towards Kansas. On that date the Executive Council read a communication from the Kanza Club advising the Fraternity of their decision to petition Delta Upsilon for a charter. The Kanza Club was organized November 20, 1912 and appears to have held meetings in the rooms of its members until April, 1915 when it moved into a rented house. In the same year the society was incorporated under the state laws of Kansas and had as its objectives the welfare and betterment of student life. In the meantime contact had been established with several members of Delta Upsilon who were on the faculty and with the Kansas City Delta Upsilon Club. The latter organization visited Lawrence early in May, 1915 and was very favorably impressed with the petitioning group and the fraternity situation at Kansas. Accordingly in September of the same year the Kansas City Club recommended that a charter be granted to the local group as had already the Pan-Hellenic Council of the University of Kansas. Later in the same month letters of endorsement were received from the Chancellor of that institution as well as from Clarence A. Dykstra, Karl J. Holzinger and Goldwin Goldsmith, Delta U's on the faculty. A formal petition, moreover, signed by seventeen active members of the Kanza Club was presented to the 1915 Convention. In view of the fact that the Executive Council had had no time to consider this petition the delegates voted to lay the request on the table.

During the following year the Kanza Club continued its work for a charter and was able to secure an investigation by the Board on Petitioning Societies. Personal visits by Clifford Swan and Clifford Roe as well as a number of communications on the part of interested alumni convinced the Board that a charter should be granted. Accordingly

at the 1916 Convention the delegates were informed that it was the opinion of the Board that the Fraternity should enter the University of Kansas. After some discussion, however, the delegates voted down the petition. During 1917 further investigation took place, and once again the delegates were asked to vote a charter. The convention, however, denied this request and nothing more transpired until 1919, due to America's participation in the World War. In that year the General Secretary of the Fraternity visited Kansas and his report was so favorable that the Board on Petitioning Societies was led to recommend at the 1919 Convention that a charter be granted. And this time the delegates acted favorably upon the request. The installation was arranged for by the Council and took place January 10, 1920 at the local Congregational Church. At this time Kansas was housed at 1215 Oread Avenue where they remained until the fall of 1929 at which time the chapter moved into its present home at 1025 W. Hills Parkway. Kansas has been represented at every convention and in 1931 coöperated with the Kansas City Club in entertaining the General Fraternity.⁴¹⁷

Two years after the installation of Kansas, Oregon State was received into the Fraternity. The Oregon State Chapter was originally formed November 7, 1913 as the Osolito Club. Organized for social purposes this group grew in size and local importance and in 1915 directed its attention towards membership in Delta Upsilon. Gaining the help of certain Delta U's on the faculty of Oregon State Agricultural College, notably Ralph D. Hetzel, Wisconsin '06, a formal petition was addressed to the Executive Council. The petition was received after the 1915 Convention had met and it was not until September, 1916 that the Fraternity took the petitioners under consideration. By this time the Osolito Club had reorganized itself into the Gamma Tau Beta Fraternity and had become incorporated under the Oregon State Laws. In accordance, however, with a recent ruling of the convention the petition was automatically laid on the table for a year pending investigation by the Board on Petitioning Societies. No serious inquiry seems to have been undertaken and there is no evidence at hand to show that Gamma Tau Beta presented another petition in 1917. In March, 1919, after the Fraternity had resumed its ordinary activity which had been retarded by reason of the war, the Board turned its attention to Oregon State. Herbert Wheaton Congdon visited Corvallis, at the

⁴¹⁷ The facts relative to the Kanza Club may be found in their petitions of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1919, Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies, Minutes of the Executive Council and Council, and the *Quarterly*, XXXVIII:136-140.

request of interested alumni, and while he found conditions rather favorable, recommended that further investigation should take place. Congdon believed that both the society and the college were still too new to warrant any commitment at the time. Information along this line was laid before the 1919 Convention which voted to lay the petition of Gamma Tau Beta on the table. During the following year further inquiry was conducted, and, although the Board felt kindly disposed towards the petitioners, it was reluctant to recommend it to the convention. In brief the position taken by the Board was that the society itself needed a larger alumni body so as to make permanent the splendid growth and standards that had been maintained since its founding. Further, it was argued that the Fraternity at large should weigh carefully the question of entering an institution which was chiefly devoted to agricultural activities. The Board, however, did not pass any judgment on this question but believed that more time was needed for investigation. As a result of this recommendation the 1920 Convention laid the petition on the table.

During the year that followed, the Board studied the situation and came to the conclusion that both the society and the college measured up to the standards requisite for admission into the Fraternity. A recommendation to this effect was presented to the delegates at the 1921 Convention with the result that a charter was granted. Installation took place January 14, 1922 at the chapter house, 28 North State Street. Two years later the chapter moved into its own home at Twenty-Fifth and Van Buren Streets. Oregon State has been represented at every convention since its foundation and assisted in making the 1925 Convention at Seattle a great success.⁴¹⁸

Three months after the installation of Oregon State a charter was conferred upon the Delta Alpha Fraternity of the University of Virginia. Late in 1906 Delta Upsilon had its attention turned towards Virginia as the result of certain overtures made by a local society known as Delta Omega. The Executive Council looked with some favor upon this society and asked the Convention to give the petitioners consideration. The delegates, however, at the 1906 gathering voted to have a thorough examination made, but when this information was passed on to Delta Omega, that society replied that it could not afford to wait another year and accordingly withdrew its petition. It may be that Delta Omega changed its mind as Thornton B. Penfield

⁴¹⁸ Data relative to Oregon State may be found in their petitions, 1916-21, Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies, *Quarterly*, XL:137-139, and R. M. Jackman to C. Swan, Sept. 29, 1915.

visited Virginia in April, 1908 and reported to the Executive Council on the fraternity situation there. Whether a petitioning group existed or not is not clearly established though there is reason to believe that there was.⁴¹⁹ Nothing more is heard of Virginia until the spring of 1915 when John Broomell reported to Swan that he had received a letter from a local society relative to membership in the Fraternity. Broomell favored Virginia as a field for expansion and saw no vital objection against entering southern institutions. No further evidence is at hand in respect to this event and it was not until the spring of 1920 that Delta Upsilon again turned its attention towards Virginia.⁴²⁰

In the meantime there had been formed, February 7, 1920 a local society known as Delta Alpha, the founders of which from the very first desired membership in Delta Upsilon. The inception of this local should be credited to Joseph F. Hunter, New York '21, who matriculated at Virginia in September, 1919. Hunter finding conditions there favorable for fraternity expansion expressed his willingness in a letter to Herbert Congdon to undertake the foundation of a society that would look for ultimate membership in Delta Upsilon. Congdon encouraged Hunter with the result that Delta Alpha was founded as mentioned above. A little later Hunter forwarded to Congdon a formal petition which was referred to the 1920 Convention. This body accepted the recommendation of the Board on Petitioning Societies and voted to lay the matter on the table for a year. At a meeting of the Board in June, 1921, Swan, who had visited Virginia a year before, spoke most enthusiastically about the university and urged Delta Upsilon's entrance. After some discussion the Board voted to recommend to the convention that a charter be granted to Delta Alpha, to become effective within the discretion of the Directors and in accordance with the constitution. The 1921 Convention considered this report and answered by voting a charter. As a result Swan, Patterson, Congdon and several others visited Charlottesville and installed the Virginia Chapter of Delta Upsilon. The ceremonies were held at the Dolly Madison Inn on April 8, 1922. The Virginia Chapter does not own a chapter house though steps are being taken to acquire one. Virginia has been represented at every convention since its foundation.⁴²¹

From Virginia the Fraternity moved out into the Middle West by founding a chapter at Missouri. Outside of a communication addressed

⁴¹⁹ W. J. Davis to A. E. Bestor, Oct. 22, 1906, Jan. 11, 1907, Minutes of the Executive Council, April 12, 1907, Report of T. B. Penfield, April 27, 1908.

⁴²⁰ J. Broomell to C. Swan, May 14, 1915.

⁴²¹ See Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies, *Quarterly*, XL:245-247, and Delta Alpha Folder, which contains copies of petitions, letters, etc.

to the Executive Council in 1893 relative to the procedure followed by the Fraternity in respect to petitioning societies, no other reference to Missouri has been found until 1909. In that year one R. E. Holloway wrote to Smalley asking for information as to Delta Upsilon. Holloway, it appears, had it in mind to submit a petition, though none seems to have been forwarded, and with that the entire episode was forgotten.⁴²² In the same year, however, there was organized by eight students in the School of Journalism a professional and social organization known as the Dana Press Club. Five years later, after the society had grown in size and influence, the club was incorporated under the Missouri State Laws. By 1920 the members had become convinced that further growth necessitated membership in some national fraternity and Delta Upsilon was selected as the objective of these desires. Accordingly in January, 1921 Harry B. Shepard addressed a communication to the Fraternity asking for information relative to Delta Upsilon and its extension policy. Congdon replied giving the required information and suggested that Shepard get in touch with the alumni in Kansas City and St. Louis as well as nearby chapters. Encouraged by this answer, Shepard forwarded in the fall of the same year a petition, which, however, seems to have arrived too late for consideration by the convention. The Board on Petitioning Societies reviewed the petition in February, 1922 and referred the same to a special committee for investigation. This committee, after some study, reported that the Dana Press Club should be encouraged but that for the present no charter should be granted. It was also suggested that the Club bolster its scholastic standing and secure the support of a larger number of its alumni. Information of this nature was referred to the 1922 Convention which, after some debate, laid the petition on the table.

During January, 1923 a personal investigation was made by Herbert Congdon. Congdon was very well pleased with the situation and thought that both the University and the Club merited careful consideration. He was, however, of the opinion that no charter should be granted until 1924, provided that by that time the Club had continued its growth and standing. Doubtless the Dana Press Club knew in a general way what Congdon's reactions were and anxious to hurry matters along sent one of their alumni, Dr. Ellsworth Moody to New York to plead their case. Moody was the guest of the Board on Petitioning Societies on May 25, 1923 and so well did he argue for his society and college that the Board voted to recommend to the conven-

⁴²² Samuel Sparwood to E. J. Thomas, Mar. 30, 1893, R. E. Holloway to Smalley, Aug. 16, 1909.

tion that a charter be granted as soon as possible. The delegates, however, refused to accept this recommendation and voted to lay the petition on the table. Believing that the Dana Press Club was entitled to a favorable vote, the Board on Petitioning Societies arranged to have Clyde J. Heath and William J. Norton visit Missouri. Both of these men carried out their instructions and reported most enthusiastically in favor of the Club. Similar reactions were obtained from alumni at St. Louis. Bolstered by this evidence the Board strongly recommended that a charter be granted at the 1924 Convention. This body accepted the recommendation which was later concurred in by the Assembly. Installation followed December 6, 1924 at the Daniel Boone Tavern, Clifford Swan being master of ceremonies. At this time Missouri occupied a rented house at 902 University Avenue. Later in 1930 the Chapter moved into its present home at 601 Kentucky Avenue. Missouri has been represented at every convention and in 1931 assisted in entertaining the Fraternity at Kansas City.⁴²⁸

A year after the foundation of Missouri, a chapter was established at the University of Iowa. During the winter of 1919-1920 a group of Iowa men conceived the idea of forming a social fraternity. It was their belief that Iowa needed a new national fraternity. After some thought as to the local fraternity situation, this group came to the conclusion that Delta Upsilon should be the goal of their endeavors. Doubtless they knew that Professor Franklin H. Potter, Colgate '92, was a member of the Fraternity as they seem to have approached him, possibly as early as the spring of 1920. Potter outlined to these men the purposes and ideals of Delta Upsilon and encouraged them to go ahead with their plans. Early in November, moreover, Potter informed Congdon of what had transpired and asked for advice and counsel. Congdon's reply resulted in the receipt of a letter from Verne Bonnett who informed Congdon that the society was known as Kappa Beta Psi and that it was incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. During 1921 further correspondence took place though there is no evidence to prove that the Board on Petitioning Societies ever discussed the matter or that a petition was presented at the convention of that year. In the meantime, however, Kappa Beta Psi was strengthening itself at home. A house was rented at 15 East Harrison Street and contacts were established with a number of Delta U's from nearby cities. A letter outlining the aims and activities of the society were sent to all of the chapters.

⁴²⁸ See Dana Press Club Folder, *Annual*, 1922-1924, Minutes of the Board on Petitioning Societies and *Quarterly*, XLIII:7-10.

Hearing of these activities Congdon visited the society in February, 1922. Congdon's reactions were that Kappa Beta Psi had a distinct future and that while it needed further guidance and growth that the Fraternity should encourage the men, particularly as the University itself was a favorable field for expansion. These facts were presented to the Board which after some discussion made them the basis for a recommendation to the 1922 Convention. This recommendation was that the petition be laid on the table for further investigation. The delegates accepted this and the Board renewed its work in 1923. Julian F. Rowe visited the society in January, 1923 and while he found conditions not unfavorable still believed that further growth was needed and that the local Delta U alumni at Davenport would have to show more real interest than they had in the petitioning group. Rowe was of the opinion that the Fraternity had better lay the petition on the table for another year or two. Accordingly the 1923 Convention denied the request of the petitioners. During the following year, Kappa Beta Psi continued its work and was able to gain the active support of the Tri-Cities Delta Upsilon Club. This Club showed its interest by addressing a letter to the various alumni clubs and to the Board on Petitioning Societies strongly urging the granting of a charter. The Board, however, was of the opinion that Iowa would have to wait, particularly as it was more vitally concerned with the petitioners from Missouri and Dartmouth. The delegates, therefore, at the 1924 Convention voted to lay the Iowa petition on the table for another year. During the year that followed enthusiasm for Iowa greatly increased and at the Seattle Convention in 1925 the delegates voted a charter to Kappa Beta Psi. Installation took place December 5, 1925 in the House of Representatives Chamber in the State Capitol, William S. Barker, President of the Fraternity being the master of ceremonies. At that time Iowa occupied a rented house at 725 East College Street and in September, 1929 moved into their own home at 320 Ellis Avenue. Iowa has been present at every convention since her foundation.

At the 1926 Convention the delegates after considerable debate granted petitions to both Dartmouth and Oklahoma. Both of these chapters had been before the Fraternity for some time past. Dartmouth, indeed, had been considered as early as 1869 during which year Middlebury asked Amherst to "help us start a chapter at Dartmouth if there is anything to work upon." Evidently little was accomplished though the Committee on New Chapters reported at the 1870 Convention that Dartmouth was a favorable place for extension. Three years later Middlebury was instructed to investigate conditions at Hanover while

in 1876 Cornell and Syracuse were asked to make a definite report at the next convention. Nothing positive resulted, indeed it is extremely doubtful if any investigation ever took place. Dartmouth, however, was not forgotten and during the spring of 1884 there was some agitation in favor of a local group known as Pi Kappa. Syracuse went so far as to vote in one of its chapter meetings that a charter be granted, while Middlebury urged Crossett to appoint a committee composed of Colby and Amherst to look into the situation. This enthusiasm, however, resulted in no action being taken. Doubtless Crossett, who was ever on the alert in such matters, gave it some thought as there are scattering references in the *Quarterly* to Dartmouth as a field for fraternity growth. On the other hand neither the *Quarterly*, *Annual* or manuscript records of the Fraternity show that any informal investigation ever took place or that the matter was ever brought before the convention.⁴²⁴

During 1890 and 1891 Eidritz and Thomas endeavored to find an opening at Dartmouth, but were told by J. Q. Eaton, Marietta '93 who was then attending Dartmouth that the situation was hopeless.⁴²⁵ In the fall, however, an opening did occur which was eagerly seized upon by the Executive Council. Alpha Alpha Omega which had been founded in November, 1897 then existed at Hanover as a local society. Information about this group was brought to the attention of the Executive Council by the Rutgers Chapter. Letters, moreover, from several Delta U's were read before the Council at its meeting October 14, 1899. At the same time a delegate from this society addressed the Council in behalf of his brothers who were anxious to become members of Delta Upsilon. So impressed was the Executive Council by the merits of the petitioners that a statement relative to Dartmouth was presented at the 1899 Convention. A representative of Alpha Alpha was allowed to address the convention, after which a prolonged debate took place. Finally the convention passed a resolution expressing interest in Alpha Alpha and instructed the Executive Council to examine carefully into the situation and "act in accordance with its judgment after said investigation, giving the Council power to grant a charter." The petitioners immediately expressed their pleasure by communicating with the Council and urged that body to take action at once. Penfield, and a little later Thomas, visited Hanover and reported in a most enthusiastic manner as to the group. In view, how-

⁴²⁴ Middlebury to Amherst, Oct. 2, 1869, *Annual*, 1870, 1873, 1876, Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, April 25, 1884, N. H. Snyder to Executive Council, May 13, 1884, E. P. Miller to Crossett, June 23, 1884.

⁴²⁵ Eidritz to Thomas, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, 1891, C. W. Lisk to Thomas, April 12, 1890.



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ever, of certain opposition that had arisen among some of the chapters against immediate installation the Council decided to refer the whole matter to the convention. Penfield seems to have sensed the strength of this opposition when he remarked in a letter to Hall that it would be "a crying shame" to lose this splendid group.

At the 1900 Convention Mr. H. M. Hess appeared in behalf of Alpha Alpha and so impressed the delegates that a committee composed of the New England Chapters plus Cornell was asked to investigate and report at the next annual meeting. When this committee reported in 1901 it was found that there were two distinct groups represented: one, composed of Colby, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Brown, Harvard and Tufts, which argued in favor of prompt action; while another, formed of Amherst, Cornell, Williams and Technology, was entirely opposed. The majority believed that both the society and the college were highly desirable and that many of the alumni of Delta Upsilon had expressed themselves in favor of the petitioners. The minority, on the other hand, frankly declared that local conditions at Hanover did not favor our entrance, that the petitioning group was below the standards of Delta Upsilon and that the Fraternity in any event should be over-cautious about further expansion. At the same time a petition signed by three hundred of the New England Alumni was presented in favor of Alpha Alpha. Following this the convention listened to the arguments advanced by six members of the local society. Considerable debate then took place in the Committee of the Whole by both the delegates and the alumni. This committee by a vote of twenty to thirteen reported to the Convention in favor of granting a charter. Upon roll call, however, twelve chapters voted against the motion, thus nullifying the desires of the other twenty-one. By this action Alpha Alpha Omega was denied a charter.⁴²⁶

Five years later the Executive Council attempted to enlist the interest of another Dartmouth local known as Chi Tau Kappa. This society actually drafted a petition but at a later date withdrew the same. From then on for a number of years the Council continued to interest itself in Dartmouth but was unable to accomplish anything that was definite.⁴²⁷ In 1920, however, there was formed at Dartmouth the Epsilon Kappa Phi society which ultimately became a chapter of the Fraternity. The purpose behind this society was membership in Delta Upsilon and in November, 1920 it announced this fact in a letter

⁴²⁶ Annual, 1889-1901, Minutes of the Executive Council, Penfield to Hall, April 2, 1900, Bunker to Hall, Nov. 20, 1899.

⁴²⁷ Annual, 1901-1915, F. S. Wilson to Patterson, Mar. 19, 1914, Chi Tau Kappa to Executive Council, Nov. 15, 1906, Minutes of Board of Directors, Feb. 14, 1918.

to the General Fraternity. Early in the next year a formal petition was forwarded to the Executive Council, which at that time had before it a request from the Cosmos Club of Dartmouth. Determined to lose no time the Board on Petitioning Societies sent Congdon to Hanover to investigate. Congdon reported that the situation at Dartmouth was favorable for our entrance but that for the time being no decision could be reached as to which of the two petitioners Delta Upsilon should support. In the light of this evidence the Board was extremely cautious and asked the Convention of 1921 to lay both petitions, as it did, upon the table pending further investigation. During 1922 the Board endeavored to arrive at a decision. After considerable thought and correspondence, the Board recommended that the petition of Epsilon Kappa be laid on the table again. This the convention voted to do.

The following year the Board continued its investigations, interviewed a number of interested individuals and sent several of its members to Hanover. In the meantime the petitioners entertained the six nearby chapters in an effort to win their good will and support. On the basis of these facts the Board strongly recommended to the delegates assembled at the 1923 meeting the granting of a charter. In the opinion of the Board both the college and the society were highly desirable. The convention after a prolonged and somewhat animated discussion voted to lay the petition on the table. Although somewhat discouraged Epsilon Kappa renewed its efforts which in turn prompted the Board to continue its investigations. John N. Leonard, Williams '15, visited Hanover as did a number of men from Williams, Brown, Tufts, Amherst and Middlebury. Thomas C. Miller also went to Hanover and his findings together with those of the others induced the Board to ask the 1925 Convention to grant a charter. Once again a very spirited discussion took place and while the Committee of the Whole voted to grant a charter, the chapters on roll call denied the motion by a vote of thirty-nine to ten. Later an attempt to reconsider was voted down, after which the petition was laid on the table.

During the year that followed the matter was not allowed to die and at the Montreal meeting in 1926 the Board once again strongly urged the granting of a charter. The delegates, however, refused this request by a vote of thirty-six to thirteen. Considerable feeling had manifested itself on both sides, but after an adjournment and an evening's entertainment the matter was reconsidered. Finally, after much debate a motion was put to grant a charter which was carried

thirty-eight to six.⁴²⁸ Installation took place December 4, 1926. At present Dartmouth occupies a home of its own and has attended every convention since its foundation.

In the same year that witnessed the establishment of Dartmouth the Fraternity founded a chapter at the University of Oklahoma. Originally, the Oklahoma Chapter was known as the Delta Pi Fraternity and had been formed May 3, 1921 under the direction of Joseph B. Umpleby, Washington '08, for the express purpose of petitioning Delta Upsilon. After several months during which the local society made every effort to establish a local reputation, inquiries were sent to Delta Upsilon as to the required method of petitioning. Possessed of this information Delta Pi submitted a petition and sent a delegate to the 1922 Convention to plead its case. In accordance with past practices this body referred the petition without discussion to the Board in charge of such matters. Upon investigation the Board found that Delta Pi owned a \$12,000 house at 764 De Barr Avenue, that it had the good will of the faculty, other fraternities, and above all the loyal support of several Delta U's including Roller of Ohio, Wright of Iowa State and Armstrong of Syracuse. In March, 1923, moreover, Congdon visited Norman and returned strong in the conviction that both the university and the society deserved careful study and cultivation. On the basis of these facts the Board asked the 1923 Convention to lay the petition on the table, as it did, until a more thorough survey could be made.

During 1924 further investigation continued while the Delta Pi group showered the Board with letters of endorsements from Delta U's, faculty members and other interested parties. And although the convention of that year took no positive action it was evident to all that here was a petitioning society that would have to be considered in the very near future. During the following year Delta Pi forged steadily ahead; its credentials were most convincing, and a visit by Brother Moody of the Missouri Chapter created a strong case for the petitioners at the 1925 Convention. At this gathering, Brother Galpin, Northwestern '13 spoke in behalf of the society and while the delegates were unwilling to vote on the question of granting a charter, a motion was passed asking the Fraternity to make a more serious investigation during the coming year. Accordingly Thomas C. Miller visited Norman and returned thoroughly convinced that the charter should be granted. The Oklahoma City Delta Upsilon Club and various alumni from nearby cities flooded the tables of the Board with endorsements of

⁴²⁸ See the Epsilon Kappa Pi Folder for detailed information.

various kinds. Delta Pi in the meantime communicated with the various chapters. W. Freeman Galpin moreover appeared at the Montreal Convention, 1926, and spoke in favor of the group which the Board now recommended for admission into Delta Upsilon. Considerable debate took place at this meeting relative to the petitioners, and also in respect to the general problem of extension; the net result of which was that the delegates denied a charter. Shortly thereafter a motion to reconsider was passed and this time the convention unanimously voted to grant a charter. This action being concurred in by the Assembly at a later day, steps were taken for installation. The ceremonies were conducted January 15, 1927 at the local Masonic Hall, Swan acting as master of ceremonies. Two years later Oklahoma moved into its present home, 603 West Brooks Avenue. Oklahoma has been represented at every convention since its founding.

A year after the establishment of Oklahoma a charter was granted to the Pi Kappa Chi Fraternity of John Hopkins University. Interest in this institution dates back to the spring of 1887 when Crossett addressed certain inquiries relative to the Fraternity's entrance into that college. Some sentiment was expressed in favor of Johns Hopkins but after two years of investigation the Executive Council came to the conclusion that nothing could be accomplished for the time being.⁴²⁹ In 1905, however, there was founded the Pi Kappa Chi Fraternity and with this event the history of the John Hopkins Chapter actually began. For a number of years this society was content to exist as a local organization but by 1923 its members came to the conclusion that further growth and service demanded affiliation with some national fraternity. Delta Upsilon was investigated by these men and became the goal towards which they now bent their energies. During 1924 communications were addressed to the Board on Petitioning Societies and a petition presented to the convention of that year. The delegates at this meeting voted to lay the petition on the table for a year pending further investigation. From that time to the annual gathering of 1928 Pi Kappa Chi kept itself before the General Fraternity by petitions and by the active support of interested members of Delta Upsilon, particularly those of Baltimore. Several investigations in the form of visits also took place. The net result of these various efforts was that a charter was granted at the 1928 Convention. Installation took place December 8 of the same year at the Friends Meeting House on Charles Street, John D. Scott acting as the master of ceremonies. At present the chapter is comfortably located at 3100

⁴²⁹ Minutes of the Executive Council, 1889, *Annual, 1887-1889, Quarterly, VIII.28.*

North Calvert Street and has been represented at every annual convention of Delta Upsilon.

Since that event six new chapters have been added to Delta Upsilon whose history as yet has been very brief. At some future date the historian of Delta Upsilon will devote considerable attention to these worthy additions. For the present, however, only a brief résumé will be presented. In 1922 there was organized at the University of California at Los Angeles a society known as Delta Mu Phi which after several years of petitioning was installed as a chapter of Delta Upsilon, January 12, 1929. Later on November 23 of the same year a chapter was established at the University of Manitoba on the basis of Phi Epsilon, a local society that had existed since February, 1926. On December 6, 1930 there was also established a chapter at Washington and Lee. The original petitioning society had been founded December, 1920 as the Arcades Club. Exactly a year after the establishment of this group, Delta Upsilon added to the list of its Canadian Chapters by installing a society at the University of Western Ontario; the petitioning group being known as Sigma Kappa Sigma, whose foundation goes back to 1926. On March 4, 1933 Delta Upsilon entered Washington State College and on January 6, 1934 a chapter will be installed at the University of Oregon.

The Oregon Chapter is the sixty-third chapter of Delta Upsilon. Of these four, Washington and Jefferson, Trinity, Manhattan and Princeton, no longer exist. Consequently, Delta Upsilon at present has fifty-nine active chapters, and even were the Fraternity to count the Vermont society, the record of the Fraternity is indeed a most enviable one. Counting Delta Psi of Vermont, Delta Upsilon has had a mortality of only 7.8 percent, while not counting Vermont the percentage is but 6.3. Truly the growth of Delta Upsilon has been exceedingly cautious and conservative.^{429a}

^{429a} See above p. 102.

Chapter XIV

FRATERNITY PUBLICATIONS

EARLY TRACTS, CATALOGUES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS—THE SPY GLASS OF UNION—THE QUINQUENNIAL OF 1884—THE ANNUALS AND SONG-BOOKS—THE MANUAL—OUR RECORD AND DELTA UPSILON QUARTERLY

THE genesis and growth of Delta Upsilon is well illustrated by an examination of its various publications. For purposes of organization these writings may be divided into several groups: those that appeared before the birth of the Confederation; those that were published during the life of that Fraternity; and finally, those that have been issued since the Middlebury Convention of 1864. These divisions are more or less arbitrary, though they provide convenient mile posts as has been shown by the narrative arrangement of this volume. The earliest period covers the years 1834 to 1847. During these years a relatively small number of tracts and catalogues appeared, published in each case by the societies as a purely chapter affair. The oldest known publication seems to have been a *Catalogue of the Social Fraternity*, Williams College, which was printed in 1836. A copy of this document, as well as another issued in 1838, may be found in the Williams College Library. Another issue is supposed to have been made in 1837, but of which no copy has been found. This is also the case of a similar publication that appeared in 1839. On the basis of those catalogues available, it seems reasonable to assume that these publications contained a list of the members as well as the Preamble and Constitution of the society. Similar tracts appeared in 1844 and 1845, and it may be that one was issued in 1846. In the meantime the Equitable Union of Union College published in 1840 a catalogue in which there appears a list of all members since October, 1838, together with the Preamble and abstract of the constitution. About the same time there appeared a tract known as the *Spy Glass*, concerning which comment has already been made.⁴³⁰ It is of interest to note, however, in passing, that this tract represents a direct effort on the part of its

⁴³⁰ See above pp. 16-17.

author to stimulate campus opinion in favor of non-secrecy and in opposition to the secret fraternities. In other words, it is nothing more or less than a piece of propaganda in the interests of the Equitable Union.

Shortly after the foundation of the Anti-Secret Confederation, the Union Chapter issued another catalogue. In addition to the usual information relative to the members and aims of the society there appeared the idea that students entering Union would do well to join a literary rather than a secret organization. And, as their group was both anti-secret and literary, the implication was that the Union Chapter might well merit the careful consideration of all students. A more determined attack upon the secret fraternities followed in 1850 with the publication of *Secret Societies in College* which aroused the Greek world to print a tract entitled a *Review*. Alpha Omicron, for so the Equitable Union styled itself, replied by a *Review of the Review* in which the claims of the secret organizations were refuted. No copies of these last three named tracts have been found. On the basis, however, of available evidence, it is clear that the Union Chapter was continuing its militant attitude towards the secret societies. Efforts somewhat similar in nature were undertaken by the Hamilton Chapter. Late in December, 1849, this society voted to give to every citizen of the village a copy of the constitution. Williams also published sometime in the 1850's a tract entitled *Religious Arguments*, of which, however, no copy has been found.⁴⁸¹

In the meantime the Confederation itself had printed *Opinions of Distinguished Men upon the Influence of Secret Societies*. Copies of this work seem to have been scattered about in rather large numbers; the Williams Chapter alone disposed of fifteen hundred numbers. The Confederation also published at various intervals general catalogues in which the names and members of the chapters are listed as well as the constitution of the fraternity.⁴⁸² Beyond these publications nothing more seems to have been issued by either the chapters or the national organization with the possible exception of a series of communications which passed between the faculty and the Amherst Chapter.⁴⁸³

Beginning with the Middlebury Convention of 1864 Fraternity pub-

⁴⁸¹ *Quinquennial*, (1884), p. 122, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Hamilton, Dec. 6, 1849, Williams to Rutgers, Oct. 27, 1858, Minutes of the Social Fraternity of Williams, June 6, Nov. 7, 1854.

⁴⁸² These catalogues may be found at the Fraternity Headquarters.

⁴⁸³ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1854. No copy of these letters has been found.

lications became more numerous and varied. General catalogues, known as *Triennials*, were issued at different times. At first these volumes contained a copy of the constitution together with a list of the chapters and their members. Later on, these catalogues seem to have become little more than general fraternity directories. In either case the publication, though authorized by the Fraternity, was edited and handled by one of the chapters. For example the catalogue of 1859 was published by the Amherst Chapter, the cost of each subscription being twenty-one cents. This sum was paid directly to the editor. The last of the *Triennials* appeared in 1880, in lieu of which there was issued in 1884 the *Delta Upsilon Quinquennial Catalogue*. The inception of this monumental volume goes back to the Brown Convention of 1881. At this gathering an amendment to the constitution provided for the publication of a general catalogue every five years, the first number to appear in 1884, the year of the Fraternity's semi-centennial. A committee was also appointed to undertake plans for this publication. This body reported in 1882 that William S. Chase, Brown '81, had been engaged to act as editor. An advisory committee composed of Edward M. Bassett, Joseph A. Adair, and Alfred W. Anthony was also appointed to have charge of the finances and general oversight of the work. An associate chapter editor, selected by the society, was to prepare data from their own records. All expenses incident to this effort were to be levied upon the chapters, to be paid by them at convention time.

At the New York Convention of 1884 Bassett, chairman of the advisory committee, reported that thanks to the "patience, perseverance and enthusiasm of Mr. Chase," as well as all others who had been of assistance, the *Quinquennial* had been printed and was ready for distribution. One thousand copies had been struck off, and it was the hope of Mr. Bassett that all subscriptions would be paid for by the end of the year. The convention received this report with considerable satisfaction and proceeded to adopt several resolutions relative to the ultimate disposal of all copies of the *Quinquennial*. According to these resolves the *Quinquennial* Committee was to handle the affairs of distribution and collection for the ensuing six months. At the end of this period, the Council was to pay to the Committee a sum of money equal to the difference that might exist between the expenses of publishing and distribution and the income from all sales. In return for this payment the Committee was to hand over to the Executive Council all remaining copies. These copies would then be distributed to the chapters who had contracted for the same, provided that all as-

sessments for the *Quinquennial* had been paid. If the total sales covered all expenses then the remaining copies were to be allotted by the Executive Council to each chapter in proportion to its size and the number of subscriptions for the *Quinquennial*. Any surplus in income was to be placed in the Fraternity treasury. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Committee and Brother Chase for their labor in editing and handling the publication of this catalogue.⁴³⁴

According to the above arrangement it would be necessary for the Fraternity to levy a special tax upon the chapters in order to secure funds to relieve the Committee of the remaining copies at the end of six months. Before this time was reached, however, the Committee, acting probably in conjunction with the Executive Council, determined not to levy this assessment but to continue handling all future sales. Expenses, moreover, increased, chiefly due to costs of distribution. In spite of this all bills had been paid except for certain sums due the editor. To clear up this item, Bassett proposed at the 1885 Convention that the remaining one hundred and fifty copies be purchased by the members of the incoming freshman class. Cloth copies would be provided all purchasers for \$3.25, while gilt-edge editions would cost twenty-five cents more. The Convention accepted Bassett's report and voted to dispose of as many copies as possible among the chapters. In the event that the income from these sales was not enough to clear all indebtedness then a *per capita* tax would be levied upon all of the chapters. This, however, was not done until after the 1886 Convention which voted to allow the Executive Council to levy a tax so as to dispose of the ninety-four copies that still remained unsold. Accordingly, an assessment was made but even this failed to settle the debt due Brother Chase. Finally in 1887 another levy was imposed with the result that the Executive Council was able to report to the Convention of 1888 that all sums owed Brother Chase had at length been paid. It is of interest to note in passing that these extra taxes were necessary because of the failure of some of the chapters to meet their obligations.⁴³⁵

No other general catalogue was published until 1891. The editor of this very splendid volume was Wilson L. Fairbanks who had been appointed to this office by the Convention of 1889. At this assembly resolutions were adopted providing that a salary of three hundred fifty dollars be paid the editor plus such sums as might be needed for stationery and correspondence. Directions were also given as to what

⁴³⁴ *Annual, 1881-1885, Quarterly, I.6.*

⁴³⁵ *Annual, 1885-1888, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1885-1888.*

should and should not be included within the new *Quinquennial*, and while Fairbanks was to have general charge of both the editorial and business work, the Fraternity itself was to pay all costs incident to printing. Fairbanks shouldered the responsibility with the same enthusiasm which he had evidenced and was still to show in general fraternity work. No one can read his lengthy report to the delegates of the 1890 Convention and avoid the conclusion that the task had been a hard one and that while several persons, notably Brother Eidlitz, had been of great help, the greater share of the work had fallen upon Fairbanks. These conclusions are amply endorsed upon an examination of the catalogue itself. In this volume may be found a history of the new chapters since 1884, a bibliography of Fraternity publications since the same date and a very valuable directory of members according to chapter and residence. Further, in every case where it was at all possible a short biographical sketch appeared for every person mentioned. The expenses of this volume were met by an increase in the yearly assessment upon the various chapters. And while some of these societies were backward in paying their accounts, the actual sums due Fairbanks and the printers were all paid by 1893.⁴⁸⁶

The next general catalogue appeared in 1897 and was known as the *Delta Upsilon, Supplement to Decennial Catalogue*. The editor of this volume was Will Walter Jackson, Columbia '92, and to him considerable credit is due. In one sense his labors were made somewhat easier than they otherwise would have been and for this he was indebted to the foundation work that Fairbanks had done during the years 1889 to 1892. Jackson's work, however, was enormous in itself as anyone may see by glancing through the pages of the catalogue which contained chapter histories and directories of all members by chapter and residence. In 1903 there appeared under the editorship of Melvin G. Dodge, Hamilton '90, the *Delta Upsilon, Decennial Catalogue*. This volume followed in the main the plan adopted by previous issues, though the biographical data appears to be more extensive and exhaustive. Another *Decennial* appeared in 1917 under the able editorship of Lynne J. Bevan, Chicago '03 and W. H. Dannat Pell, Columbia '09. This volume omitted much of the material that had appeared in previous catalogues and consisted chiefly of a directory of members according to chapter and residence. Biographical data was given only in respect to residence and profession. Another directory of members appeared in January, 1929 as part of the current issue of the *Quarterly*. Since that date no other directory has appeared. The expense for these

⁴⁸⁶ *Annual, 1889-1891, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1888-1891.*

various volumes seems to have been met by levies upon the chapters, excepting that for 1929, while in each case the editors received a stipend far below the value of their time and labor.⁴³⁷

The *Quinquennial* of 1884 contained a fairly complete record of the activities of the earlier conventions of the Fraternity. This feature did not appear in subsequent volumes for the simple reason that beginning with 1870, this material was printed in the *Delta Upsilon, An Annual*. The convention of that year had authorized the publication of this tract and had placed the task in the hands of the Brown Chapter. Brown had been selected because it had been host to the Fraternity that year and for that reason could be expected to handle the work more efficiently than any other chapter. Another reason may be found in the fact that heretofore the record of convention proceedings had been conducted by the entertaining chapter. Similar publications have been issued ever since 1870 for every meeting of the Fraternity, and prior to 1884 was edited by the chapter holding the convention. Beginning, however, with that date the publishers of the *Quarterly* were instructed to undertake the management of the *Annual*, but even then copy was furnished by the entertaining chapter. Upon recommendation of the *Quarterly* editors, publication in 1888 and 1889 was entrusted to a specially appointed committee. This procedure was altered in 1890 and the entire work was assigned to the Executive Council which in turn directed one of its members to act as editor. No further change took place until 1921 at which time the issuing of the *Annual* was handed over to the Directors in whose hands it has rested ever since.

The information contained within the *Annuals* has varied. The first issue, that for 1870, had a record of the proceedings of the convention together with the orations and poems delivered before that assembly. Equally significant were the reports given by the chapters and alumni clubs. These reports seem to have been given as late as 1890. After that date the nature of these communications was changed. Formerly, the delegates had presented a narrative account of chapter activities but beginning with 1891 these reports amounted to but a list of class and college honors together with the number of men in each chapter. Even this abbreviated information was left out after the issue for 1914. Valuable as this latter material was, it is to be regretted from a historical point of view that the former procedure was not continued. Finally, it may be noted that in time the *Annual* came to include not merely a record of the convention but also a

⁴³⁷ The 1914 Convention ordered that the *Decennial Catalogue* be discontinued, and that the Council should arrange for the issuing of a directory of members.

résumé of public exercises and entertainments incident to these gatherings and what is more important the reports of the Council and other administrative bodies of the Fraternity.⁴⁸⁸

The actual editing of the *Annual*, as has been noted, has not always been as complete as might be desired. Prior to 1891 copy was furnished by the entertaining chapter which was required to gather its data as best it could. Frequently, it was compelled to withhold publication until officers or committees had forwarded their reports and in one case at least a highly important report was entirely omitted. What is more, no careful notes seem to have been taken during the life of the convention; a defect in method that led in several cases to severe misunderstandings among the members themselves. After 1891 stenographic aid was ordered, but even this provision has not always been lived up to. In general, however, the *Annuals* published since 1891 have been of greater interest and value, especially to those who desire to trace the historical growth of the Fraternity. The financing of the *Annual* for a number of years was handled by the chapter that published the same. Each society was supposed to take a certain number of copies, probably as many as it had members, and make remittance directly and promptly to the chapter in charge of publication. From 1884 to 1887 inclusive the editors of the *Quarterly* handled this work, as did probably the committees of 1888 and 1889. When the Executive Council took over the publication in 1890 the charge was collected through the yearly assessment, in return for which each chapter received at least one copy of the *Annual*. This procedure is still in practice.⁴⁸⁹ The approximate cost of publishing this tract at present amounts to eighty-six cents. In 1872 the *Annual* cost each subscriber twenty-two cents; in 1885, fifty cents plus postage; and in 1906, ten cents.

Another publication that has been of considerable interest and value is that which relates to the songs of Delta Upsilon. The earliest known reference to such appears in a letter addressed by Rochester to Rutgers in February, 1860. In this communication, Rochester inquired as to what Rutgers' attitude was towards fraternity songs. At Rochester opinion seems to have been divided; some being more than enthusiastic, while others believed that it was but a poor imita-

⁴⁸⁸ The *Annals* may be found at the Fraternity Headquarters.

⁴⁸⁹ Since 1910 it has been assumed that a share of the expense has been met by alumni gifts and taxes; the greater share of the cost, however, is still borne by the chapters. Each chapter receives one copy, as do the Trustees and Directors. Since 1921 each chapter receives an additional copy which has been added to the bound volume of the *Quarterly*, to which each chapter is entitled.

tion of the practices of the secret societies. Similar letters probably were sent to the other chapters. Rutgers also seems to have corresponded with some of the societies and judging by a reply received from Hamilton it is likely that an agreement favorable to the publication of a song-book was reached. At least the idea was expressed by Hamilton that a volume of songs would soon be out. Nothing, however, materialized and it is not until 1863 that any further reference to the same appears in our sources. At the convention of that year the question was discussed at some length with the result that the entire affair was referred to the chapters for further consideration. At the Middlebury Convention of 1864, Rochester was directed to undertake the publication of a song-book. This chapter in turn delegated the duty to one of its members, J. S. Van Alstin who seems to have written to the chapters asking them to send in their contributions. This was in October, 1865 and sometime during the course of the next year there appeared a cloth bound volume entitled *Songs of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity*. The book itself consisted of twenty-eight pages containing twenty-three songs without and one with music.⁴⁴⁰

For several years this volume seemed to satisfy the needs of the Fraternity but beginning in 1869 talk arose relative to a possible revision. A committee on music was appointed by the convention of that year; which body, however, reported no progress at the 1870 gathering. A song-book committee was then appointed. Due to certain unknown factors, possibly because there was no convention in 1871, the matter was allowed to drop. At the 1872 meeting, the delegates voted in favor of a new collection and a committee headed by Brown was asked to handle the matter. Brown seems to have written the chapters asking for suggestions and in 1873 was authorized to publish the results. Difficulties, however, arose so that Brown was unable to report anything beyond progress in 1874. A similar statement was also made in 1875. Exactly why Brown was unable to carry out its commission is not known. It may be that some of the chapters were not as coöperative as they might have been. In any event, Brown was relieved of its duty and Marietta was asked to take over the work. Marietta also tried to gain assistance from the chapters but like her predecessor was only able to report progress at the May Convention of 1876. At the October meeting of the same year, Marietta

⁴⁴⁰ *Quinquennial*, (1884), p. 72, Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, Rochester to Rutgers, Feb. 28, 1860, Hamilton to Rutgers, Nov. 17, 1860, Madison to Rutgers, Jan. 14, 1864, Rochester to Rutgers, Oct. 18, 1865.

resigned in favor of Cornell. The delegates also instructed Cornell to make a selection of the various fraternity songs and together with other scores to publish a volume. Some time in 1877 there appeared another edition of the *Songs of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity*. The editors of this book were William R. Dudley, Phillip H. Perkins, both of Cornell and Charles H. Foote of Western Reserve. David Hays of the Rochester Chapter also rendered valuable assistance. This volume was about twice the size of the former book and contained a much larger number of songs with music.⁴⁴¹

No further edition appeared until 1884, though in the meantime both Marietta and Hamilton published small volumes containing a moderate number of songs; all, however, without music.⁴⁴² In 1879 talk arose as to a revision of the Cornell book of 1877. The matter was referred to a committee of which Martin R. Sackett of Syracuse seems to have been the most active member. After sometime, however, the matter was allowed to drag, but in 1882 new life was infused into the committee as a result of discussions which took place that year. The net result was the appearance in 1884 of a volume containing one hundred forty-four pages and consisting of a large number of fraternity and college tunes. The committee in charge was formed of John C. Carman, Rochester, Charles F. Sitterly and Ezra S. Tipple, both of Syracuse and Charles A. Fulton and Albert J. Truesdale, both of Madison. Eight years later, the convention took under advisement a new edition of this book; the matter by vote being referred to the Executive Council. During the next few years reports of progress were presented to the convention. The committee in charge seems to have been hampered by the lack of coöperation on the part of the chapters. Songs and scores were forwarded to the committee and while many were of decided value, the bulk were worthless. "The great lack," so the committee stated, "is of original music. We have anywhere from six to a dozen songs . . . written to the tune of Annie Laurie, and several of the old stand-by tunes have been equally favored, and now we want something new." Relatively little "new" material was forthcoming, whereupon the committee seems to have marked time. Finally, after a lapse of over a year an arrangement was made with the editors of the *Quarterly* for the appearance within that magazine of selected songs. In the opinion of the Executive Council this was thought expedient, particularly

⁴⁴¹ *Annual, 1870-1877*, Brown to Rutgers, Oct. 24, 1873, Marietta to Rutgers, Dec. 9, 1875.

⁴⁴² *Quinquennial, op. cit.*, p. 121; see also in the same, p. 122 for reference to a waltz by Hays of Rochester.

since anything like a pretentious volume seemed entirely out of the question. A number of songs, accordingly, appeared in the *Quarterly* during 1898 and 1899.⁴⁴³

Nothing further was done until 1904 when the Executive Council addressed letters to the chapters asking for material for a new song-book. A few new tunes were secured but not enough to warrant publication of a new volume. The need, however, continued, and on March 17, 1906 the Executive Council arranged with William O. Miller of the Pennsylvania Chapter to undertake the task of publishing a new book. Miller took his task to heart with the result that by the fall of that year Delta Upsilon had the much-desired volume of songs. This book was considerably larger than those that had appeared and contained a large number of songs both with and without music. The reception that greeted this book was one that must have pleased both the Executive Council and Miller.⁴⁴⁴ Ten years later another issue appeared under the editorship of John S. Briggs, Rochester '90, John R. Slater, Harvard '94, and Monroe Curtis, Western Reserve '11. Several other members of the Fraternity, notably Arthur M. See of Rochester, assisted in this work. The new book contained about fifty percent more material than any previous edition and included a large number of old songs whose popularity warranted their retention. All in all the volume amounted to one hundred eight pages.⁴⁴⁵ The demand for this book was soon exhausted and in 1918 a new edition was printed. It is of interest to note in passing that in the second printing of this edition the Fraternity Ode and the prayer, "Ave, Mater, Delta U," which had been set to the music of *Die Wacht Am Rhein* and *Deutschland, Über Alles*, respectively, were arranged to the tunes of *Canada* and *Vesper*. These changes were made as a result of America's entrance into the World War. On the other hand "believing that folk-songs are universal in their property rights," the committee retained two of German origin, though even these were now translated into English where before German had been used.⁴⁴⁶

In 1920 and 1924 new editions of the issue of 1918 were printed. Finally in 1929 under the able editorship of Edward L. Seip the present song-book was printed. In the main this was but another issue of the 1918 volume. Even then the changes that had been made in

⁴⁴³ Annual, 1881-1899, *Quinquennial* (1891), pp. 121-122, *Quarterly*, I:4, 22, 55, II:11, 19, 144-146, IX:145.

⁴⁴⁴ Annual, 1904, 1906, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1906.

⁴⁴⁵ *Song-Book of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity*, 1916.

⁴⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 1918.

the interests of patriotism were not altered. The volume itself consisted of one hundred ninety-one pages, most of which was devoted to scores, although in one or two cases merely the words appear.⁴⁴⁷

The undergraduate has found the song-book of great value. Fraternity meetings, banquets, initiations and general conventions have been featured by the mass singing of the delegates. The alumni have also found these songs of immense interest in that they have aided these men in renewing their undergraduate experiences as well as in knitting more closely the fraternal ties formed at initiation.

The cost of printing these various books has been met in a number of ways. Probably the expense of the 1865 volume was met by the chapters remitting directly to Rochester the amount owed. Whether each chapter subscribed for as many copies as it had members, which was often the case of the *Annual*, or merely ordered a limited number is not known. The records of the conventions from 1864 to 1870 as given in the *Quinquennial* are none too complete, while nothing in this respect has been found among the other sources for these years. As only a few copies of this edition are known to be extant, it is likely that only a limited number were printed and it is hoped that its editor received remuneration sufficient to meet all expenses. The edition of 1877 was probably arranged for in a similar manner, though there is not a single entry in any of the sources relative to this matter. Of the 1884 volume little more is known. Doubtless a thousand copies of this book were printed of which six hundred were sold to the chapters to cover expenses; the balance being distributed in due time among the societies. Each copy sold for \$1.50, which seems to have been remitted directly to J. C. Carman of Rochester. Evidently, the management of this book, though ordered by the Fraternity, was left in the hands of the committee. After the Executive Council took over affairs in 1885 all orders were filled by that body, each book costing \$1.65; the increase doubtlessly taking place to take care of transportation charges.⁴⁴⁸

The 1906 edition of the song-book while handled by Miller was underwritten by the Fraternity. A thousand copies appear to have been printed, each selling at \$1.50 post paid. Orders for this book were to be sent to Arthur E. Bestor, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. After all expenses had been paid, Miller was to receive

⁴⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 1929 A new edition appeared in 1933. At various times small leaflets containing the words of many of the songs have been printed for use at banquets and the like

⁴⁴⁸ Syracuse to Rochester, Oct. 17, 1883, Rochester to Rutgers, Mar. 8, 1884, *Quarterly*, V:240.



Underwood & Underwood
OTTO M EIDLITZ
CORNELL '81
MASTER BUILDER



FRANK B JEWETT
CHICAGO '02 AND TECHNOLOGY '03
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, PRESIDENT
OF BELL LABORATORIES



EDWARD J PEARSON
CORNELL '83
PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK, NEW
HAVEN & HARTFORD R R



Moffett Russell

**RUFUS C. DAWES
MARIETTA '86
PRESIDENT CENTURY OF PROGRESS
EXPOSITION**



**ALFRED P. SLOAN JR.
TECHNOLOGY '95
PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS
CORPORATION**



**EDMUND W. WAKELEE
NEW YORK '91
VICE-PRESIDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE
CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY**

twenty percent of the net sales, though his total royalty was not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars. For a number of years thereafter copies might be purchased through the Secretary of the Executive Council, while in 1915 that body offered for sale the remaining copies, somewhat damaged, for one dollar each. Of the 1916 edition copies might be obtained directly from the Fraternity Headquarters, 50 Broad Street, New York City. The price of this book, as well as that of 1918, was placed at one dollar a copy; while the editions of 1920 and 1924 sold at a dollar and a dollar and a half respectively. The latter price also held for the edition of 1929. Since October, 1914 all initiates had been required to purchase a copy of this song-book, which charge was absorbed a year later by the initiate tax. As matters stand today, each undergraduate receives through his initiate tax a song-book; while all others desiring a copy purchase the same through the Fraternity Headquarters for one dollar and a half.

Another publication received at present by a member at the time of his initiation is the *Manual of Delta Upsilon*. The genesis of this publication may be traced back to the thirty-seven page tract compiled by Crossett and Robert J. Eidlitz, entitled *Our Record*. This modest publication appeared in 1886 and contained statistics and information relative to Delta Upsilon. No other issue appeared for some time, though beginning in the fall of 1891 the Executive Council issued a four-page circular, entitled *Delta Upsilon*, which presented a brief history of the Fraternity, the roll of chapters, a list of prominent alumni and a statement of the organizations and publications of Delta Upsilon. These circulars, somewhat increased in size, continued to appear until 1906. In the meantime the Executive Council, after considerable discussion revived *Our Record*, the first copy appearing late in 1896. What this tract contained is not known as no copy exists among the Fraternity archives. The *Quarterly* continued to run a statement of this publication for a number of years, during which time Hall seems to have edited *Our Record*, at least beginning in 1902. It is apparent from certain items in the treasurer's report in 1903 and 1906 that new editions were published, but whether this expense was due to a revision or merely a re-printing of the older copy cannot be determined from the evidence at hand.⁴⁴⁹

The value of *Our Record* by this time was well appreciated and it may be this fact that prompted the Chicago Convention of 1904 to instruct the Executive Council to investigate the possibility of

⁴⁴⁹ *Our Record*, 1886, *Delta Upsilon*, 1891-1905, *Quarterly*, 1896-1906, *Annual*, 1903, 1906. See also *Quarterly*, VIII:209.

publishing a "Book of Delta Upsilon." According to the records of the Executive Council an extensive survey was undertaken and circular letters written to the chapters asking them if they would support an edition of the proposed work which would cost approximately two thousand dollars. The replies, which were received from about three-fourths of the chapters, showed a decided reluctance to assume this expense, as a result of which the Executive Council decided to allow the matter to drop. The convention, however, endorsed the opinion to continue *Our Record* and in 1906 ordered the Executive Council to issue a revised edition "in time for the rushing season." This the Council did and in the summer of 1907 a new issue was distributed among the chapters. Another edition appeared, at the request of the chapters who believed this tract to be of considerable value in rushing, in 1908. At the convention of that year the Executive Council suggested that the delegates consider the advisability of printing every three or four years a large and more credible edition of *Our Record* as well as an annual four-page statement of the special honors of each year. This suggestion was enthusiastically endorsed by the delegates and the Executive Council proceeded at once to carry out the idea. The Executive Council found, however, on investigation that the expense was altogether too heavy for the Fraternity to bear. Accordingly, *Our Record* continued to appear as one of the Fraternity publications. In the main this tract contained the same general information as had been given by Crossett in his publication of 1886.

At the December, 1914 meeting of the Council it was decided to ask the convention's approval of the publication of a volume to be known as the *Manual of Delta Upsilon*. This volume was to include material as given in *Our Record*, a brief history of the Fraternity, the Constitution and By-Laws, insignia rules, provision regarding the expulsion of members, proper filing and accounting systems, a list of Fraternity publications and other pertinent information. Although the delegates expressed some concern over the cost that would be involved the Council was instructed to go ahead, as a result of which there appeared in the spring of 1916 the first edition of the *Manual*. The editor of this work was Herbert Wheaton Congdon and to him much credit is due for a very instructive and interesting volume. In 1920 Congdon and Swan revised the *Manual*, making several changes of importance. The editions of 1923 and 1926 followed in the main the work outlined by these men. Lynne J. Bevan was in charge of the issue of 1929, while Joseph P. Simmons and

Carroll B. Larrabee handled it in 1933. Each undergraduate upon being initiated into the Fraternity has received a copy of the *Manual*, while others may purchase the same through the Fraternity Headquarters for one dollar.

Only chapters may purchase the *Ritual*, detailed information concerning which is taken up elsewhere in this volume.⁴⁵⁰ At various times the Fraternity has also published for the use of its members reports of the Board of Trustees, Board of Directors, the Executive Council, the Council and the Board on Petitioning Societies. All of these also appeared in the *Annual*. Among minor publications might be mentioned leaflets that appeared at different times like the *Budget* and *Initiate Blanks*. All of these tracts and volumes have been of immense value to the Fraternity, though probably no publication equals in significance and importance the Fraternity magazine, the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*.

As early as 1852 the idea of a Fraternity periodical was discussed by the delegates at convention. A committee, moreover, was then appointed to investigate the affair. This body found that the expense was altogether too great for the chapters to handle and so the matter with much regret was allowed to drop.⁴⁵¹ In 1866 the idea was advanced again at the Rochester Convention. After some discussion the delegates instructed Hamilton and New York to "publish a semi-annual periodical in the interests of the Fraternity." These societies selected Henry R. Waite and Nelson B. Sizer as editors, both of whom proceeded to give considerable attention to the matter. Circular letters were sent out to the chapters outlining the plan and scope of the contemplated work with a request for local cooperation. In general, the response was such as to encourage these men to go on with their plans. The chapters, however, were slow in sending in copy so that it was not until April, 1868 that the first issue of *Our Record* made its appearance. Even then it appeared as Volume I, Nos. 1 and 2, for October and April, 1867 to 1868. Of the twenty-nine pages of content information approximately one-half was devoted to an essay by William J. Erdman, Hamilton '56, entitled "Truth and Freedom." The remainder included a sketch of the Middlebury Chapter, a poem, "The Isle of the River of Time," an article, "Anti-Secrecy In and Out of College," Minutes of the Thirty-Second Convention, some editorials and fraternity news, and a plea for greater assistance on the part of the chapters in respect to future issues. Al-

⁴⁵⁰ See below pp. 345-354.

⁴⁵¹ Records of the Conventions of Delta Upsilon, 1852.

though the chapters seemed pleased with this periodical they were quite reluctant to meet their financial obligations. What sums the editors had collected were used to pay off the printer, while other expenses remained unpaid. Small wonder was it therefore that Waite and Sizer decided to sink no more of their own money into an effort that the chapters were not willing to pay for. Both of these men doubtless aired their feelings on the floor of the 1868 Convention as that body took immediate steps to re-vitalize the periodical. The constitution itself was altered so as to provide for further publication on a semi-annual basis under a graduate editor and assistant editor of each chapter. "Each chapter," so the constitution stated, "shall subscribe for one copy for each member and one extra copy for every four members; one-third of the extra copies to be at the disposal of the editors." Provision was also made for editing and the chapters faithfully promised to pay off their debts.⁴⁵²

Believing that the chapters had acted in good faith, Waite together with a number of assistant editors, issued Volume II, Nos. 1 and 2, October and April, 1868 to 1869. In the main this copy contained the same general kind of material that its predecessor had presented; but once again, the chapters were quite remiss in meeting their obligations. Accordingly, Waite allowed the magazine to disappear. The Madison Convention of 1869, however, sought to revive the project. After some discussion it was agreed that a quarterly magazine should appear, to be known as the *University Review*. Although this periodical was to serve as a medium for disseminating news relative to the Fraternity it was also to be a means "for the interchange of views among all college men in sympathy with its principles." Waite, who was present at this meeting, at first declined to consider the editorship that was offered him. However, after the chapters had pledged themselves to become financially responsible for the venture he accepted the proposition. The *University Quarterly Review* made its appearance in January, 1870. It was ornately printed with a cover of blue and gold and contained some fifty pages of material. On the basis of available evidence it would seem that both the alumni and undergraduates were highly pleased with the effort. Letters to that effect were sent to the editor and it was with this endorsement that Waite issued another number in May, even though some of the chapters had forgotten their promises to pay for the January issue. Even after the appearance of the second num-

⁴⁵² *Quarterly*, II:1-3, *Quinquennial* (1884), pp. 22, 82, Waite to Rutgers, Nov. 11, 1867.

ber, which was probably better than the first, some of the chapters ignored their obligations and left Waite with many an unpaid bill. Waite reported these matters to the delegates at the Brown Convention of June, 1870 and read an exhibit of the financial condition of the review and of the plans for its future. The *Annual* reports that a spirited discussion followed, though it fails to record what sentiments were expressed. Evidently the majority were opposed to the venture, as the magazine was suspended. A committee, however, was appointed to investigate the conditions of the review. What this committee was to do is not stated though it is reasonable to assume that it intended to make some settlement with Waite. Nothing, however, was done, and it was not until "some years later" that the Fraternity recognized its obligations to Waite. The *University Quarterly Review* was issued from the Delta Upsilon Club at 817 Broadway, New York.⁴⁵³

Although these literary activities had failed, the need for a Fraternity publication still continued. Indeed, as the years went on it became more and more apparent that some type of a magazine was essential. Sentiment in this direction was very effectively presented at the 1881 Convention. At this meeting the delegates voted to establish a magazine, the editorship of which was to rotate among the chapters in order of seniority. According to this provision Union should have issued a periodical during the ensuing year but due to certain difficulties, chiefly financial, nothing was accomplished. The Convention of 1882, however, accepted the offer made by the Amherst delegate, Alexander D. Noyes, in behalf of his chapter, to undertake the task of issuing a quarterly. Each chapter, according to a resolution that was passed, was to have an assistant editor whose duty consisted in furnishing pertinent material relative to the life of his chapter. Noyes himself was aided by George B. Foster, Frank C. Peabody, Cassius M. Clark and Alonzo M. Murphey, all of Amherst. Number one of the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly* made its appearance on December 22, 1882 and from that day to this the *Quarterly* has been a vital and regular feature of Fraternity activity. In this number Noyes stated that the magazine was to be an organ of the Fraternity, disseminating news items of interest relative to both graduate and undergraduate happenings and affording an opportunity for a free exchange of views on general Fraternity problems. Literary contributions of merit would also find a place within the periodical. In size

⁴⁵³ *Quarterly*, II:1-4, *Annual*, 1870, *Quinquennial*, *op. cit.*, pp. 112-113.

the first issue contained fifteen pages, each page being approximately seven and one-half inches by nine and one-half. The general editorial board remained the same for the first three issues but with the fourth and last number of volume one, Cassius M. Clark was managing editor, assisted by Edward M. Bassett, Edward Simonds and Alonzo M. Murphrey, all of Amherst. The subscription price was fifty cents a year or fifteen cents a copy.⁴⁵⁴

According to the action of the Brown Convention the publication was to rotate among the chapters. The evident disadvantages of such a plan were pointed out by Noyes in the March, 1883, issue. Noyes believed that while the editors might change from year to year it was necessary that the business office should be more permanent. Otherwise, he contended, there might be variation as to size, quality and cost. A little later, Noyes argued that both the editorial and business offices should be lodged in the hands of the alumni, though each chapter was to retain an associate editorship. Sentiments of this type were presented at the 1883 Convention where it was voted to place the editing and publishing of the magazine in the hands of a board formed of alumni and undergraduates. The *Quarterly* was to appear some time between the first and twentieth of January, April, June and October; was to be published at New York and was to sell to all subscribers for one dollar a year. The editorial board was to be elected annually by the convention.⁴⁵⁵

Volume II made its appearance in February, 1884, and consisted of forty-eight pages, six by nine and three-quarters inches, exclusive of the cover, which had a table of contents in the front and advertising material on the back. The chief editor was Rossiter Johnson, Rochester '63, assisted by Henry Waite, Alexander Noyes, Frederick Crossett and John D. Blake. Crossett was business manager and to him at 842 Broadway all communications were to be sent. Each chapter also had its associate editor. The personnel of these associate editors varied during the next two years, while the general editors remained the same except that Noyes in February, 1885, was followed by George A. Minasian. During these years the general form of the *Quarterly* did not vary to any extent.

Beginning with February, 1886, Crossett became chief editor, an office that he held through 1892. At the time he took over office he was assisted by Noyes, Bassett, Robert Eidritz and Hamilton L. Marshall,

⁴⁵⁴ *Quarterly, I:passim, L:329-331, Annual, 1881, 1882.*

⁴⁵⁵ *Quarterly, I:passim, Annual, 1883.*

all of whom had been chosen by the convention.⁴⁵⁶ The following year the appointment of all assistant editors was placed in the hands of the chief editor, though one of these, by a constitutional amendment in 1891, had to be the Secretary of the Executive Council. Prior to 1888, Crossett received no remuneration for his services, though as Secretary of the Executive Council he did draw a small income. In recognition of his work on the *Quarterly* the delegates in 1888 voted him a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars. Three years later this was lowered fifty dollars and in 1892 cut down to one hundred and fifty dollars. The size of the *Quarterly* from 1886 to 1892 remained about the same as in 1885 and cost each subscriber a dollar a year. The handling of these subscriptions, at first, had been left to the editorial board, but by the close of 1891 it was altered so that each chapter had to subscribe for as many copies of the *Quarterly* as it had members in the three upper classes, an arrangement that was not to be altered for some time. Prior to this date the entire financial management had been in the hands of the chief editor; after 1891, however, all accounts were to be submitted to the Auditor of the Fraternity for approval.

Under Crossett's control the number of subscribers steadily increased. During the Fraternity year 1884-1885 there appears to have been over six hundred subscribers from whom an income was gained which was sufficient to meet all expenses. The following table will show the financial growth of the *Quarterly* while Crossett was editor-in-chief.

Year Ending with	Income							
	Conven- tion of	Under- graduates	Alumni	Advertise- ments	Expenses	Balance	Bills Receivable	Bills Payable
1886	\$283.50	\$172.00	\$464.15	\$ 896.61	\$ 23.04	\$297.50	..	..
1887	327.00	287.00	215.75	956.90	127.15	221.50	\$137.15	
1888	339.00	293.50	215.62	1,018.48	170.36	201.50	170.36	
1889			No Statement Printed in the <i>Annual for this year</i> .					
1890	559.72	369.00	564.18	1,487.30	5.60	214.37	125.04	
1891	578.02	417.25	429.31	1,143.59	280.99	436.00	202.48	
1892	530.00	459.16	506.00	1,085.15	410.01	755.75	322.00	

On the basis of the above information it can readily be seen that while expenses increased, the income more than offset these added costs. It should also be noted that the item of bills receivable represents chiefly unpaid subscriptions, most of which were due from undergraduates, and that in 1887 and 1888 the amount included as "balance" actually

⁴⁵⁶ Other assistant editors from 1886 to 1892 were Henry W. Brush, S. J. Murphy, C. S. Eytinge, A. W. Ferris, Asa Wynkoop, H. C. Wood, S. A. Brickner, W. L. Fairbanks, S. S. Hall, J. E. Massee, E. J. Thomas and W. J. Warburton.

was a deficit. Other matters, quite obvious to the reader, need no further comment. And while Crossett's management of the *Quarterly* was not all that the members of the Fraternity desired, the fact remains that he handled and edited the magazine under very trying conditions. At no time was he able to devote all of his energy to this one task. As Secretary of the Executive Council and editor of the *Annual*, Crossett had much to do. To the historian Crossett's work is of decided interest. The *Quarterly* fairly bristles with generous chapter reports, news items, clear-cut editorials, a stimulating exchange column and valuable information as to convention activities and fraternity life in general. The *Quarterly* stands as an everlasting monument to the loyalty of the man. Delta Upsilon is most heavily indebted to Frederick M. Crossett.

In 1893 Crossett resigned from the editorial board of the *Quarterly*, his place being taken by one of his former assistants, Wilson L. Fairbanks. The first issue that appeared under the new editor was somewhat larger in size and was characterized by an increase in illustrations. Fairbanks himself thought that a fraternity magazine should appear more often than four times a year. "More frequent issues, say monthly, mean more live matter, greater influence as a fraternity organ, and probably greater circulation as a corollary. From a business standpoint it would mean more advertising, probably sufficient to meet any increased expense of publication." Indeed for a time, Fairbanks had seen the amount of advertising fall considerably, a decline that was due primarily to the failure of the chapters to meet their obligations. No concern could be expected to advertise in a periodical whose circulation was constantly fluctuating and which was delayed in publication as the result of a lack of funds. All of these various considerations were discussed in the Council and by them referred to the delegates who assembled in convention in 1893. As a result the constitution of the Fraternity was amended in the interests of a larger and better *Quarterly*. Every active member of each chapter was required to subscribe for this periodical and make payment for the same to the Executive Council as part of his *per capita* tax. All sums so received by the Executive Council were to be turned over to the editor of the *Quarterly* which in the future was to be known as the *Delta Upsilon Magazine*, to be issued at least quarterly and to be under an Editor-in-chief, whose assistants were to include the Secretary of the Executive Council.⁴⁸⁷

The *Delta Upsilon Magazine* made its appearance in March, 1894

⁴⁸⁷ *Quarterly*, XI:27, *Annual*, 1893.

and was issued as a monthly fourteen times down to and including April, 1896. Although it is evident that Fairbanks had issued at least four numbers per year, and that was all that the delegates had stipulated in 1893, the *Magazine* had not appeared as a monthly, which had been the editor's aim. In the main, this defect was due to the failure of the chapters to meet their obligations. Fairbanks and his assistants, who included Robert J. Eidritz, George P. Morris, Robert M. Lovett, Ellis J. Thomas, Thornton B. Penfield, and Will Walter Jackson, had labored to make the periodical a success and it was due to no fault of theirs that earlier expectations were not realized. No definite statement can be given of the financial side of the *Magazine* during the years that Fairbanks was in charge as no fiscal report appears in the *Annual*. It is evident, however, on the basis of other evidence that the *Magazine* by the fall of 1895 was operating on a profit. To have accomplished this in the face of so many difficulties was a noticeable achievement. And yet Fairbanks believed that more might have been done and would have been done but for the fact that his own work on the *New York Times* consumed most of his energy and time. It was for this reason that Fairbanks offered his resignation to the Convention of 1896. The delegates recognized the justice of his plea and after some discussion voted to place the editing and publishing of the *Magazine* in the hands of the Executive Council.⁴⁵⁸

The Executive Council, acting on the advice of Fairbanks, appointed Thornton B. Penfield to be Editor-in-chief. Penfield entered upon his work with considerable enthusiasm. The first issue that appeared under his direction was for December, 1896. From then on until December, 1901, Penfield managed the magazine, which had been re-named the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*, assisted by H. C. Wyckoff and Goldwin Goldsmith. In return for his labor Penfield received for most of the time the modest salary of three hundred dollars a year.⁴⁵⁹ The *Quarterly* grew in size and influence, under Penfield's management. Each issue came out on time and that in the face of many difficulties, chief of which was the failure of some of the chapters to meet their obligations, financial or otherwise. In view of the fact that Penfield acted as the agent of the Executive Council no report was presented by him to the Convention. From the annual statement of the Council, however, it may be seen that the Fraternity at large was more than pleased with what Penfield had done. During his first year a total income of

⁴⁵⁸ *Annual, 1894-1896.*

⁴⁵⁹ During 1900, a salary of \$350.00 was paid. See Minutes of the Executive Council, Dec. 8, 1899.

\$1201.24 was reported by S. S. Hall, the Treasurer of the Fraternity. Of this but eighty dollars came from advertisements, the balance arising from subscriptions. On the other hand the expenses amounted to \$1186.73, leaving a favorable balance of \$14.51, to which might be added \$272.00 still due from unpaid subscriptions. This was the last year that an itemized statement of the finances of the *Quarterly* appeared in the *Annual*. In the *Quarterly*, however, for December, 1890, Penfield presented the fact that during the year 1896 to 1897 there had been a favorable balance of \$14.51. During the next two years there was a deficit of \$257.00 and \$206.90 respectively, though during 1899 to 1900 there was a net gain of \$14.63.⁴⁶⁰

During 1900 to 1901, although Penfield was listed as general editor, Goldwin Goldsmith actually assumed responsibility for the conduct of the periodical.⁴⁶¹ Late in 1901 Penfield resigned from the board to accept the position of International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and from that time until 1907 Goldsmith was Editor-in-chief. At the request of the Executive Council, Goldsmith introduced additional features and also undertook a drive for increasing the number of alumni subscribers. Further, he was able to bring about an amendment to the By-Laws providing that each member upon retiring from his chapter should subscribe for the *Quarterly* for the ensuing three years. The actual number of alumni subscribers gained by this amendment did not equal by any means the total that it should have, largely because there was no effective method available of making these graduate subscribers live up to their promises. In spite of this, however, alumni patrons of the *Quarterly* increased from three hundred thirty-six to one thousand twelve during the seven years that Goldsmith was in charge. In addition, the size of the *Quarterly* increased from two hundred pages in volume XVIII to four hundred eighty in volume XXV. The fact that it had taken all of seven years to bring about this gain is striking proof of the enormous amount of labor and time given by Goldsmith, for which he received the modest stipend of three hundred dollars a year. Goldsmith himself felt that a far better record should have been established and would have been had the chapters and the alumni lived up to their obligations. Even the content information in the *Quarterly* might have been improved had the chapter editors been more prompt in sending in their com-

⁴⁶⁰ *Annual*, 1897-1900, *Quarterly*, XIX.16-17. The amount paid out in salaries was not charged to the *Quarterly*.

⁴⁶¹ Goldsmith was placed as Business Manager in Nov., 1900. His salary was raised in Nov., 1906 to four hundred dollars, one-half of which was to go for office help. See Minutes of the Executive Council, 1900, 1906.

munications and alumni news. At times, indeed, no reports were received from some of the chapters, a fact that led Goldsmith to propose in 1907 the editor be empowered to compel the offending chapter to appoint a new local editor.

The financial history of the *Quarterly* during the years that Goldsmith was in charge is revealed by the following material:⁴⁰²

Years	Income	Expenses	Deficit	Balance
1900-1901	\$1,163.63	\$1,315.20	\$151.27	... ...
1901-1902	1,222.50	1,422.50	200.00	... ...
1902-1903	1,236.06	1,367.06	131.00	... ...
1903-1904	1,319.50	1,304.04	..	\$ 15.46
1904-1905	1,409.89	1,589.18	179.29	... ...
1905-1906	1,988.50	1,684.23	.. .	304.37
1906-1907	2,061.53	2,056.82	... ..	4.71

At the beginning of the year 1906-1907, Goldsmith was elected to the Executive Council and although he retained his post on the *Quarterly*, William O. Miller became to all intents and purposes the Editor-in-chief.

Miller held this chair for four years during which time the number of alumni subscribers all but reached four thousand. Miller also made certain changes in the covers of the *Quarterly* and published the first illustration in colors in any fraternity magazine. During Miller's administration the Fraternity constitution was altered in a number of ways that affected the management of the *Quarterly*. According to these changes Miller and his assistants for a time were listed as Fraternity officers under direct control of the convention and Executive Council, of which latter body they were more or less a standing sub-committee. Each chapter was to subscribe for as many copies as it had undergraduate members and for one extra copy which was to be furnished the chapter in the form of a bound volume at the close of the year. In addition each active member paid an initiate tax the income of which was used to provide a subscription for two years after leaving college.⁴⁰³ The income gained from the *Quarterly* was to be included in the estimate of Fraternity expenses and was to be remitted to the editor by the Executive Council. In the event that an associate editor failed to perform his duties another member might be appointed upon recommendation of the Executive Council.

⁴⁰² *Annual, 1901-1907.* Actually during 1906-1907 there was a deficit of \$31.71 due to certain outstanding bills payable.

⁴⁰³ *Annual, 1907-1911.* In 1911 the *Quarterly* editors were removed from the Fraternity officers and placed directly under the Council. In 1911 the initiate tax was altered so as to entitle each member to the *Quarterly* for only one year after leaving college.

During the years that Miller was in charge of the *Quarterly* the following financial record was reported:⁴⁶⁴

Years	Income	Expenses	Bills Payable	Bills Receivable	Deficit	Surplus
1907-1908	\$2,853.52	\$2,807.52	\$560.50	\$785.00	\$158.50	.....
1908-1909	3,602.26	3,588.89	681.47	878.00	183.25	.....
1909-1910	3,786.28	3,784.72	1,533.75	1,298.19	.....	\$237.12
1910-1911	3,918.25	3,900.50	1,896.00	887.17	.....	508.83

While it is to be noted that a favorable balance appeared for the last two years, it will readily be seen that the outstanding debts due the *Quarterly* had risen to greater heights than ever before. Actually, the cash balance for the year 1910-1911 was but \$17.75 which in itself was more than wiped out by bills payable. The failure on the part of the subscribers, chiefly alumni, to meet their obligations explains why a larger cash balance was not on hand. And yet, Miller's record had been a splendid one, particularly when it is contrasted with the reports of the previous years. Small wonder was it, therefore, that the Executive Council and the Fraternity regretted Miller's retirement in the fall of 1911.

Sheldon J. Howe, Brown '08, succeeded Miller and held the position of chief editor for two years. During Howe's management the Fraternity By-Laws were altered so as to provide each chapter member with the *Quarterly* for one year after his retirement from college. The following year, however, these laws were changed back to the former condition whereby a graduating member was to receive the magazine for two years after he had left college. The financial status of the *Quarterly* while Howe was editor, is as follows:⁴⁶⁵

Years	Income	Expenses	Bills Payable	Bills Receivable	Deficit	Balance
1911-1912	\$5,397.83	\$5,177.69	\$1,992.50	\$2,111.89	\$119.39	.....
1912-1913	5,187.64	5,035.30	1,946.10	2,721.97	775.78	.....

Once again the thing that attracts attention is not the increase in revenue and expenses but rather the steady rise in bills payable and receivable. In respect to the assets, approximately ninety-five percent consisted of unpaid alumni subscriptions, of which an appreciable amount was two years overdue. Needless to say, most of this, if not all, would never be collected; a fact that Howe stressed in his annual report in October, 1913. Were it not for the fact that advance subscriptions to the amount of \$1,393.35 had been received during the

⁴⁶⁴ Annual, 1908-1911. Miller's salary in 1907 was \$300 plus clerical help; the balance of the time it was \$500 with no allowance for help.

⁴⁶⁵ Annual, 1912-1913, Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 28, 1913.

year 1912-1913 a "disastrous crisis would have arisen. As it was the *Quarterly* actually carried an indebtedness at the end of that year of about \$1,300. To meet this situation, Howe proposed that back debts be paid and that either the price of the magazine be raised or else that a drive be made for greater advertisements."⁴⁶⁶

So serious was the situation that the Board of Trustees, to whom the Executive Council in the early fall of 1913 had assigned the control of the *Quarterly*, made it the topic of a meeting held late in November of the same year. At this gathering it was brought out that the expense of publishing four numbers a year amounted to \$1.20, while the income for the same equalled but ninety-nine cents. The net loss of twenty-one cents was explained on the ground that six hundred free copies were issued annually. The Trustees believed that this deficit should not be erased by increasing the subscription price of the undergraduates which already was \$1.50 per year. On the other hand the alumni were paying but one dollar and this the board felt might safely be doubled. At the same time printing costs might be cut down so that the annual expense of four numbers would be around \$1.04. Offsetting this, an income of \$1.42 might be realized. The Trustees were also of the opinion that the accounts of the *Quarterly* should be combined with that of the Treasurer.⁴⁶⁷ No change was considered in the provision which allotted the *Quarterly* for two years after leaving college to each undergraduate; the cost of this being borne by a special assessment known as the "initiate tax." The Trustees also believed that it would be unwise to increase the alumni rates as that might lead to a decrease in subscriptions. As general editor the Board appointed Walter Wilgus of the Michigan Chapter and later, in April, 1915, Walter P. McGuire, Minnesota '04. McGuire remained in office until June, 1916. Both of these men drew a salary of \$500 a year, though this amount since October, 1914, was no longer paid by the Council but by the Trustees who received annually from the Council a sum equal to one dollar and a half for each undergraduate subscription and from this amount the Trustees paid the editor's salary.⁴⁶⁸

In the hope of still furthering the activities of the *Quarterly* the Trustees created what was known as the Quarterly Committee of which the editor was by far the most important member. Again, the Board was able in June, 1916, to obtain the services of Herbert Wheaton Congdon, Columbia '97, as editor, a post that he held until June,

⁴⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 1913.

⁴⁶⁷ Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 28, 1913.

⁴⁶⁸ *Annual*, 1914-1915.

1923. During these years several important changes were made in the management of the *Quarterly*. Late in 1917 the By-Laws were amended so as to provide each alumnus with the *Quarterly* as long as he paid an annual tax of three dollars. Further, in the interest of relieving the chapters of financial troubles, which crowded these groups on the advent of America's entrance into the World War, the Council voted to hold each chapter responsible for but three subscriptions. This provision expired upon the close of the War. Again in 1920 a change was made in the use of the Initiate tax in so far as it concerned the *Quarterly*. For some time past a share of this item had been set aside to provide each member upon leaving college with the *Quarterly* for two years. The rapid increase in alumni subscriptions made this feature no longer necessary. In lieu, therefore, the By-Laws were altered so that the Initiate tax might be used in part to pay the alumni tax of each graduate for one year. And the payment of this sum entitled each member to a year's subscription to the *Quarterly* upon becoming a graduate member of the Fraternity. This was altered in 1921 so as to provide a copy of the *Quarterly* to each undergraduate upon the payment of his chapter tax, no provision existing for his receiving copies after graduation as had been the case before. Finally, it should be noted that under Congdon's direction the *Quarterly* had improved to a marked extent. The content material was of a higher type and the skill that he showed in handling the finances was reflected by a rising income and a decreasing expense. Even during the War, the *Quarterly* earned both profits and reputation.⁴⁶⁹

In the spring of 1923, Congdon retired from the post that he had filled so well and from then until January, 1925, the *Quarterly* Committee of the Directors, headed by Frank W. Noxon, which had taken over this periodical from the Trustees, handled the *Quarterly*. Part of the editorial labor was carried by Harvey R. Cook of Rutgers for which he received one hundred dollars for each number he issued. Noxon, on the other hand, received no compensation at any time. By the close of 1924 Thomas C. Miller reported to the Directors that Noxon wished to be relieved and that it would now be necessary for the Board to canvass the field for a new editor. A special committee was appointed and its report was accepted by the Directors in December, 1924. According to this report, Carroll B. Larrabee was appointed Editor-in-chief at a salary of six hundred dollars a year. Larrabee, therefore, became by this action a member of the *Quarterly* Commit-

⁴⁶⁹ *Annual, 1916-1923*, Minutes of the Executive Council, Oct. 27, 1918, Minutes of Board of Trustees, 1916-1923

tee. It should be noted in passing that the Directors passed a splendid resolution thanking Noxon for his services. Under Larrabee's administration the high quality of the magazine has been well maintained, while in January, 1932, the page size of the *Quarterly* was increased about an inch. At the same time the form and color of the cover was altered. Other improvements, detailed in nature, have been made from time to time so that Delta Upsilon now has ample reason to be proud of the splendid periodical that it maintains under the able editorship of Larrabee.^{400a}

In conclusion it may be stated that the *Quarterly* represents the most valuable publication undertaken by the Fraternity. Active and alumni members have ever found in this periodical information that has served to knit more closely the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the members of the various chapters. Without the *Quarterly*, *Manual*, *Annual* and *Song-Book* Delta Upsilon could hardly have advanced to its present position. As centralizing forces these varied publications have well re-paid the Fraternity in culture, brotherhood and friendship.

^{400a} Minutes of the Board of Directors, 1922-1933, *Quarterly*, 1922-1933. Since 1923 the editor has rendered no reports of the finances to the convention as the entire financial side of his undertaking is handled through the Fraternity Treasurer. This officer's reports do not show what the total income from the *Quarterly* has been, and there seems no adequate way of determining exactly what part of the alumni and chapter tax has year after year gone towards the support of this periodical. The treasurer's report does show the expense incident to this publication, concerning which see the *Delta Upsilon Annual*, 1923-1933.

Chapter XV

CHAPTER AND ALUMNI LIFE

ANTI-SECRECY INFLUENCES IN CHAPTER LIFE—LITERARY ASPECTS
—ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES—SIZE OF CHAPTERS—CHAPTER HOUSES—
SHIFT IN EMPHASIS SINCE 1881—SCHOLASTIC RATINGS—CHAPTER
TUTORS—CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS—APPEARANCE OF ALUMNI CLUBS
—THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK DELTA UPSILON CLUB

THE historical development of Delta Upsilon connotes not merely the genesis of anti-secret societies, the rise of the Anti-Secret Confederation, and the appearance of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the Incorporated Fraternity in 1909. These factors, while significant and of interest in themselves do not record how the members of the Fraternity conducted themselves in chapter and alumni life. To the student of the Social Sciences, chapter activities are possibly of greater importance than the institutional growth of the Fraternity. What has been the nature of a member's life within the Fraternity, what has been the relation of these men to the other societies on the various campuses, what college honors have been sought, what have the chapters and alumni done along educational lines, what has been the relation between the societies and the administrative heads of the colleges and universities, what have been the housing facilities and boarding accommodations of the chapters; these and many other questions naturally arise to which some attention must be given. For purposes of organization this material may be treated chronologically and that which first demands our consideration is the period which precedes the appearance of the *Quarterly*. Prior to that date, 1881, our sources of information are relatively limited and for that reason serve as a convenient unit for treatment and discussion.

These sources include the manuscript records of the various chapters and conventions, the letters that passed between these societies as well as between the officers of the Fraternity, minutes of college faculties, and the *Annual*. On the basis of these sources it may be concluded first of all that the members of the Fraternity devoted considerable time and effort towards the realization of their objectives and pledges. To

these men "secrecy" was an attitude that had no legitimate place in the free and open air of American colleges and universities. Few if any of the earlier members of the Fraternity were ignorant of the fundamental aims of the secret societies. The very essence of a fraternity was the promotion of brotherhood and around this ideal a number of different objectives were grouped more or less in agreement with the basic thought. Relative to these purposes the founders of the Williams, Union, Middlebury, Hamilton and Amherst had no quarrel. What they did object to, however, was first that these secret groups clothed their aims with the dark mantle of secrecy. And to Americans of the 1830's and 1840's "secrecy" was an alien institution. Further, it smacked too much of European practices to warrant any place in Republican America. The presence of the Anti-Masonic Party illustrates quite well the widespread feeling within the United States that a secret society was fundamentally anti-American. Closely akin to this attitude was the knowledge that these college secret fraternities pursued a policy that was detrimental to the best interests of the college and the student. Monopolistic practices in class and college life paved the way for the elimination of many a deserving student. Membership in a society rather than individual merit elevated a few students to offices of trust and distinction that should have been open to all attending college. Finally, it should be noted that the standards of character as evidenced by the conduct of the secret fraternity men seemed sadly out of keeping with each other. Doubtless the earlier members of the Fraternity were over severe in their condemnation of what they viewed as evil. In accordance, however, with the existing ideals drinking was the hand-maid of the devil and whoever indulged in the same was counted a social outcast. The Union Chapter's denouncement of this practice in the *Spy-Glass* speaks volumes as to what these men thought of the so-called immoral ways of the secret societies. Fraternities, therefore, were condemned because they were anti-American, given to unfair dealings in college life and prone to excess in social conduct.

From 1834 down to 1879 Delta Upsilon proclaimed to all that it was in opposition to secret societies. The publications of the earlier chapters in part were shaped so as to show the shortcomings of these organizations. Further, in chapter meetings and public assemblies the anti-secret note was sounded by addresses and debates. The challenge hurled at the Williams group to engage in a public disputation as to the merits of secrecy was eagerly accepted as an opportunity to show the evil ways of the secret fraternities. Other illustrations might be cited but enough has been shown in this respect to demonstrate the

feelings of the founders of Delta Upsilon. The absence of any ritual, at least in a formal way as it exists today, the reluctance on the part of some of the chapters to adopt a song-book because the secret groups had such publications, and the bitter strife that existed for many a year over the question of a common badge and name, all indicate how deeply imbedded was the anti-secret note. Finally, one recalls the spirited attempt made by the Williams Chapter against what it considered the questionable practices of her sister societies; an attempt, moreover, that not only failed but led to the secession of the chapter so that it might advance the cause of anti-secrecy at Williams without being hampered by membership in a Confederation that had drifted away from the "faith of the fathers."

The steady growth of anti-secrecy during the 1830's and 1840's is convincing evidence that its propaganda had fallen on fruitful soil. The friendly attitude assumed by college heads, notably President Nott of Union, the votes of confidence given by faculties, as in the case of the Amherst Chapter, the attendance of the public at Fraternity meetings—all attest to the success of these early efforts. Then again, it should be recalled, that participation in class and college honors was through the efforts of the earlier chapters thrown open to all. Nor should one forget that the membership rolls of some of these units included the greater share of the entire student body and, as in the case of Union, so successful had the movement become that the evils against which that chapter had fought largely disappeared on that campus.

These achievements, which cannot be disputed in the light of the available evidence, brought about a change, however, in the attitude of the chapters towards the secret societies. In part this was due to a realization by some of the members that persons of sterling character might belong to secret organizations and yet lose none of their standing or caste. Then again, it must be recalled that many a man who pledged himself to Delta Upsilon did so not because he was fundamentally in opposition to secrecy but because he had not received an invitation to join one of these fraternities. A leaven of this type could not help to produce in time a more temperate attitude towards the secret groups. Finally, it should be noted that as success was won the existence of anti-secrecy became less assured. Reform thrives where evil lives, but with the elimination of the latter the *raison d'être* disappears. On the other hand tradition had fostered fraternal loyalties and these loyalties soon found ground for further growth in a re-shaping of the aims and ideals of the Fraternity. As has been noticed in an earlier part of this

volume this tendency towards a more liberal note manifested itself by the 1850's. Certain chapters slowly adopted some of the mannerisms and ways of the secret societies and although Williams most energetically sought to quell this movement it was all in vain. Williams withdrew and the movement gained further impetus as a result. The change in the name of the Fraternity from the Anti-Secret Confederation to Delta Upsilon in 1864 illustrates the trend of events. Further, the agitation for a more formal ritual and the use of a song-book during the same decade shows how rapidly the chapters were moving away from the older anti-secret days. By the 1870's the Fraternity was to all intents and purposes no longer an anti-secret society, even though each chapter pledged its men to the pursuit of that ideal. Lip-service to anti-secrecy continued, while practice pointed in another direction. Cornell and Michigan, among other chapters, led the movement towards a more accurate pronouncement of the aims and ideals of the Fraternity. By 1879 the battle was almost won when the convention voted to allow those chapters that so wished to call themselves "non-secret" societies, a statement that was ultimately placed in the constitution at the Brown Convention of 1881.

Chapter discussions relative to secrecy often served as a subject for literary exercises. These exercises played a vital role in the life of each society. Local constitutions, moreover, provided that these activities should take place at regular intervals subject to the control of the chapter President and Critic. It was the duty of the former, in most societies, to assign topics to individual members whose argument and style was then reviewed and discussed by the Critic. Failure to meet an assignment frequently carried with it a fine or penalty. In general these meetings were open to everyone, while on stated occasions the chapters often presented a public entertainment in one of the college or town buildings. Judging from the records of these meetings, it would appear that the members took keen delight in this effort and strove to maintain a high standard of thought and composition. Each retiring President, moreover, delivered a farewell address which seems to have been viewed by the members as an event of unusual importance, particularly as this officer was apt to deliver an oration that contained a charge to the chapter as to its subsequent activity. Others frequently gave orations and in most of the societies there existed an officer known as the Orator whose special task was to speak on pertinent matters. Some of the topics of debate and oratory might well be mentioned as indicating the interests of these students. The Oregon Question, the Right of Nullification and Secession, the Corn Laws of England, the Annexation

of Texas, the Mexican War, the Attitude of Massachusetts in respect to Roger Williams, these and many others show how politically minded were these young men. Then again, topics social in nature were presented such as the Rights of Women, the Evils of War and the Merits of Peace, the Wisdom of Capital Punishment and a number of ethical questions like, Is Deceit ever Justifiable. Orations not only dealt with political and social problems but frequently touched on literary and dramatic events such as the work of a Dante or Shakespeare. In closing this subject the following quotation from the address of Samuel J. Rogers, Rutgers '59, delivered at the first anniversary of that chapter reveals an attitude which is both interesting and instructive:⁴⁷⁰

Accounting the Fraternity—strictly moral as indeed it must be by our constitution or cease to exist—I would place as the first characteristic *Harmony or unity of feeling*. Thus far harmony has prevailed but differences may arise. One querulous member may do much mischief. Beware then whom you receive among your own members. Let a man prove himself worthy of the advantages which our society offers and then if he is willing receive him. Do not however press him for if he is a man of good sense he will spurn the cajoling trickery of electioneering. Perhaps this caution is unnecessary inasmuch as those who have tried their hand at this business are about leaving, but from my heart I loathe this chicanery, this sticking plaster process by which a man of little vanity . . . is led as it were by the hook of praise to the lofty pedestal of our society.

But I was speaking of numbers and here I would add that it is not always the most brilliant Freshman or Sophomore that makes the best Junior or Senior or attains to the highest position in after life. Look not then to those who are ready in recitation for the first few weeks but rather mark the diligent student the earnest hard working man. We object not to the brilliant ones nor do we under estimate natural powers but observations hath taught us that the polished surface soon dims if the metal be not pure beneath. Genius will not supply the place of labor. Nor will the self conscious student who relies on genius ever be in harmony with the objects of our society. Men we must have but let them be men who can and will grow under the training which we here receive. Men who are willing to spend their leisure in preparing for our meetings. Then may we trust that they will unite with us in promoting the harmony and unity of feeling which now exists.

Next to the careful choice of members would I place the shunning of all the political strife. We have thus far very fortunately kept aloof from the dirty shirt of college politics or rather it has kept aloof from us for during no time of my four years course in old Rutgers has there been so little manifestation of party spirit as during the past year.

Training in chapter literary activities schooled many a student to

⁴⁷⁰ Preserved at the Fraternity Headquarters.

play a more prominent rôle in the literary societies and work of the college. An examination of the *Annuals* and other sources shows quite well the number of academic honors won by the members. Some of these distinctions consisted of managing student publications, others of delivering addresses and orations at graduation and other college functions. It is evident that the chance to be Class Valedictorian was one that was highly valued and for which students worked most diligently. Further, many of these honors carried with them medals or prizes in gold. And it was with great pride that each chapter reported to the others either by letter or at convention that it had won this or that coveted distinction. Chapters, evidently, reported that which they considered they had excelled in during the past year. Finally, it should be observed that this literary training in and out of the chapter aptly prepared many a man for his future life.

A large number of the men who joined Delta Upsilon during these years entered upon the ministry as their life's calling. Naturally, therefore, it might be expected that considerable attention was paid to religious and moral matters. This has already been commented on in respect to literary work. It should also be noticed that the chapters seemed extremely careful not to select men who might disgrace the society by drinking or other immoral practices. Those who did frequently found themselves isolated and in many cases suspended and expelled from the group. Drinking rather generally was viewed as a sin and it was one of the faults that the chapters usually found with the secret fraternities. Within the chapter itself religious exercises were held, while prayer and benediction were showered upon the members at their gatherings by a special officer known as the Chaplain. And when perchance one of the members died, the chapter not only went in mourning by wearing crepe on the badges for a limited time and by attending the funeral services, if held at the college, but also informed the other chapters of their loss. These notices were quite formal in nature and appropriately printed in black and white on Fraternity stationery. The societies who received these notices frequently passed resolutions of sympathy which in time were forwarded to the chapter who had suffered this loss. All of this formality was not viewed by these men as a mere gesture; rather was it interpreted by them as a solemn duty that was endorsed by chapter practice and public opinion.

Chapter activity in athletics is not a prominent affair in the period preceding 1880. This of course is explained on the ground that formal or organized efforts along these lines were not common at that time.

Baseball and football while indulged in do not seem to have attracted either the effort or attention of the students as did literary and class-work. Play existed but it was largely play for play's sake. Walking seems to have been extensively indulged in. All athletic exercise seems to have been viewed not merely as a means of building a sound body but also as an avenue for greater fraternal feeling. In this latter respect it is to be noted that social activities were frequent enough to be considered common. These activities consisted of refreshments after meetings, an occasional dinner or banquet, or an "Ice Cream and Strawberry Supper for certain of our friends."⁴⁷¹ These friends included not only the faculty and townspeople but also the ladies, especially at colleges like Syracuse which were co-educational. An examination of the Minute Book of this chapter shows that its members were vitally interested in the companionship of the co-eds, whose names and escorts are given together with the nature of the entertainment provided.

The lengthy list of names indicates a chapter of some size. The size of the various chapters differed both in respect to the student enrollment and as to time. During the very early years it would seem that some of the societies included a large number. Union, for example in 1838, is reported to have had one hundred and three members. Evidently, this is an extreme case as may be seen by examining the chapter rolls as given in the *Quinquennial*. In this publication one will find that the average chapter prior to 1881 numbered not more than sixteen, though there were times when the size fell to as low as one, as in the case of Washington and Jefferson, and as high as fifty-six as at Union. Amherst in 1872 is stated as having forty-five men. Cornell, on hearing this, wrote a friendly letter in which she pointed out the dangers of so large a body and remarked that if Amherst would be "much more particular about your men and less particular about the number, you will confer a great favor, not only on the Cornell Chapter, but on the whole Fraternity."⁴⁷² In general, it would seem that none of the societies were over-large from our standards of today, though it should be remembered that few institutions at that time had an enrollment that permitted a larger membership. Furthermore, none of the societies were compelled to increase their size by reason of economic considerations. Local and national taxes, as has been pointed out, were relatively low and at no time does one encounter any protest to these levies. Initiation fees, in so far as our

⁴⁷¹ Minutes of the Marietta Chapter, May 25, 1872.

⁴⁷² Cornell to Amherst, Nov. 30, 1872.

sources show, were not common during the early days and even when they appear they can hardly be viewed excessive even for that day. Middlebury, for example, in 1863 imposed an initiation fee of one dollar. Amherst in 1869 had a similar levy of three dollars, Cornell in 1872 taxed its initiates ten dollars. Syracuse in 1874 charged five dollars, while Marietta in 1870 voted to raise its fee from five to eight dollars.

On the basis of this evidence as well as from other sources it would seem that none of the chapters levied a large initiation fee, the income from which went solely for local expenses. On the other hand it appears that the amount of this tax had a tendency to increase in size as the years went on, but in no case has an incident been found prior to 1880 where this fee exceeded ten dollars. It may be that were our sources for this period more extensive a higher rate might be discovered. This same defect makes any conclusion relative to other taxes somewhat uncertain. In the main, however, it appears that sums were collected to defray the costs of literary, debate and entertainment activities, the cost in each case per member being probably less than a dollar or two per year. In some instances it would appear that small charges were levied to meet the expense of publishing local material, such as the *Spy-Glass* and *Catalogues*. The purchase of badges seems, so far as our sources disclose, an individual affair. The only other item that seems to have fallen upon the members was that of rent, concerning which no definite information is at hand. To meet this last mentioned expense it seems that the chapters levied semester dues, a practice which in a few cases antedates the actual renting of rooms or a hall. On the other hand, the national Fraternity assessed the chapters very small amounts, the income from which went to defray publication of the *Annual*, which first appeared in 1870, the clerical expenses of Headquarters and one or two other items of no great importance.⁴⁷³

All of these financial matters seem to have been discussed in chapter meetings. Attendance at these gatherings was considered both a privilege and a duty, while absences unexcused were usually penalized by a small tax. In the main it would appear that the members were more than willing to be present. "At the ringing of the bell," so runs the Williams record in March, 1850, "many a Socia warm hearted and true hastened to the usual place of meeting." From this same source one reads: "The number present was large. The room was literally full, both of the regular members of the Society, and of those who now for the first time attended its meeting." And while none of the other records report

⁴⁷³ See above p. 177.

attendance in so glowing terms, it is evident that most of the members were present at each meeting. Absences, of course, existed as may be seen from an examination of any of the records of the chapters. In the Williams' Minutes for example for May, 1856 the following statement appears after the roll had been called: "but the answers were like angel's visits—few and far between." Again in another entry in the Williams record it is stated "A few seniors were present, some juniors favored us by their presence, but the wise sophs, buried in the study of profound subjects, treated the matter as beneath their notice and so stayed away. The Freshmen, credulous pates, thinking there is really something in the principle here advocated, are for the most part regular in their attention." Finally, it may be noted that non-attendance by the upper classmen at Union was one of the factors that ultimately led to the death of that chapter.

In the case of Union one of the factors that caused a rift in the life of that chapter had to do with the question of a Fraternity Home. As has been pointed out during the 1830's and 1840's, most of the society meetings were held in either the rooms of the individual members or in some room assigned to them by the faculty. Hamilton, for example, often held its meetings in the Assembly, Bell or Senior Reception Rooms, while Amherst had quarters assigned to it in North College. Exactly when the chapters moved from rooms of this type to what might be considered more or less private quarters cannot be stated with precision. Probably this took place in the late 1850's, though it is not until 1861 that we meet a chapter leasing rooms off the campus. In that year, Rochester acquired a set of rooms, probably on Exchange Street for a period of ten years. Others followed later on. Rutgers, for example, had a rented room on Liberty Street in 1867 and on Hiram Street the following year, while Cornell held its meetings in 1869 at 11 Green Street and later in the Wilgus and Fish Blocks. Syracuse, likewise, in 1874 was in Pike Block, while in 1877 it was located at the Rice Block. During the 1870's, moreover, discussion took place in some of the chapters relative to the acquisition of a permanent home, one, moreover, that was owned by the chapter. Marietta, for example, on December 19, 1874, debated the question of starting a building association for a permanent home, while Colgate reported to the 1877 Convention that she had over \$4,500 raised "with which at some future day" the chapter was to "erect a Chapter Hall." No Chapter House as such, however, seems to have been owned by any of the societies during the period now under discussion. Each chapter, therefore, seems to have occupied quarters in one of the College buildings or to have leased rooms

somewhere else. In every case an attempt was made to make these rooms as attractive as possible. Western Reserve in 1877 reported that they were the proud owners of a \$650 piano, while Hamilton the following year boasted of a grand piano in a room that was "kept warm during the winter," which made it "a very pleasant resort for the members who may be downtown." Middlebury in 1880 reported "Our hall contains over one thousand dollars worth of furniture, including a five hundred dollar grand square piano and a choice library of about three hundred volumes. We have one of the best boats on the river and have just erected a new boat house." At Marietta in 1872 the chapter erected at one end of its hall a stage for dramatic presentations. All of the rooms seem to have had rugs, tables, chairs, lamps and the like, but none of them were equipped for the serving of meals or for the sleeping of its members. In other words fraternity homes in those days were conceived solely as meeting places for the transaction of business and literary affairs and as a convenient center for very informal social gatherings.⁴⁷⁴

Business meetings of the chapters not only concerned matters of finance but included a number of activities incident to the structure of the Fraternity. Each unit prior to 1881 legislated on matters that today would be handled by one of the governing boards. To illustrate, while all of the chapters had accepted a uniform badge, the ordering and style of the same seems to have been a local, if not an individual affair. Further, the use of a crest seems to have been largely a chapter affair, as was also the form of initiation. Although the Fraternity's Constitution imposed certain restrictions on the pledging of men, each unit seems to have exercised a wide theater for local action. Cornell, for example, in 1872 reported to Amherst that two votes excluded a candidate from the chapter, while in 1840 names were proposed that had not been investigated before. Ten years later this chapter directed that a committee of two from each of the three upper classes was to have the sole right of proposing the names of students who had been in college for at least four weeks. Finally, it should be noted that suspension and expulsion was practically a local affair. Cornell, for example, in 1877 notified the other chapters that a Junior had been expelled because he had been attempting to convert the society into a branch of the Sigma Phi Secret Fraternity, while another for the same reason had been placed on probation.⁴⁷⁵

As has already been mentioned the relation between the chapters and the various secret societies was not always as friendly as might be

⁴⁷⁴ See *Annual*, 1870-1880.

⁴⁷⁵ Cornell to the other Chapters, April 28, 1877, Cornell to Amherst, Nov. 30, 1872.

desired. All of the available records support this thesis and show, moreover, that a number of persons were dismissed for having joined these organizations. Inter-society disputes were frequent. The annals of the Marietta, Michigan, Syracuse, Colby and Williams Chapters show a number of incidents where feeling ran high and where at times the halls of the chapters were raided by their enemies and considerable property destroyed. Instances of this type are more numerous prior to the Civil War than after, though echoes of the same continue down even beyond 1881. Middlebury writing to Amherst, October 20, 1870, stated "The lines of division between our men and the Secrets have become this fall more distinct than ever. 'Party feelings' rage quite extensively. . . . In all but one class there has been considerable strife. We have had our own proper share in the spoils. The truth is we are becoming more of a power in the land; hence there is all the more opposition." In the main, however, much of the hostile feeling towards the fraternities tended to disappear in due time. In respect to college or university authorities, each chapter seems to have won in general the good will and support of these men. President Nott of Union was always friendly to the local society, while at Washington and Jefferson the presence of a Delta U at the head of that institution did much to further the growth of that unit. Amherst, alone of the chapters, seems to have met opposition, an opposition that centered in the President of that college and among certain of the faculty and which may have had something to do with the disappearance of that chapter. At least Williams in a letter to Rutgers reported that faculty opposition had killed the Amherst Chapter.⁴⁷⁸

Beginning with 1881 the internal life of the various chapters seems to have entered upon a new direction. In part this was due to the appearance of the Executive Council, which together with other central agencies, controlled many of the things which heretofore had been handled by the chapters in respect to general Fraternity matters. These agencies moreover imposed upon the chapters duties and responsibilities that were partly new. At the same time, moreover, uniform practices and procedures were put into operation in respect to certain chapter activities. Then again, this modification in the internal life of the societies was due to a change that was taking place in student and college attitudes. University authorities were emphasizing new ideas, co-education was becoming more common, while the students themselves were devoting more and more time to extra-curricular activities.

⁴⁷⁸ See above p. 29.

The alumni, moreover, were influencing both college and fraternity life in a way that had not been known before.

The change in chapter attitude is well shown by a slackening of interest in literary activity. For some time after 1881 the various societies continued to pay attention to this matter as may be seen by an examination of the *Annual* and *Quarterly*. These sources, however, as well as the reports of the various general Fraternity officers who visited the chapters, furnish very little data after the beginning of the present century. A few of the societies like Brown, Rutgers and Syracuse still devoted some attention to this work, but in the main it would appear that most of the chapters gave scanty consideration to what used to be one of the most important activities of the Fraternity. Conscious of this fact the Directors in 1926 asked Brother Larrabee to investigate the situation. His report which was rendered in November of the same year, and which was based upon a questionnaire sent out to all chapters (only twenty-eight were interested enough to reply) discloses some interesting material. Larrabee found that only six chapters had literary programs of some kind and of these only De Pauw and Swarthmore seemed convinced of the merit of the same. Those that did not have these activities assigned a number of reasons for not having such. In the main, it was argued that chapter meetings were already too lengthy and were burdened with many matters of greater significance to warrant giving any attention to literary pursuits. It was also claimed that extra-curricular activity as well as studies crowded the students' time so that he could not afford to devote any consideration to these other matters. Larrabee believed that something, however, might be done, though he strongly advised against introducing a program that might have "pleased Garfield." On the other hand a program guided along lines relative to fraternity work and policy might meet with chapter support and success. Something along these lines was suggested to the chapters by Brothers Glenn and Scott on their visits to the societies and in some cases attempts were made to revive literary activity.

In 1932 a questionnaire was sent out to the chapters on the basis of which eight reported that they were having literary exercises of some type. None of these eight, however, actually attempted to pattern their efforts in accordance with the practice of the past century. Formal debate, declamation, orations or recitation of prose and poetry that formerly characterized chapter meetings seem to have been largely discarded. In lieu thereof, it appears that about one-fifth of the chapters have gatherings at which faculty members participate. These meetings are not necessarily devoted to fraternity problems. In addition, it should

be noted that practically every society has among its members those who engage in campus publication, debate or literary work. Doubtless decided benefits are gained by these men, though the chapter misses the stimulus that the older procedure provided. Recently at Syracuse there has been some talk of reviving "publics" to the extent of opening the chapter house to an address and discussion by some prominent person.

Closely connected with this activity is that which relates to the scholastic standing of each chapter. Particular attention has been given to this matter for some time. Anyone who will take the pains to read the early numbers of the *Quarterly* will at once be impressed with the prominence of this topic in chapter life. In part this was due to local pride, though the influence of the Fraternity should not be overlooked. Albert W. Ferris, New York '78, in the October, 1886 issue of the *Quarterly* reported that for the past twenty-one years his chapter had taken 27.3 percent of the scholastic honors conferred upon New York undergraduates, which was 10 percent greater than its closest rival. Expressed in terms of fellowship grants Delta Upsilon at New York won \$2,400 out of a total of \$7,400. Equally significant excerpts might be taken from other sources. As one reads, however, the chapter letters of the present century, it is readily noted that the correspondents place less and less emphasis upon scholastic accomplishments, while greater attention is paid to athletic and social activities. Larrabee in his report on chapter meetings in 1926 pointed out that those chapters whose grades were low paid little attention to literary work, while those that did gained higher ratings.

This shift in emphasis coincides with the increased stress that is placed upon such matters by students generally throughout the country. In spite of study hours and the repeated lip-service that is paid to the importance of scholarship, the average fraternity man devotes considerable time today to movies, dates, dances and bridge parties. The fact that University authorities permit student participation in inter-sectional athletic contests explains in part why alumni and undergraduate members applaud the four-letter man in preference to the wearer of the key of Phi Beta Kappa. On the other hand an honest attempt is being made by college presidents and faculties to improve scholastic ratings. Initiation into a fraternity is dependent upon a certain standard, a fact that has compelled the chapters to be rather insistent that freshmen keep up in their studies. The Fraternity, moreover, has consistently stressed the value of scholastic attainments during the past three decades. Charts and diagrams, bolstered up by imposing data, depicting each chapter's standing have frequently appeared in the

Quarterly. Special commendation has also been given to the winners of a Rhodes Scholarship or election to membership in an honorary fraternity. The various field secretaries, the local alumni trustees and the chapter counsellors have repeatedly urged the societies to gain a higher rating. At present a distinct effort is being made along these lines as John Scott visits the various chapters. At Rutgers, a graduate member lives at the fraternity house and acts as a general tutor and advisor, particularly to the first two classes, while Cornell and Oklahoma have a scheme somewhat the same. A similar arrangement, moreover, existed in 1933 at Syracuse. A majority of the chapters in 1932 reported, moreover, that they had definite study hours, though in a few cases this was restricted to freshmen and others low in their classes. Most of these societies reported that the system worked fairly well, though two or three frankly stated that the procedure was a total failure. Sixteen chapters, however, reported that they had no study hours at all for either lower or upper division students. Some of these societies, moreover placed no restrictions of any kind upon freshmen engaging in extra-curricular activities, while one quite honestly admitted that it was their policy to have freshmen in as many activities as possible. Twenty-seven chapters in all placed no limitations upon their first-year men, while the others reported that these restrictions were only imposed for low scholastic rating. The handling of these matters was lodged usually in the chapter, though in a few cases the alumni seem to have had some control.

Emphasis has also been placed, chiefly at the instigation of the General Fraternity, upon a knowledge of the history and general policies of Delta Upsilon. Exactly when this matter was first taken up is not known, though it is clearly established that it began as a chapter affair. Doubtless the idea of requiring initiates to know something about the Fraternity's past developed at a number of different chapters and was subject to local direction. On the other hand ever since the days of the early conventions addresses seem to have been given which must have been motivated in part by a desire to educate the younger generation in the annals of Delta Upsilon. As a result, therefore, of these two forces each chapter seems to have demanded, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, that its pledges acquire something of a historical background. Once this practice was established it was not long before the central officers began to think about a uniform program. In the October, 1901 number of the *Quarterly* there appeared a rather lengthy editorial about fraternity examinations with particular reference to that in use by the Michigan Chapter. The editor of this article urged

all of the chapters to consider the Michigan form. Two years later the matter was brought before the attention of the convention which after some debate passed a resolution favoring a general fraternity examination. The procedure adopted permitted a chapter either to use the form prepared by the Executive Council or one of its own, though in either case correction and rating seems to have been handled by the Council.

No serious modification took place until 1916 when the chapters were advised that in the future the examinations were to be based upon the *Manual* as a text book. Further it would appear that from this time on the examination taken was one made out by a member of the Executive Council to whom all answers were to be sent for correction. A detailed statement of the results then appeared in the *Quarterly*. In 1920 a discussion of the examination system took place at the convention at which time it was voted that no membership certificates were to be issued until a satisfactory examination had been passed. As a result of this the Fraternity Examiner, acting under the Executive Council and later the Council, proceeded to test every pledge prior to his initiation; the results being tabulated in the *Quarterly*. Late in 1921 through the kindness of Brother Joseph Banigan a trophy was offered to the chapter winning the highest rating each year, Kansas being the first society to gain this award which was in the form of a shield. The following year the convention acting upon the suggestion of the Council voted that the examination should be successfully passed as a prerequisite to initiation. In spite of this ruling some of the chapters were slow in meeting these requirements and were only led to do so after pressure had been brought to bear upon them. Finally, in 1929 the Council voted that the trophy award should be given permanently to the chapter that won first-place a total of three times. Anyone who has taken the pains to read the annual reports of the Examiner as they appear in the Council's report to the Convention can not but fail to see that the general objective aimed at has been fairly well attained.

The General Fraternity has also attempted, with considerable success, to stimulate chapter interest in local publications. From the earliest period of the Fraternity some of the societies tried to keep in touch with their alumni by encouraging them to participate in chapter affairs, by inviting them back to initiation and anniversary gatherings and occasionally by direct news letters. Upon the founding of *Our Record* and *Quarterly* space was allotted to the chapters and a record of each society's activity in this was brought to the attention of some of the alumni. Exactly when chapter magazines were first issued is not known.

Rochester in 1871 published a University Annual which continued to last until 1877, while Brown, during 1865-1866 issued the *Caduceus*; this latter publication re-appeared from 1868-1872. Swarthmore, at the time of its foundation, issued what it pleased to call the *Triangle*. McGill is listed with a periodical, the *Oracle*, in 1900 while Nebraska blossomed forth in 1906 with a *Goldenrod*. In the same year New York published a tract known as *Our Record*. Wisconsin, Technology and Tufts also had periodicals. A *Torpedo* appeared at Pennsylvania in 1908 as did a *Circle* from Middlebury. Other publications were issued by other chapters in the years that followed.

In the meantime the Executive Council had become interested in this type of work and in 1904, as the result of a convention vote, undertook to aid the chapters in issuing alumni letters. In the year that followed fifteen chapters availed themselves of the central office in putting out these letters, while eleven others did so independently. Only ten societies failed to communicate with their alumni. During 1905-1906, due to the success which had attended the efforts of the Executive Council, only three chapters failed in this important work. This type of activity was continued for a number of years, during which time the Executive Council through its Secretary to the Alumni furnished the various chapters with a form that might be followed. The advent of the World War disrupted this system to a marked extent with the result that the Council ceased most of its former activity. Some of the chapters continued to issue letters to their alumni, but it was not until 1922 that the Council re-assumed its older position. By this time, however, so many of the chapters were issuing tracts or periodicals that the Council's activities were directed to a general control of such publications and not as to alumni letters. Robert R. Harkness, Colgate '14, was placed in charge of this matter. By the close of 1922 he had discovered that at least eighteen of the chapters had published various magazines and that alumni reaction to the same was most favorable. The following year Harkness reported to the Council that thirty-two of the chapters were issuing publications of some sort in addition to an annual and that the average cost was about thirty-four dollars for an issue of three hundred copies of four to six pages. For the next few years Harkness and other Supervisors of Chapter Publications continued to encourage the societies in this work and at times offered suggestions as to how these publications might be improved.

So valuable had these magazines become that Horace G. Nichol, Supervisor of Chapter Publications, suggested in the spring of 1929 that the Fraternity issue a "Manual" to guide these efforts and that a trophy

be annually awarded to the chapter that might win the best rating three times. Both the Council and the Directors approved of the same and voted a sum of money to take care of the necessary expenses. To this there was added late in 1932 a grant to subsidize these publications in accordance with a procedure offered by the Council. The reaction of the chapters to this has been highly pleasing as may be seen by an examination of the many publications that are issued each year. Rutgers in 1930 was awarded the honor of having published the best periodical for the past year (the *Raritian*), though Union gained the coveted trophy by securing the highest rating three times in succession. The Union publication is known as the *Open Visor*.

Through these various periodicals the alumni have been brought into greater contact with their chapters. These men have come to realize that though no longer undergraduates they are still an essential part of the chapter. It is, therefore, no surprise to note that the alumni have been active partners with the undergraduates in the conduct of local affairs. Their assistance in matters of chapter finance, morals, social activities, rushing, scholarship, initiation and the like is evidenced today in a thousand different ways. And though at times the active member may wonder at the influence exercised by the alumni, this bewilderment speedily vanishes when he stops to think of material advantages the alumni have brought to the chapter. Around him and on every hand magnificent fraternity houses have arisen equipped with furnishings that lead both to comfort and the fullness of fraternal spirit. Prior to 1881 not a single chapter owned its own home, though in 1882 a start was made in this direction by the Colgate Chapter. According to the *Quarterly*, December, 1882, "The Madison Chapter is occupying its new hall, the first chapter house built in the Fraternity. The building is the admiration of the town and the pride of the Chapter. It is a three-story brick building in Queen Anne style. The location is a corner lot near the centre of the town, and on the principal street. The first floor is occupied by parlors, library, etc.; the second floor is taken up with the assembly room and students' apartments; the third is entirely occupied by the members."⁴⁷⁷ Colgate's efforts were followed by Amherst in 1884, Syracuse and Michigan in the spring of 1887, Cornell in the fall of the same year, while Hamilton moved into its own home during the winter of 1887. In the meantime New York and Columbia shared the quarters of the New York Delta Upsilon Club, while Williams purchased a house into which she moved in the spring of 1888. Rochester

⁴⁷⁷ For more complete data see *Quarterly*, II:7-8.



ONE OF HARVARD CHAPTER'S PLAYS
ALL FOOLS

When They Came in 1907



The above cartoon was inspired by the arrival of the convention train twenty years ago. Older Minnesota alumni doubtless remember that memorable occasion, as did Brother Chamberlain who preserved the drawing.

followed with a fine home in 1890.⁴⁷⁸ By 1898 ten of the chapters owned their homes, ten rented, while the remainder, fifteen, had rooms of various types. A decade later the number of owned homes had risen to seventeen. Further acquisitions were made in the years that followed. At the same time many of the chapters who had lived in their own homes constructed new residences. According to a questionnaire sent out to the chapters in 1932 it would appear that with but few exceptions all of the houses are owned either by the chapters themselves or by an alumni organization of the chapters.

A large majority of the chapters maintain a table, though it would appear that Manitoba, Dartmouth, and Virginia do not. In general most of the societies require their members, except those living at home, working for their board or excused by reason of athletic participation, to eat at the house. Many of the chapters are also able to hold the larger share of their dances and social activities within their homes. The equipment of most of the homes is in general much the same. Some provide the members with private sleeping and study quarters, while others utilize the dormitory system. Many also have guest rooms. In some cases the chapters have special rooms set aside for their meetings that at Lehigh, for example, being particularly well adapted for that purpose. Everything, in short, seems to have been done by the chapter and the alumni to create a surrounding that is conducive to the best interests of all. Within these homes, which probably are more pretentious than those from which most of the members come, the life of the chapter centers. Subject to the rules of the general Fraternity, the local chapters, and of the college or university, the members are supposed to conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the standards of Delta Upsilon. Drinking, immoral practices and gambling are strictly forbidden, though instances have arisen where violations have taken place. In the minutes of the Lehigh Chapter, to illustrate, there is an entry that while forbidding gambling permitted the same on Saturday night, provided it was confined to the top floor.

The actual conduct of fraternity meetings, which generally are held on Monday night, is handled in the main by the local officers in much the same manner.⁴⁷⁹ In a large number of cases the financial side of the chapter is conducted wholly or in part by the alumni though the details, such as the collection of dues or assessments is usually left in the hands of the undergraduates. These alumni councillors seem also to have a

⁴⁷⁸ See *Quarterly* and *Annual*, 1882-1890, *passim*.

⁴⁷⁹ A few of the chapters do not hold weekly meetings. Absences, unless excused, are subject to fine or punishment; "two paddles" in one case.

directing voice in other matters. Chapter meetings are usually attended by only the undergraduates though alumni of any chapter are always permitted to attend and occasionally do. Some of the chapters have at times allowed outsiders to be present while a large number encourage the fathers, brothers and near male relatives to attend initiation. A few of the societies have had the mothers present at these rites while others like Middlebury, Miami and Missouri have allowed university officers to attend. In one case, Manitoba, the initiation ceremonies are "absolutely" not open to non-Delta Upsilon. In most instances these rites are held early in the second semester. Numerous exceptions, however, exist: Amherst, Manitoba, McGill, Toronto and Brown, for example, conduct initiations in the fall; while Kansas, Oregon State and Chicago report that this takes place as soon as the pledges have secured satisfactory grades. Western Ontario and Miami hold initiation in the sophomore year. Pledging takes place in the early fall in most institutions though some of the chapters by reason of university ruling delay this for a time. Dartmouth pledges only in the second year, Harvard reports that she pledges only upper classmen, while California at Los Angeles states that she pledges as soon as one has received a High School diploma.

Doubtless the reader by this time has noticed the amount of influence and actual control exercised by the general Fraternity and the local alumni in chapter matters. And while the inception of this movement may be traced even before the foundation of the Executive Council in 1881, most of it is a product of the past four decades. During these years alumni organizations came into existence. The earliest known reference to such an activity is to be found in a letter from Henry R. Waite to Rutgers, December 4, 1869. In this communication Waite mentions the foundation of a New York Delta Upsilon Club at a recent meeting of alumni at Delmonico's. For some little time a feeling had manifested itself in that city in favor of such a movement, while the undergraduates in convention for the past three years had been urging action along this line. Henry R. Waite, James S. Greves, John W. Root and Isaac F. Ludlam were the chief enthusiasts who used to gather at the club rooms, 817 Broadway, between the hours of one and three. Here, it might be said, was the first office of the Fraternity and under its roof Waite conducted the management of *Our Record*, the oldest fraternity publication in America. The life of this periodical, unfortunately, was extremely uncertain and it expired, as has been noted elsewhere, under the heavy weight of debts which the undergraduates imposed upon its editors. In behalf of the editors, the New York Delta Upsilon Club appeared at the 1870 Convention but were unable to accomplish any-

thing of importance. The following taken from the manuscript records illustrates the attitude of these men:

TO THE DELTA UPSILON FRATERNITY

The Convention of 1870 has been held, and the Fraternity has acted in a most dishonorable manner, both in regard to the "Quarterly Review" and the New York Graduate Club. Of the former we shall say little: the facts are before you; and we heartily endorse the action of the editor in withdrawing at once from a body of men who persisted in disregarding the pledges of former years.

In the latter case your action was of nearly the same character. For the past three years you have asked us to establish a graduate club in this city.

We have done so.

We have hired and furnished a room and kept it open all winter to the Fraternity.

We have already expended over three hundred dollars.

We have organized a Chapter at Princeton College.

And when we asked you at your convention, not so much for your pecuniary assistance, as for some appreciation of what has been done at your request, we were treated with the utmost indifference.

We do therefore most earnestly protest against your action at Providence, and hope that something may yet be done to remove this blot from the otherwise fair fame of our common Fraternity.

James S. Greves, Vice-Pres. N. Y. Club.

John W. Root, Secretary " " :

Isaac F. Ludlam, Treas. " " :

New York, June 13, 1870.

Nothing, however, was done by the undergraduates for a number of years and in the meantime the Graduate Club closed its doors. Probably the Club ceased to exist by the late fall of 1870. Three years later, however, a movement to revive this organization got under way and at the 1874 Convention it was voted to establish a Central Delta U. Lodge in New York City. Whether anything actually materialized is not known, though Crossett in the *Quarterly* in 1890 states that the society was founded but died shortly thereafter.⁴⁸⁰ In 1880, however, the convention voted that a graduate chapter should be founded at New York as well as Boston, Cincinnati, and Albany. Our records show that little was done until 1882 when once again the convention voted to establish a graduate club at New York, a movement which coincided with the formation of the Executive Council of the Fraternity. Consequently one may view this effort to form a club as being part of the general idea of founding a central office for Delta Upsilon. Steps were immediately taken and on

⁴⁸⁰ *Quarterly*, VIII:179.

December 19, 1882 a new club was started. On February 10, 1883 those interested gathered at Frobisher's Hall on East Fourteenth and adopted a constitution. Benjamin A. Willis, Union '61 was elected president of what was called the New York Delta Upsilon Club. Rooms were rented in conjunction with the New York Chapter at 842 Broadway and meetings were held for social and business affairs for several years. At least the organization was alive when the first *Quinquennial* was published as it is referred to being in existence at that time. From its rooms, Crossett in behalf of the Fraternity, frequently conducted the business of Delta Upsilon and edited the *Quarterly*. During 1886 the club seems to have died. This statement rests upon an entry by Crossett in the *Quarterly* and upon the absence of any report by that organization at convention. And yet the statement presented by Charles H. Roberts at the 1887 Convention would seem to indicate that the club had merely been reorganized. According to Roberts, "The Club has recently taken a step which promises to be of great value to itself and the Fraternity at large. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and signed by a number of well-known members of the Fraternity in New York, and the act of incorporation will be completed as soon as possible." Roberts also stated that a handsome "four story, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 8 East Forty-Seventh Street has been leased," and that shortly it will be thrown open to all members of the Fraternity.⁴⁸¹ Incorporation under New York law was effected December 13, 1887, the objects being social, mutual benefit, artistic and educational. The trustees were to be twelve in number, of whom Otto M. Eidritz, Frederick M. Crossett, Charles E. Hughes, John Q. Mitchell and Eugene D. Bagen appear as officers.⁴⁸²

The New York Delta Upsilon Club is still in existence, Thomas C. Miller being its present executive. The activities of this club have been altogether too numerous to mention, although it has sponsored several conventions of the Fraternity and a countless number of formal and informal gatherings. Its own meetings and luncheons have proved of infinite value to Delta Upsilon. From its members have been recruited individuals who have given of their time and labor for the advancement of the Fraternity and many a member of the Executive Council, Council and Board of Directors has been drawn from this organization. Based upon the record of its achievements it may safely be said that the New York Delta Upsilon Club has been one of the

⁴⁸¹ *Annual*, 1885.

⁴⁸² A copy of this charter hangs at present on the walls of the Fraternity Headquarters, 285 Madison Ave., New York.

most active agencies for good within the Fraternity and the leading organization of its kind.

The members of the New York Club were extremely interested in the Delta Upsilon Camp which was founded in the summer of 1880 on Lake George. This camp was established with the idea of bringing together members of the various chapters for the advancement of the Fraternity and for social purposes. The first gathering took place in the summer of 1879 on the part of certain members of the Brown and Colgate Chapters. So pleased were these men that they decided to effect a permanent organization and invite others within the Fraternity to join with them the following year. Marcus C. Allen of Colgate and Charles E. Hughes of Brown were chosen officers and the various chapters were circularized with the result that seven men from Brown, Colgate, New York and Cornell appeared in 1880. Publicity was given at the 1880 Convention and from then on for a number of years a number of Delta U's made it a point to attend these outings. Some time in the next decade enthusiasm for this camp seems to have died out, though a revival took place in 1903 at Star Lake, New York. Ultimately the entire practice disappeared due probably to the fact that individual interests were too varied to bring any number together for social contacts and because the General Fraternity through its own offices was advancing the cause of the Fraternity in much larger and more effective ways. Even today, however, one hears of the happy nature of these gatherings at Lake George, while a perusal of the *Quarterly* will furnish many an interesting story and picture of the Delta Upsilon Camp.

It will be recalled that the 1880 Convention authorized the establishment of graduate clubs at Boston, Cincinnati and Albany. None of these materialized just then, though in June, 1883 there was founded a Chicago Delta Upsilon Club.⁴⁸³ This organization has been to the middle west what the New York Club has been to New York. Recently the Chicago Club sponsored one of the Fraternity's most successful conventions, while from its members has come a steady stream of individuals who have aided in the general work of Delta Upsilon. Shortly before the foundation of this club there was organized at Providence the Rhode Island Alumni Association on March 9, 1883. The following year a Cleveland Graduate Club (February 4), a New England Alumni Association (February 22), a Rochester Alumni Chapter Association (June 16) and a Delta Upsilon Chapter Alumni Association of Western Reserve were established. This sudden increase in alumni organi-

⁴⁸³ A Cornell Graduate Club is reported in the spring of 1882.

zations was due in part to a change in the constitution which permitted the formation of the same in centrally located cities. Each alumni chapter was entitled to representation in convention, though it was given practically no voice in the conduct of undergraduate activities. The founding of these groups, moreover, was depended upon the action of the convention. Only tradition seems to have justified this method of establishing alumni organizations as reason and logic clearly argued in favor of allowing the Executive Council to have control over such matters. Later in the twentieth century, as has been seen, this restriction was removed and the founding of alumni clubs or associations, a distinction between the two having been defined in 1905, was placed in the hands of the central government.⁴⁸⁴ It should also be recalled that in 1917 and again in 1921 the alumni were given additional rights through amendments that accorded them the franchise in most all chapter affairs. Finally, it should be observed that the governing boards of the Fraternity and the local chapter counsellors have exercised far-reaching control over the chapters and in this manner have greatly enhanced the value and influence of the alumni and alumni groups.

Anyone who has attended a convention during the past fifteen years will readily appreciate the directing influence of the alumni. Further, from a study of fraternity finance it is shown that alumni contributions have been increasingly greater than ever before. Without this help it is certain that Delta Upsilon would not have advanced as far as it has. And yet alumni club representation at the conventions has never been very prominent.⁴⁸⁵ At the same time the number of these groups has steadily increased. In 1890 there were but ten alumni clubs, while at the opening of the next century there were eighteen. Ten years later there were forty clubs and twenty-one alumni chapter associations. At present there are over fifty alumni clubs scattered in all parts of the country. These clubs manifest their interest to Delta Upsilon in a score of ways as has been evidenced elsewhere in this volume. Loyalty to the Fraternity has ever been their objective and such cooperation speaks well for the future of Delta Upsilon.

According to the present constitution the organization, government and continuation of Alumni Clubs is in the hands of the Board of Directors. Each club is required to pay annually to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars in default of which the club loses representation at convention unless the latter by unanimous vote shall extend that right to the club.

⁴⁸⁴ At present these are only clubs.

⁴⁸⁵ See above pp. 208-209.

Chapter XVI

FRATERNITY RITUAL AND INSIGNIA

EARLY RITUALS—THE INITIATION RITE OF 1866—AGITATION FOR A NON-SECRET GRIP—LATER INITIATION RITES—FRATERNITY INSIGNIA

THE Social Fraternities of Williams, Hamilton and Middlebury, the Equitable Union of Union and the Delta Sigma Society of Amherst were all conceived as anti-secret organizations. Naturally, those who joined these groups were asked to take a pledge affirming their belief in anti-secrecy. And it was the taking of this pledge that constituted the first step towards the growth and development of the present ritual of Delta Upsilon. Unfortunately the early records of the Union and Middlebury societies have been lost. Any conclusions, therefore, that may be advanced as to the genesis of the initiation rite must rest largely upon the minutes of Williams and Amherst, and even these are missing for the very early years. On the basis of this scanty evidence it appears that Williams in 1840 had a very simple service. The secretary, having read the constitution to those present, and it should be remembered that this included non-members, extended an invitation to "all present to join the society." Those who accepted this offer were then asked to take the following pledge: "You affirm upon your honor that the principles of this Society as expressed in its Preamble and Constitution accord entirely with your views; and you pledge yourself faithfully to adhere to them." And while the taking of this pledge must have been accompanied by some degree of solemnity, there is nothing to indicate that any further formality existed. Although the initiation form was slightly altered in 1842 the above method seems to have been used throughout the 1840's. Amherst seems to have employed much the same procedure as its constitution was closely patterned after that of Williams. Hamilton probably did the same as its organic law was formulated along similar lines.

Nothing is known as to the procedure used at Union though it is established that she followed much the same practice after the foundation of the Anti-Secret Confederation in 1847. The constitution then

adopted and as revised in 1848 contained the above-mentioned pledge. No change appears to have been made until 1864 at which time the pledge was re-worded so as to read:

You affirm that the principles of this Fraternity, as expressed in its Preamble and Constitution, accord entirely with your views; that, as a member of this Fraternity, you will faithfully adhere to those principles and abide by all its rules and regulations; that you will ever extend to each brother the right hand of sympathy; that you will uphold and encourage your fellow members in all that is honorable and right; and that, at all times, and in all circumstances, you will endeavor to cultivate those feelings, which should ever exist between *brothers* engaged in a common cause; all this you solemnly promise on your sacred honor.

The taking of this pledge plus the reading of the constitution seems to have been all that there was to an initiation rite in 1864. None of our sources intimate in the slightest degree that any other procedure was followed; indeed very little comment appears in any of the extant records. An opinion, however, was forming which was favorable to something more elaborate, the first intimation of which is met in a letter from Washington and Jefferson to Rutgers, October 15, 1864. In this communication the former chapter inquired as to initiation practices and remarked that merely taking the pledge and reading the constitution seemed altogether too cold and barren. And while we do not have Rutgers' reply, it is evident that the chapters discussed the matter by correspondence as a Committee on Initiation was created by the 1866 Convention. At this gathering the delegates accepted the report of this committee which read in part as follows:⁴⁸⁶

The pledge shall be administered to members-elect standing. The candidates and President shall stand in the centre (directly in front of the President's desk), with the members of the chapter standing about them. The pledge having been assented to, the President shall address the newly elected members assuring them of the cordial sympathy of the society, and defining the relations in which they stand to the Fraternity. He shall then give them the hand of fellowship in the name of the entire Fraternity. After this the other members of the Chapter shall also welcome them as brothers. Upon taking their seats all shall join in singing the "Initiation Song."

A reading of this provision reminds one of certain features of the present ritual. One will note the "Charge" as well as the singing. It is evident that as the present ritual is in part the product of past procedure that the rite of 1866 must have been based upon local prac-

⁴⁸⁶ *Quinquennial* (1884), p. 79.

ties even though our sources refer only to a reading of the constitution and the taking of a pledge. Whether the organic law was still read after the adoption of this rite we are not informed, though it is likely that all candidates were aware of the content of the constitution. Finally, it should be noted that the appearance of this more impressive service coincided with the newer Fraternity idea as expressed in the 1864 Convention. Delta Upsilon had supplanted the Anti-Secret Confederation and with the advent of the new order the older antagonism against formalism tended to disappear. Delta Upsilon, in other words, was leaving behind its former opposition to ideas and practices comparable to those held by the secret fraternities. A keener appreciation of the ideals of brotherhood demanded that the Initiation Rite should be drafted so as to impress upon the novices the significance of their vows and upon the older members of the responsibilities that they had assumed in the past.

The Initiation Rite of 1866 served the Fraternity for many a year. It is to be noticed that while the chapters were supposed to comply with this procedure there was no restriction as to the use of other features. Uniformity, therefore, did not exist, though the records of the several chapters reveal but little as to the nature of these variations. Quoting from the Syracuse record for March 1, 1878, one reads: "The candidates were presented to the President who administered to them the pledge, portions of the Constitution and By-Laws relating to the duties of a member were read by the Secretary, after which the Fraternity song was sung. Speeches followed. . . ." Although this source does not mention a "charge" as prescribed by the 1866 rite, it is likely that the "speeches" were considered as a fitting substitute. By 1878, however, opinion seems to have been expressed in many quarters that a new ritual ought to be adopted. The Convention of that year debated the matter but finally upon vote it was decided to leave the affair "to the taste of each chapter."⁴⁸⁷

Nothing more is recorded in the *Annuals* relative to a ritual until 1885 when the Executive Council was authorized to construct a new form which was to be based upon chapter practices. It was also voted not to print the rite with the constitution but to have the Executive Council forward copies of the same to the chapters. Although none of the correspondence of this Council has any comment on this matter it is evident that these instructions were carried out as the Executive

⁴⁸⁷ *Annual*, 1878. Among the records preserved at the Fraternity headquarters there is a small four-paged printed tract entitled "Ritual." It is evident on the basis of internal criticism that this "Ritual" was published by the Fraternity some time between 1883 and 1885.

Council reported a new ritual to the 1886 Convention. This form was accepted and referred to the Executive Council, evidently for minor corrections. Later in the same year the Executive Council published and distributed the new form.⁴⁸⁸

The ritual adopted in 1886 served the purposes of the Fraternity for several years. In 1890, however, the delegates at the convention instructed the Executive Council to consider the improvement of the initiation rite. Nothing seems to have been done by this body in consequence of which the following convention voted the appointment of two committees of five each, one representative of the East and the other of the West, to prepare a ceremonial rite and submit the same to the Executive Council not later than April 1, 1892. While these agencies were at work the Executive Council also took the matter under consideration. It was soon found out by these three bodies that the 1891 proposal was too cumbersome to be effective. Accordingly nothing was done except to report in 1892 that a smaller body should be placed in charge. The delegates accepted this recommendation and asked the new committee which was created to make a statement at the next annual gathering. To what extent this committee functioned is not known as nothing relative to the proposition was brought before the 1893 or 1894 Conventions.⁴⁸⁹

In 1895 the matter was brought before the convention by the request of the Technology delegate that the Fraternity adopt a non-secret grip and by the proposal of the De Pauw representative that there be a new Fraternity Yell. The first of these suggestions was tabled, the second being referred to the Executive Council. The significance that should be attached to these suggestions is simply that there was a growing demand on the part of some of the chapters in favor of a more elaborate ritual, one moreover that approached in procedure that followed by the other fraternities. The Executive Council recognized the existence of this demand by discussing the matter at several of its meetings. Positive action, moreover, was hastened by the activities of the 1896 Convention which devoted considerable time to the topic of a grip. At that meeting, Howard C. Johnson, Swarthmore '96, representing the Philadelphia alumni, proposed that a committee be appointed to report on the question of a grip as soon as possible. The delegates voted accordingly and at the next session the committee stated that it favored a non-secret grip.

⁴⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 1886, 1887, *Quarterly*, X:312. A copy of the 1886 ritual is preserved at the Fraternity headquarters.

⁴⁸⁹ *Annual*, 1890-1894, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Jan. 16, June 4, 1892.

The committee, however, suggested that a body of five be appointed to sound out the attitude of the alumni and report at the next convention. It was also suggested that the matter be discussed by the delegates then present. No action was taken on this report though a motion was made by Almon H. Fuller, Lafayette '97 and seconded by William P. Stewart, Pennsylvania, '98 that "Whereas, We have a number of alumni who, in accordance with the conservative principles of our Fraternity, do not wish to have a grip sanctioned by our ritual, and Whereas, a goodly number of our Chapters consider that a grip should be to their interests, and as several of our Chapters already have individual grips, I move that this Convention grant to the Chapters . . . the privilege of establishing a uniform grip among themselves." Fourteen chapters voted to lay the motion on the table, though nineteen were in favor of further discussion. Wherupon, Clarence A. Bunker, Harvard '89, sensing the inherent possibilities of the situation, moved to amend Fuller's motion by referring the entire matter to a select committee to consult with the alumni and chapters and report at the next convention. This amendment seems to have been carried, although the language in the *Annual* is none too clear.⁴⁹⁰ The 1896 Convention also voted to instruct the Executive Council to revise the ritual and report its findings as soon as possible to the chapters.

Small wonder was it, therefore, that the Executive Council took its task much to heart and secured the services of Rossiter Johnson of Rochester to prepare a new ritual. This fact was reported to the 1897 Convention at which time the Grip Committee also made its report. This latter body, which was headed by Frank R. Morris, seems to have sent out in October, 1897 a circular letter to the chapters which is significant enough to be quoted in full:

Dear Brothers: During the past few years there has been a feeling in various chapters of Delta Upsilon that the Fraternity has not reached the ideal of unity. It has already been urged by other Greeks that Delta Upsilon is an aggregation of individual societies and not an organic fraternity. Its origin accounts for this seeming or real defect. Two remedies have been suggested to secure closer unity; one internal, consisting of a more symbolic ritual and of by-laws involving inter-relations of the chapters; the other remedy is external, at least in its beginnings, a fraternity grip.

The grip idea was discussed at the convention of '96 and a committee was appointed to 'ascertain the sentiment of the active chapters and alumni with regard to the adoption of a grip by the fraternity.'

⁴⁹⁰ *Annual, 1895-1896, Minutes of the Executive Council, Nov. 21, 1896.*

This committee after consulting with many alumni and finding much opposition to the grip idea, have thought it best to obtain the final vote of the active chapters before proceeding to canvass the alumni. In order to save time in the discussion and secure immediate replies, the committee suggest some of the arguments already advanced in favor of the grip and also some of the replies thereto.

1. A grip will make us like other fraternities.

Reply. Delta Upsilon has gained much of her power by her unlikeness to other fraternities in a fundamental principle: non-secrecy.

2. A grip will help to distinguish a member in shaking hands.

Reply. A secret sign would be needed to show him a member before any attempt to give the grip is made.

3. A grip gives display to fraternal feeling on meeting a brother.

Reply. Though this argument might have some weight with a newly entered freshman, only real fraternal feeling is worthy of college men. A warm handshake and brotherly treatment are a sufficient display.

4. If a grip is non-secret, it is not opposed to the constitution.

Reply. The logic of the grip is a password, with secrecy as the next step. This means re-organization of the fraternity.

5. Unity is above all things desirable even at the expense of re-organization on a secret basis.

Reply. This acknowledges the failure of the fraternity to accomplish its ends without exact harmony with other fraternities. It would make Delta Upsilon the 'guy' of other fraternities on the one hand and alienate the sympathy and support of the older alumni on the other.

The question is whether to begin externally with a grip or internally with more ritual and more organic by-laws.

Does your chapter favor a grip? Give exact number of 'yeas' and 'nays'. In the judgment of the committee only members of three months standing at least should discuss the question.

It is evident on the basis of this letter as well as the discussions that had taken place on the floor of convention that sentiment existed favorable to a grip. And while some of the sentiment behind this rested on the assumption that only a non-secret grip was needed, the fact remains that there was a body of opinion demanding an organization more like the secret societies. The entire situation was indeed a critical one and called for the most careful handling. It is of interest, therefore, to see how the matter was disposed of and what final conclusion was reached. In reply to the circular letter, Middlebury, Rutgers, Colgate, Cornell, Michigan, Lehigh, Minnesota and Technology were all opposed to a grip. Williams, Colby, Bowdoin and Northwestern were all in favor. Brown and Adelbert took a neutral position, the former though favoring a grip left its delegates freedom of action at the next convention, while the latter instructed its dele-

gates not to oppose if a number desired the grip. Hamilton and Pennsylvania were evenly divided on the question, while Columbia, De Pauw, Swarthmore, Stanford, California and New York gave majority votes in opposition to a grip. In addition to these tabulations, which appear in the report of the Grip Committee, Syracuse was unanimously against the idea. Of the other societies, no information is at hand. All in all it would seem that the majority of the active members were not in sympathy with a grip, a view which seems to have been held by most of the alumni consulted.⁴⁰¹

The findings of the Grip Committee seem to have been carefully considered by the delegates with the result that a motion was passed at the 1897 Convention declaring that a grip was contrary to the principles of the Fraternity.⁴⁰² Although this matter was disposed of, the Fraternity was brought face to face with the question of a more elaborate ritual as through such a device the elements that favored a grip might be appeased. In answer to this demand, the Executive Council announced that a revision was already under way. Delay, however, seems to have taken place. Whether Rossiter Johnson ever completed his task or not is not known. In any event at the 1900 Convention a committee of five was appointed to draw up a uniform method of initiation and report at the next annual gathering. This body prepared a definite rite which after some change was accepted by the delegates in 1901. This ritual seems to have been published separately by the Secretary of the Executive Council.⁴⁰³

In 1904, following a suggestion offered by the Executive Council in the interest of internal improvement, the Convention authorized an immediate revision of the ritual. During the course of the next two years the Executive Council appears to have given the matter some consideration. Correspondence passed back and forth between the members of this body and consideration was given to the various practices followed by the chapters. Copies, moreover, of a proposed new rite were sent to the chapters in the fall of 1906 with the request that the rite be tried and comments forwarded to the Fraternity Headquarters. Seven of the societies failed to respond to this communication. Of the other thirty, twenty were favorably disposed; seven opposed while three were as yet undecided. In the face of these returns the Executive Council wisely referred the entire affair to the convention which in 1907 voted to ask the Executive Council to ap-

⁴⁰¹ *Annual*, 1897-1898, Minutes of the Syracuse Chapter, Oct. 19, 1897.

⁴⁰² *Idem*.

⁴⁰³ *Annual*, 1900, 1901.

point a group of undergraduates to coöperate in revising the ritual and report at the next meeting. Before appointing this group the Executive Council asked the chapters to express an opinion as to the form that had been submitted. In reply twenty-nine societies voted in favor of the new rite, five were opposed, while one was non-committal. Brown and Colby failed to vote. Accepting this response as indicating a preference for the proposed rite, four undergraduates were added to the original committee. The enlarged committee then studied the entire affair and mailed their results to the chapters in the fall of 1908. The convention of that year revised this form somewhat and voted to recommend its use for one year, during which time criticisms might be forwarded to the committee.⁴⁹⁴

During 1908 and 1909 the chapters seem to have used this temporary form, while the committee undertook to digest the returns made by the chapters. Although progress was reported in 1909, the Executive Council requested further time. This seems to have been granted as the Executive Council reported in 1910 that a number of alterations as to length and style had been considered and the finished draft handed over to John Erskine, Columbia, '00, for final revision. Copies of the completed ritual were forwarded to the chapters and discussed by their delegates at the 1911 Convention. This body accepted this revision with the single exception that pledge was lengthened somewhat. In the fall of 1912 the Fraternity published this ritual.⁴⁹⁵

The ritual consisted of three rites. In Rite I the candidates took pledges of a negative character and were informed of the general nature of the vows to be taken later on; an opportunity was also given for each man to express a willingness to continue the ceremony. While this was in progress the rest of the chapter and visiting alumni were called to order by a Master of Ceremonies in another room and informed of the names of the candidates. Opportunity was afforded at this time for the registering of any objection to any candidate. Rites I and II were to be conducted at the same time so that when the Examiner and Conductor in charge of the candidates should hear the singing of the Fraternity Ode, they should then be led into the room where the chapter was waiting. On their appearance Rite III followed in which a prayer was offered. A formal charge might then be given to the novices, after which the following pledge was exacted from each candidate:

⁴⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1904-1908, Minutes of the Executive Council, 1904-1908.

⁴⁹⁵ *Annual*, 1909-1911.

Do you solemnly declare that the principles of this Fraternity as they have been explained to you, accord entirely with your own views; and do you solemnly promise that as members of this Fraternity you will faithfully adhere to those principles, endeavoring in every way to perfect yourselves morally, intellectually and socially, and endeavoring also to act towards others according to that high standard of conduct required by the Fraternity?

Do you also solemnly promise that you will be loyal to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and to this Chapter, abiding by their rules, discharging your obligations to them faithfully, and using all honorable means to promote their interests?

And do you further solemnly promise that you will share with your brothers the duties of your Chapter; that you will uphold and encourage them in all that is honorable and right; that you will ever extend to each brother the right hand of sympathy; and that at all times and in all circumstances you will endeavor to cultivate those sentiments which should ever exist between brothers?

All this do you solemnly promise upon your honor, without any mental reservation or secret evasion of mind whatsoever? If so, you will answer to your name, I do.

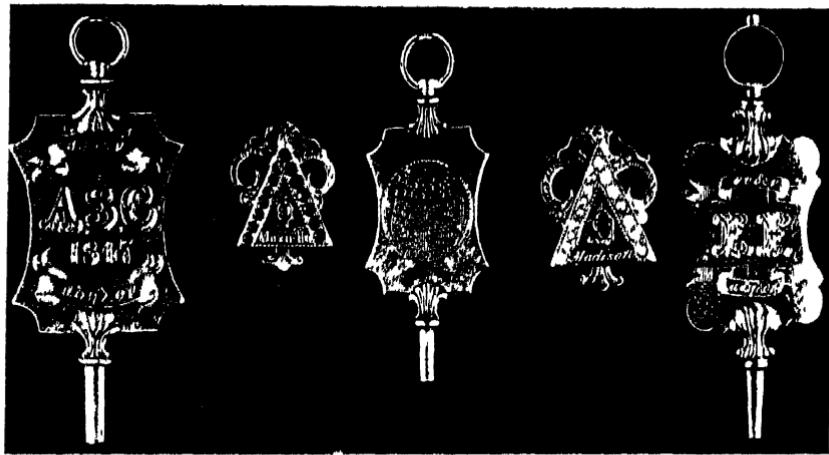
Following this series of pledges the Master of Ceremonies then proceeded to invest each candidate with the pin of the Fraternity after which a short speech of welcome followed by the same officer. In closing this brief résumé of the ritual one may get an appreciation of the beauty of style and imagery contained within the ceremony by reading the following address to the candidates by the Master of Ceremonies:

This hour, to all of us impressive, to you, sirs, should be especially solemn. We initiate you into no meaningless mysteries, but into a brotherhood founded upon a principle which it is our duty to exemplify in our lives—Dikaia Upotheke—Justice, our Foundation. The relation of brotherhood is a sacred one. Its ties are pure and noble, for it has been divinely established by the great Exemplar as the proper bearing of man towards man. It is therefore the ideal of human relationship, an ideal which we seek to realize in our fraternal life, thereby learning from our Fraternity the highest lessons of human duty and opportunity. In this brotherhood, justice is our guiding principle and as justice is but truth in action, it is our deeds which testify our loyalty to the ideals of our Fraternity and our worthiness to conserve the heritage handed down to us by the past generations of Delta Upsilon. In purity, in uprightness, in nobleness, in consideration for others and fair dealing with them, in constant endeavor to promote truth and equity in every relation in which we may be cast—in such ways do the lessons of our Fraternity bear their richest fruit. Into such a brotherhood, we offer you the opportunity to enter. But in entering you must pledge undying loyalty to Delta Upsilon and to its ideals.

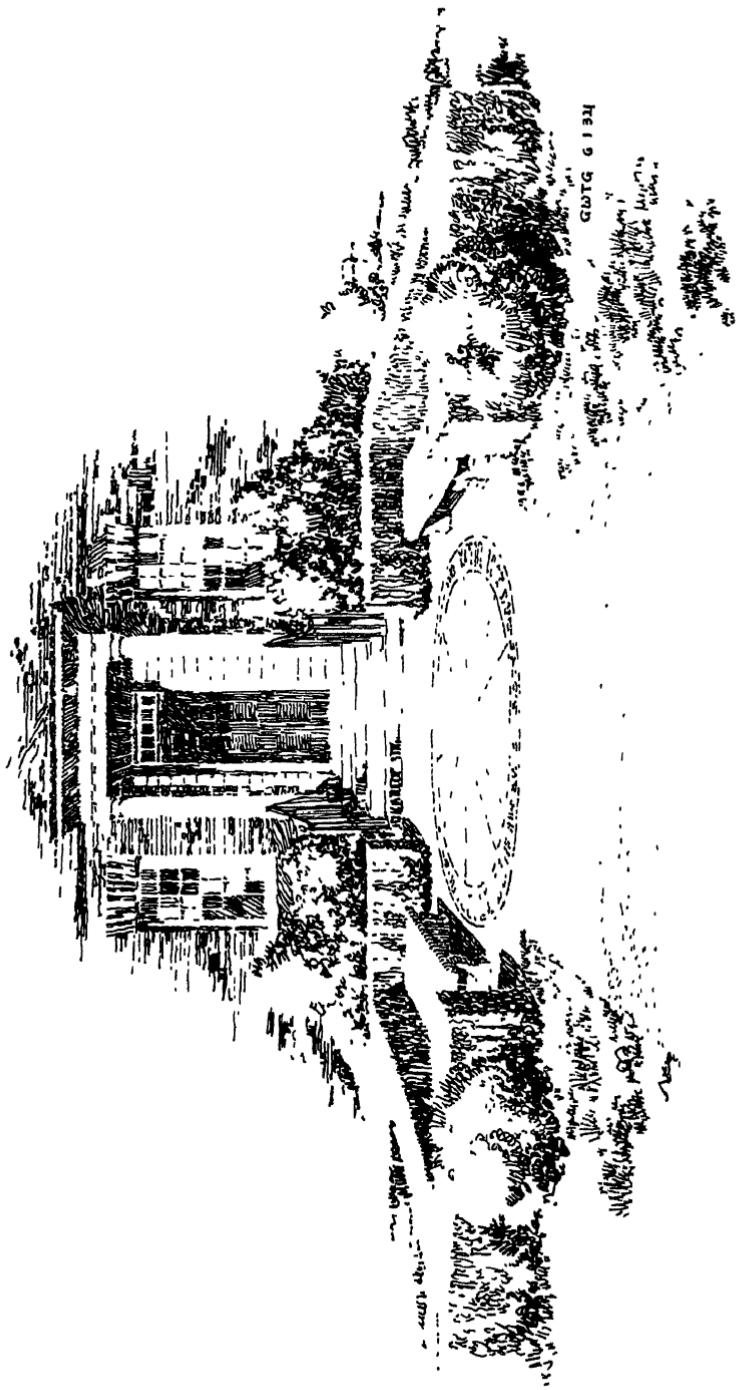
The delivering of this address as well as the taking of the pledges and charge in Rite III were set in a simple but impressive manner. Those attending were to be uniformly dressed, either in formal evening dress or in an informal suit of dark color. Uniformity was also to prevail among the initiates. Academic gowns might be worn by the officials. The lights in the room were also to be softened. All in all an attempt was made to create an atmosphere that was conducive to the importance of the event. Further, as in the words of the Executive Council, "This ritual is the only one by which a member can be initiated into the Fraternity and it is incumbent upon every Chapter to adhere to it strictly."⁴⁹⁶

No alteration of the 1911 Ritual took place until 1919 when the convention of that year provided for the insertion of a clause binding the initiate not to allow his badge to be worn by any other than a member of the Fraternity. At the same time the Council was instructed to take steps towards the composition of a new rite which might be used in the formal entry of members into the alumni of Delta Upsilon. For the next two years a special committee of the Council, headed by Clifford Swan, worked on the matter of a revised ritual. This revision was submitted to the 1921 Convention and there adopted. In general the 1921 Ritual followed that of 1911. Beyond certain changes in style the more important modifications were: first, that in Rite I the candidate was required to inscribe his name in a Roll Book which contained the pledges he would take in connection with Rite II; second, Rite II and Rite III were merged into one rite known as Number II; third and last, that the wording of the pledges, but not the content, was altered to a slight degree. To many the 1921 Ritual seemed more attractive than that of 1911. The simplicity and yet withal the beauty of style has endeared it to the hearts of many. Since 1921 no changes have been made in the Initiation Rite of Delta Upsilon.

The discussion relative to a grip and ritual resulted in a reorganization of the Fraternity Insignia. It will be recalled that during the period before 1881 a rather simple insignia existed. Since that date various changes, detailed in nature, have taken place. For example upon the incorporation of the Fraternity in 1909 the seal and coat-of-arms was altered. Further modifications and additions have been made from time to time, concerning which no elaborate discussion seems necessary. At present according to the constitution the coat-of-arms is to be uniform throughout the chapters and consists



EARLY KEYS AND BADGES OF
DELTA UPSILON



CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL
AT ENTRANCE TO WEST COLLEGE HALL WILLIAMSTOWN

of certain descriptive devices and emblems that signify the Fraternity, Convention and Assembly. The colors of Delta Upsilon are listed as old gold and sapphire blue while the badge was to consist of a plain gold pin, with no jewels, bearing the arms of Upsilon and the motto of the Fraternity. This badge is provided by the Fraternity and must be worn by all undergraduates. Members are allowed to wear a recognition pin or button which is a miniature of the badge. Neither badge nor pin may be worn by any person other than a member of Delta Upsilon, or the mother, wife or fiancee of such a member. Badge, pin, pledge button, and any other insignia used by an undergraduate is obtained solely through the Fraternity office. Graduate members may purchase, through the Fraternity, jewelled pins. Provision also exists for Fraternity hat bands, banners and china.

Chapter XVII

DELTA UPSILON IN STATE AND NATION

HERETOFORE the narrative of this volume has been directed towards sketching the genesis and development of the General Fraternity, its chapters and alumni clubs. Attention has also been paid to those men, like Crossett, Thomas and Fairbanks, who gave most generously of their time and treasure so that Delta Upsilon might become what it is today. Significant as these facts are, and every student of history will recognize their value, fraternity members in general also take great pride in pointing to services which certain individuals have rendered to state and society. Every nationally minded American knows of the efforts of fellow citizens in contributing to the material and spiritual well-being of man the world over. In the field of science, for example, the research of a Thomas Edison or a Henry Ford leaps beyond the confines of the United States and spreads its benefits over Europe, Asia and Africa. Or again, in the cause of international peace, what American is ignorant of the work of an Andrew Carnegie or of a Woodrow Wilson. Indeed, he not only knows of their accomplishments but is proud of the fact that these men were Americans like himself and that through their efforts a better world order and civilization has been evolved. In much the same sense each member of Delta Upsilon notes with justifiable satisfaction the deeds of those brothers in national and state activities.

For purposes of organization and convenience this material may be grouped under several different headings and that which first demands attention relates to the field of education. Leaving to one side the very worthy efforts of those who have labored in our country's secondary schools and confining our attention to colleges and universities the reader will notice that Delta Upsilon has had a fair share of presidents and professors. Among the former there stands out the name of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), Cornell '72. Dr. Jordan's interest in education is well attested by his presidency at the University of Indiana (1885-1891) and at Leland Stanford from

1891 to the time of his death. Dr. Jordan was also a prominent figure in the peace crusade, a scientist in the field of natural history and the author of a number of well known books and articles. In the meantime William H. P. Faunce, Brown '80, was winning a name for himself in academic circles. Dr. Faunce (1859-1930) for a time was a notable figure in the Baptist ministry but in 1889 was called to the presidency of Brown University, an office which he filled until his retirement in 1929. His interests were many as may be shown by his activities in the cause of temperance and peace and by his several stout volumes and stimulating articles. Another member of Delta Upsilon who directed the destinies of a great university was Elisha B. Andrews (1844-1917), Brown '70. Like Faunce, Dr. Andrews was educated for the Baptist ministry but in 1875 became president of Dennison College. Later in 1894 he was made president of Brown and in 1900 he became Chancellor of the University of Nebraska where he remained until 1908. At present, Frederick C. Hicks, Michigan '86, is president at the University of Cincinnati, James B. Conant, Harvard '14, president of Harvard University, Ralph D. Hetzel, Wisconsin '06, president of Pennsylvania State College, and Remsen Du Bois Bird, Lafayette '09, president of Occidental College.

Delta Upsilon is also proud of its many sons who have earned for themselves names as prominent professors and teachers. Of these special mention should be made of the work of Jeremiah W. Jenks, Michigan '78, James Harvey Robinson, Harvard '87, Victor C. Alderson, Harvard '85, Trevor Arnett, Minnesota '94, Howard Ayers, Michigan '83, Arthur E. Bestor, Chicago '01, John C. Branner, Cornell '74, John Henry Comstock, Cornell '74, Byron Cummings, Rutgers '89, Herman L. Fairchild, Cornell '74, Archer B. Hulbert, Marietta '95, Robert H. Lord, Northwestern '06, David S. Muzzey, Harvard '93, Curtis H. Page, Harvard '90, John D. Hicks, Northwestern '13, Arthur L. Cross, Harvard '95, and George T. Hargitt, Syracuse '02. These and many others have been known not only for their records as teachers but as authors of special note. In addition many Delta U's are particularly of interest for their writings. James Ford Rhodes (1848-1927), New York '67, is well known to all students of history for the memorable *History of the United States*, Henry M. Baird, (1832-1906), New York Honorary, for his *Huguenots in France*, Stephen Crane (1891-1900), Lafayette and Syracuse '94, for the *Red Badge of Courage*, Rossiter Johnson, Rochester '63, for the *Great Events by Famous Historians*, and Ralph W. Trine, Wisconsin '91, for his *In Tune with the Infinite*. Others who

have written are Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin '92, Augustus H. Shearer, Rutgers '99, Joyce Kilmer, Rutgers '08, and John Macy, Harvard '99. Recently considerable recognition has been accorded John Erskine, Columbia '00 for his writings in the field of drama and fiction, Heywood Broun, Harvard '10 for his editorials in the *New York World* and Rupert Hughes, Western Reserve '92 for his many novels and histories. Closely akin to their efforts is the work of a number of men who have figured prominently in journalistic and editorial activities. Here mention should be made of the services of William Bross, Williams '38, one time editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and lieutenant-governor of the state of Illinois, Erman J. Ridgway, Northwestern '91, publisher of *Everybody's*, 1903-1917, and contributor to the *New York Sun* and *Herald*, Alexander D. Noyes, Amherst '83, financial editor of the *New York Times*, and Frank H. Simonds, Harvard '00, at one time an editor of the *New York Evening Post* and *Tribune* and at present a well known writer in the field of current international affairs.

Probably a large share of the alumni for the past thirty years or more have gone into the professional or business fields. Among these mention should be made of the work of Albert Warren Ferris, New York '78. Dr. Ferris from 1907 to 1911 was president of the New York State Commission on Lunacy, from 1913 to 1916, director of the Saratoga Springs Reservation Commission and senior physician at Glen Springs Health Resort. Melville T. Cook, De Pauw and Stanford '94, as plant pathologist at Insular Experiment Station in Porto Rico, William B. Greeley, Stanford and California, '01, as chief forester, United States Forest Service, Leland O. Howard, Cornell '77, chief of the United States Bureau of Entomology and Edward C. Potter, Amherst '82, prominent American sculptor, are worthy of notice. Again, recognition is due to Alfred P. Sloan, Technology '95, for his services as president of the General Motors Corporation, Charles L. Edgar, Rutgers '82, as president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Charles L. Eidritz, Columbia '88, as chairman of the New York Electrical Board of Trade, Otto M. Eidritz, Cornell '81, as capitalist, contractor and civic investigator, Robert J. Eidritz, Cornell '85, president of Marc Eidritz & Son, Wallace T. Holliday, Western Reserve '05, president of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Frank B. Jewett, Chicago '02, vice president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and president of the Bell Laboratories and George F. Rand, Pennsylvania '16, president of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, New York. William S.

Barstow, Columbia '87, of the General Gas and Electric Corporation, Edgar S. Bloom, Pennsylvania '95, of the Western Electric Company, Samuel H. Cook, Syracuse '02, of the Brown-Lipe Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, and James L. Pierce, California '12, of the Pacific Manufacturing Company should also be noted. Finally, reference should be made to Edward J. Pearson, Cornell '83, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Many of those already referred to and a large number of others have at some time or other held positions of trust and confidence in state and national governments. Frank C. Partridge, Middlebury '81, for example, has busied himself in the Vermont Marble Company and Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad and has also gained reputation as United States Consul-General at Tangiers, as United States Minister to Venezuela and as Solicitor, United States Department of State. Robert H. Lord, Harvard and Northwestern '06, though well known to students of history, served as technical expert at the Versailles Peace Conference of 1918. Others who have been engaged at various times with the Federal Government are Edward M. Bassett, Hamilton and Amherst '84. Bassett at one time was a congressman, member of the New York Public Service Commission and a counsel on President Hoover's Advisory Commission on City Planning and Zoning. W. Randolph Burgess, Brown '12, an author, statistician, and agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, John C. Caldwell, Amherst '55, United States Minister to Uruguay, Orlow W. Chapman, Union '54, United States Solicitor-General, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan '04, United States Senator from Michigan, Frank H. Hitchcock, Harvard '91, Postmaster General and a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, Daniel S. Lamont, Union '72, once Secretary of War, Sereno E. Payne, Rochester '64, father of the celebrated Payne Tariff, Arthur M. Hyde, Michigan '99, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in 1929, Rexford G. Tugwell, Pennsylvania '15, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 1933, 1934, Redfield Proctor, Middlebury, United States Senator from Vermont and Secretary of War, Justin S. Morrill, Middlebury, Senator from Vermont and Charles C. Nott, Union '48, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, are also of interest in this respect.

Foremost among those who have gained national reputation at Washington, D. C., is James A. Garfield, Williams '56. Prominence in chapter and college life was closely matched by his skill as a lawyer and equalled by his services as a major-general in the Federal Armies during the Civil War. Later, his attention was directed to politics

and from there his career led him to the White House, being President of the United States in 1881. Although Delta Upsilon has had only one member to hold this signal office, Charles Evans Hughes, Colgate and Brown '81, as Republican candidate in 1916, all but won this coveted distinction. Mr. Hughes, however, has won for himself a splendid reputation as a lawyer, jurist, Governor of the State of New York, Secretary of State of the United States, Associate and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and above all as a public spirited citizen. Among the many friends which Mr. Hughes has in the Fraternity mention should be made of Charles G. Dawes, Marietta '84. Mr. Dawes has held a number of important posts both in state and national governments. During the World War, he was a brigadier-general. Later he became the first director of the Bureau of the Budget, the father of the well known Dawes Reparations Commission, and Ambassador to Great Britain in 1929. Mr. Dawes was also comptroller of the Currency from 1897 to 1902, and in 1924 was elected as Vice-President of the United States. At present Mr. Dawes is a lawyer and banker of considerable reputation of Chicago, Illinois.

In the field of state activities many a Delta U. has gained considerable reputation. Among these should be mentioned Austin Blair, Union '39, governor of Michigan during the Civil War, M. Linn Bruce, Rutgers '84, lieutenant-governor of New York, Norman S. Case, Brown '08, governor of Rhode Island, William G. Pickeral, Miami '10, lieutenant-governor of Ohio, Fletcher D. Proctor, Middlebury '81, governor of Vermont, Marcellus L. Stearns, Colby '63, governor of Florida, and William Bross, Williams '38, lieutenant-governor of Illinois. Many others, too numerous to mention have held various state positions such as attorney-general, secretary of state, senator and representative. Then again there have been many who have gained prominence in the legal profession, some of whom have gone far in state and national activities. Of these recognition should be paid to Sidney M. Ballou, Harvard '93, one time Supreme Court Justice of Hawaii, Fenton W. Booth, De Pauw '92, associate justice of the United States Court of Claims and dean of the Harvard Law College, Oliver W. Branch, Harvard '01, chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, Andrew A. Bruce, Wisconsin '90, chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota and later president of the American Institute of Criminal Law, Edward C. Whitmyer, Union '82, justice of New York Supreme Court, Bartlett Tripp, Colby '61, chief justice of North Dakota and United States Minister to Austria, Stephen J. Field, Williams '37, chief justice of California

Supreme Court and justice of the United States Supreme Court, Leonard C. Crouch, Cornell '89, justice of Supreme Court of New York, William Travers Jerome, Amherst '82, district-attorney of New York City, George Hurley, Brown '07, attorney general of Rhode Island and Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Stanford '96, United States Justice of the District Court of Southern California. Others that should be referred to are Clifford G. Roe, Michigan '99, assistant state's attorney for Cook County, Illinois and John E. Sater, Miami and Marietta '75, United States district judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

During periods of national emergency some of these lawyers and jurists, like James A. Garfield, entered the military or naval branches of the United States as did many others from all walks of life. One has only to examine the *Quinquennials* for 1884 and 1891, the *Quarterly* since 1898 and the *Manual* to see how willingly Delta U's offered their services in the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars. The record of the Colby Chapter during the Civil War and of the Canadian Chapters during the late World War is of special significance in this respect. Without the patriotic and herculean efforts of these men, and the thousands of other Americans, these contests could not have been fought and won. Although their names are too numerous to mention the fact remains that their humble services should be forever remembered long after the names of captains, colonels, generals and corps commanders are forgotten. Attention, however, should be paid to the latter groups and among these consideration should be given to major-general George W. Goethals, Manhattan '77, whose skill and direction built for himself the everlasting title of the Builder of the Panama Canal. Cyrus Hamlin, Colby '61, major-general United States Volunteers, William V. Judson, Harvard '86, brigadier-general, Herbert M. Lord, Colby '84, brigadier-general and later director of the United States Bureau of the Budget, Henry C. McRriam, Colby '64, major-general, John C. Gotwals, Penn State, '06, United States Major and chief engineer of the Alaska Road Commission, William Seaman Bainbridge, Columbia '93, Commander, and John F. O'Ryan, New York '01, major-general of the 27th Division of the American Expeditionary Force might be mentioned. Major-general Clarence P. Townsley, Union '76, and Frank B. Jewett, Chicago '02, and Technology, '03, are also worthy of attention. Among the Canadian chapters, particular reference should be given to Colonel Thomas Gibson, Toronto '97, General G. Eric Mc Cuaig, McGill '06, and J. Arthur Clark, Toronto '06, brigadier-general, Canadian Expeditionary forces.

In striking contrast to these names are those who gained local, national and international reputation for themselves in the ministerial and missionary fields. During the earlier part of the history of the Fraternity most of the members seem to have embraced religion as their life's work. The biographical data as given in the *Quinquennials* for 1884 and 1891 establish this fact beyond all question of a doubt. And as in the case of those who entered the teaching profession it is altogether impossible to list all of those who followed the teachings of Christ, the Prince of Peace. Among those, however, who have outstanding reputations, reference should be paid to James L. Barton, Middlebury '81, Daniel Bliss, Amherst '52, missionary and president of Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, George Washburn, Amherst '14, president of Robert College, Constantinople, William I. Chamberlain, Rutgers '82, founder and president of Voorhees College, Vellore, India and president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, Austen K. de Blois, Brown '88, president of the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, and William F. Faber, Rochester '80, bishop of Montana. Special consideration is due to William E. Griffis, Rutgers '69. Dr. Griffis in a precise way should hardly be listed as a clergyman, though his work as a professor of physics at the University of Tokio, Japan, warrants our consideration of him as a missionary. Dr. Griffis is also well known for his interest in education and history and was the author of a number of well-known books, many of which had to do with the life and activities of the Japanese. Others among the clerical members who have risen to places of rank are Horace G. Underwood, New York '81, Charles L. Slattery, Harvard '91, bishop of Massachusetts and president of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College, George Craig Stewart, Northwestern '02, bishop of Chicago, and Irving P. Johnson, Union '87, bishop of Colorado.

Delta Upsilon is justly proud of its alumni whose achievements may be seen in every walk of life. And while most of these have played only a minor rôle in the growth of the Fraternity, no history would be complete without some comment as to their work and activities. Finally, it may be hoped that their accomplishments may stimulate the brothers of tomorrow to keep on high the standards of Delta Upsilon and through their services to mankind to live up to the ideals and aspirations of the Fraternity.

CONCLUSION

APPROXIMATELY a hundred years have passed since the founding of the Social Fraternity at Williams College. During these years the ideals and aspirations of that society have grown, developed and multiplied in a manner that is both interesting and instructive. Since anti-secrecy manifested itself almost simultaneously at Union, and a little later at Middlebury, Amherst and Hamilton, Williams eagerly joined hands with these societies in the foundation of the Anti-Secret Confederation. Under the constitution and ideals of this Fraternity definite headway was made. The abuses of the secret fraternities were exposed and the door was thrown wide open for an exacting inquiry into the purposes and objectives of American college fraternities. By 1860 considerable ground had been gained. Chapters had been planted in a number of representative institutions, conventions had been held, inter-chapter correspondence had taken place and a loyal body of alumni had come into being. And yet with all this gain the Confederation was but a loosely joined together group of sovereign chapters. Internal discord had also developed, several of the chapters had disbanded and in one instance, Vermont, actual withdrawal had taken place. Amherst, Union and Williams were lost in the next few years. A crisis, in other words, had arisen, the handling of which was to decide whether the Fraternity was to continue or disband.

Conscious of the serious condition of the Fraternity, the Middlebury Convention of 1864 resorted to herculean efforts. The name of the Fraternity was changed from the Anti-Secret Confederation to Delta Upsilon. More significant than this, however, was the adoption of a new organic law which brought into being what really constituted a new fraternity. Confederation was replaced by a federal form of government and the way was paved for the establishment of a strong central office. In the wake of this epoch-making convention, new life and interest showed itself. Additions were made to the chapter roll and a fraternity publication, *Our Record*, appeared. At the same time a definite feeling began to express itself relative to a change in the time-honored ideals of the Fraternity. As the battle against the secret societies had been won there were some within Delta

Upsilon who believed that further growth was being hampered by allegiance to the ideal of anti-secrecy. For how, these members argued, could the Fraternity be "anti" when there was nothing to be "anti" about. Historically, the Confederation had never questioned the intrinsic values of a fraternal life; rather had it contended against the abuse of these values. And when by the close of the 1870's it appeared that the original purposes had been won, scores of loyal Delta U's, demanded that the time had come for a re-statement of the aims and ideals of the Fraternity. The Union Convention of 1879 witnessed the first shift in sentiment when the constitution was altered so as to allow each chapter to style itself either as an anti- or a non-secret society. Two years later at Providence, Delta Upsilon formally voted to eliminate the anti-secret features from its constitution. In lieu thereof the Fraternity declared itself to be a non-secret organization, a position to which it has adhered ever since.

At approximately the same time the Fraternity created the Executive Council and in the hands of this body the life of Delta Upsilon largely rested until 1909. During this period the Fraternity entered into a number of universities and colleges within the United States and Canada. Further, definite centralization of power took place and, although for a brief period discord arose between the Executive Council and the chapters, the Fraternity as a whole welcomed the new order. Numerous committees also appeared which did much to stimulate fraternal spirit by publishing a *Quarterly*, a *Song-Book*, a *Ritual* and a *Quinquennial*. Alumni organizations arose in a number of representative cities, notably at New York, Chicago, Boston and Providence. At the same time the thought was being brought home on more than one occasion that further growth and development necessitated a reorganization of the governing boards of the Fraternity.

As a result of this thought the Fraternity formally incorporated itself in 1909 under the laws of the State of New York. By this act the way was cleared for the creation of a Board of Trustees, a Board of Directors and a reorganized Executive Council. In the hands of these bodies and several other committees rests most of the government of Delta Upsilon, though in the last analysis the individual chapters through their representatives on the Board of Trustees and at Convention possess sovereign powers.

Paralleling this growth in structure has been a growth in membership. In 1844, according to figures as given in the *Quinquennial*, there were but 287 members. Twenty years later the number had risen to 1674 while in 1884 there were 3878. By 1919 there were 13,505 while

in 1933 there were 23,253. Prior to 1900 most of the alumni seem to have entered the ministerial and educational fields, though since that date the business and professional careers appear to have attracted the larger number. This shift reflects rather well the change which has taken place in the nature and structure of chapter life. During the earlier days considerable emphasis seems to have been placed upon literary and scholastic attainments. Relatively few of the chapters, moreover owned or rented houses, a factor which must have affected student attitudes and values to a marked degree. During the last four decades, however, there has been a decided tendency towards greater activity in extra-curricular pursuits and for owning rather pretentious and ornate fraternity homes. At the same time the General Fraternity has done much through its governing boards, field secretaries, the *Quarterly* and alumni associations to foster a more balanced and rounded college life.

The past of Delta Upsilon has been a most interesting one, and every member of the Fraternity has ample reason to be proud of its record. The leveling and leavening effects of the Social Fraternity are to be found in Delta Upsilon of today. Literary exercises and earnest debate have largely disappeared, and religious and social features have taken on other forms of expression. In the evolution of American colleges and universities, student interests have changed and with this movement, Delta Upsilon has kept abreast of the times. Yet nothing that was essential in 1834 is missing in 1934. Today, Delta Upsilon is on a sound basis financially and governmentally. Its past has been glorious, its worth proven in the crucible of the World War, and only the future can tell to what greater heights of service to its fellows and to the nation it may be permitted to rise. The seed planted at Williams in 1834 has come to fruition.

Appendix No. I

CONVENTIONS OF DELTA UPSILON

Schenectady, New York, July 10, 1847

Troy, New York, November 10, 1847

Albany, New York, May 8, 1848

Albany, New York, late May, 1849

Williamstown, Massachusetts, late May, 1850

Schenectady, New York, July 10, 11, 1851

Burlington, Vermont, October 13, 14, 1852

Williamstown, Massachusetts, October 25, 26, 1854

Amherst, Massachusetts, May 13, 14, 1857

According to the constitution then in use there should have been a convention in 1856; the meeting of 1857 was considered as a substitute for that of 1856.

Clinton, New York, May 12, 13, 1858

Springfield, Massachusetts, July 6, 7, 1859

Waterville, Maine, May 15, 16, 1861

Schenectady, New York, May 14, 15, 1862

Rochester, New York, May 25, 26, 1863

Middlebury, Vermont, March 9, 10, 1864

Clinton, New York, probably held in the spring of 1865

Rochester, New York, a two-day session probably held in the spring of 1866

The 1867 Convention was to have taken place at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, but was changed to New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the last moment, it was decided not to hold any meeting, though several delegates actually went to Rutgers not having been informed in time of the postponement.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 13, 14, 1868

Hamilton, New York, June 9, 10, 1869

Providence, Rhode Island, June 1, 2, 1870

The 1871 Convention was to have been held with Western Reserve but due to the inability of that chapter to hold the meeting was not held.

Hudson, Ohio, May 15, 16, 1872

Amherst, Massachusetts, May 7, 8, 1873

Marietta, Ohio, May 15, 16, 1874

New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 12, 13, 1875

Ithaca, New York, May 17, 18, 1876

Rochester, New York, October 26, 27, 1876

Hamilton, New York, October 26, 27, 1877

Middlebury, Vermont, October 16, 1878
Schenectady, New York, October 22, 1879
Amherst, Massachusetts, October 27, 28, 1880
Providence, Rhode Island, October 19, 20, 1881
Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 25, 26, 1882
Marietta, Ohio, October 24, 25, 1883
New York, New York, December 4, 5, 1884
Rochester, New York, October 22, 23, 1885
Hamilton, New York, October 28, 29, 1886
New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 27, 28, 1887
Cleveland, Ohio, October 25, 26, 1888
Syracuse, New York, October 23, 24, 25, 1889
Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 23, 24, 1890
Boston, Massachusetts, November 11, 12, 13, 1891
Waterville, Maine, October 12, 13, 14, 1892
Madison, Wisconsin, October 4, 5, 6, 1893
Schenectady, New York, October 25, 26, 1894
Greencastle, Indiana, October 24, 25, 1895
Boston, Massachusetts, October 22, 23, 1896
Northampton, Massachusetts, October 21, 22, 1897
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20, 21, 1898
Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 19, 20, 1899
Syracuse, New York, October 18, 19, 1900
Providence, Rhode Island, October 24, 25, 26, 1901
Marietta, Ohio, October 8, 9, 10, 1902
New York, New York, November 11, 12, 13, 1903
Chicago, Illinois, October 26, 27, 28, 1904
Utica, New York, October 26, 27, 1905
Middlebury, Vermont, October 25, 26, 1906
Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 17, 18, 1907
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, October 22, 23, 24, 1908
Boston, Massachusetts, November 3, 4, 5, 6, 1909
San Francisco, California, September 12, 13, 14, 1910
New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 12, 13, 14, 1911
Madison, Wisconsin, October 17, 18, 19, 1912
Rochester, New York, October 16, 17, 18, 1913
Cleveland, Ohio, October 8, 9, 1914
Ithaca, New York, October 8, 9, 1915
Providence, Rhode Island, October 12, 13, 14, 1916
Buffalo, New York, October 26, 27, 1917
Due to the World War there was no convention in 1918
Toronto, Ontario, October 24, 25, 1919
Evanston, Illinois, September 9, 10, 11, 1920
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 8, 9, 10, 1921
Easton, Pennsylvania, September 7, 8, 9, 1922
Amherst, Massachusetts, September 7, 8, 1923
Syracuse, New York, September 15, 16, 17, 1924
Seattle, Washington, August 20, 21, 22, 1925
Montreal, Canada, September 2, 3, 4, 1926

Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 1, 2, 3, 1927

Schenectady, New York, August 30, 31, September 1, 1928

West Baden, Indiana, August 29, 30, 31, 1929

Washington, D. C., September 4, 5, 6, 1930

Kansas City, Missouri, September 3, 4, 5, 1931

New York, New York, September 8, 9, 10, 1932

Chicago, Illinois, September 7, 8, 9, 1933

Williamstown, Massachusetts, September 13, 14, 15, 16, 1934

Appendix No. II

CHAPTER ROLL

Williams, at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Established November 4, 1834 as the Social Fraternity. Withdrew from the Anti-Secret Confederation with the consent of the 1862 Convention and continued to exist as a local anti-secret organization for a year. Re-established October 12, 1883.

Union, at Union College, Schenectady, New York.

Established during the college year 1837-1838 as the Equitable Fraternity and ceased to exist sometime in 1844. Revived in 1845 and continued to function until 1864. Re-established June 9, 1869.

Middlebury, at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

Established March 22, 1845 as the Social Fraternity. Ceased to exist sometime late in 1847. Re-established November 13, 1856.

Hamilton, at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York.

Established July 21, 1847 as the Social Fraternity. Hamilton has had the longest continuous history of any of the chapters.

Amherst, at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Established July 27, 1847 as Delta Sigma. Ceased to exist by the spring of 1861. Re-established June 2, 1870.

Wesleyan, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

Established sometime in the fall of 1850 as the Equitable Fraternity. Disbanded during the fall of 1852 and its charter withdrawn in 1909. Re-established December 6, 1919.

Vermont, at University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

Founded as an anti-secret society and admitted by vote of the chapters to the Anti-Secret Confederation in the fall of 1850. Withdrew from the Confederation in 1854. This society still exists at Vermont under the name of Delta Psi.

Western Reserve, at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Founded sometime in the spring of 1851. Probably ceased to function as a member of the Confederation by 1853. Re-established by vote of the Convention sometime in the spring of 1866.

Colby, at Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

Founded as the Equitable Fraternity and admitted to the Confederation November 2, 1852. Inactive from spring of 1865 to October 17, 1878 when it was revived as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

Rochester, at University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

Established as a chapter of the Confederation not later than the middle of June, 1853. Rochester next to Hamilton has had the longest continued life of any of the chapters.

Bowdoin, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Established as a chapter of the Confederation July 6, 1859. Inactive from 1861 to October 13, 1892 when she was re-established as a chapter of Delta Upsilon.

Rutgers, at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Established as a chapter of the Confederation July 6, 1859. Has had a continuous existence and ranks, therefore, as the third oldest chapter of Delta Upsilon.

Washington and Jefferson, at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.

Established as a member of the Confederation May 14, 1862. Disbanded in 1871 and its charter withdrawn in 1909.

Colgate, at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

Established as a chapter of Delta Upsilon, by vote of the 1866 Convention.

New York, at New York University, New York City.

Established as a chapter of Delta Upsilon by vote of the 1866 Convention.

Miami, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Established May 13, 1868; became inactive in 1873 but was revived November 28, 1908.

Brown, at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

Established as a chapter June 6, 1869.

Cornell, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Established as a chapter June 6, 1869.

Trinity, at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Established as a chapter June 2, 1870; became inactive in 1876 and its charter withdrawn in 1909.

Marietta, at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

Became a member of Delta Upsilon June 2, 1870.

Princeton, at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Became a member of Delta Upsilon, June 2, 1870. Became inactive in 1871.

Syracuse, at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Established as a chapter May 13, 1874.

Manhattan, at College of the City of New York, New York City.

Established as a chapter May 14, 1874. Became inactive in 1878; its charter withdrawn in 1909.

Michigan, at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Established as a chapter April 10, 1876.

Northwestern, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Established as a chapter October 27, 1880.

Harvard, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Established as a chapter February 19, 1881.

Wisconsin, at University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Established as a chapter May 6, 1885.

Lafayette, at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Established as a chapter May 30, 1885.

Columbia, at Columbia University, New York City.
Established as a chapter June 6, 1885.

Lehigh, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
Established as a chapter October 10, 1885.

Tufts, at Tufts College, Tufts College, P. O., Massachusetts.
Established as a chapter December 4, 1886.

De Pauw, at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.
Established as a chapter October 28, 1887.

Pennsylvania, at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Established as a chapter October 26, 1888.

Minnesota, at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Established as a chapter October 22, 1890.

Technology, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts.
Established as a chapter November 11, 1891.

Swarthmore, at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
Established as a chapter March 3, 1894.

Stanford, at Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, P. O., California.
Established as a chapter March 13, 1896.

California, at University of California, Berkeley, California.
Established as a chapter March 13, 1896.

McGill, at McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
Established as a chapter November 11, 1898.

Nebraska, at University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Established as a chapter December 9, 1898.

Toronto, at University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
Established as a chapter December 15, 1899.

Chicago, at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Established as a chapter January 5, 1901.

Ohio State, at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Established as a chapter December 9, 1904.

Illinois, at University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
Established as a chapter December 21, 1905.

Washington, at University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
Established as a chapter December 9, 1910.

Pennsylvania State, at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.
Established as a chapter December 8, 1911.

Iowa State, at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.
Established as a chapter December 6, 1913.

Purdue, at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
Established as a chapter December 6, 1914.

Indiana, at University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.
Established as a chapter December 11, 1915.

Carnegie, at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Established as a chapter December 15, 1917.

Kansas, at University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
Established as a chapter January 10, 1920.

Oregon State, at Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.
Established as a chapter January 14, 1922.

Virginia, at University of Virginia, University, Virginia.
Established as a chapter April 8, 1922.

Missouri, at University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Established as a chapter December 6, 1924.

Iowa, at University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
Established as a chapter December 5, 1925.

Dartmouth, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.
Established as a chapter December 4, 1926.

Oklahoma, at University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.
Established as a chapter January 15, 1927.

Johns Hopkins, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Established as a chapter December 8, 1928.

California-Los Angeles, at University of California, Los Angeles, California.
Established as a chapter January 12, 1929.

Manitoba, at University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Established as a chapter November 23, 1929.

Washington and Lee, at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.
Established as a chapter December 6, 1930.

Western Ontario, at University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.
Established as a chapter December 6, 1931.

Washington State, at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.
Established as a chapter March 4, 1933.

Oregon, at University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.
Established as a chapter January 6, 1934.

In every case the above dates signify the exact date of admission in accordance with provisions of the constitution then in force. Detailed information respecting each case appears in the history of each chapter.

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